I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:-

1. The middle layer of the earth is called _________ (Crust, Mantle, Core)

2. The continental mass is called___________ (Sial, Sima, Hydrosphere)

3. The Red Fort is made of _________ (Marble, Limestone, Sandstone)

4. The oceanic crust is called __________ (Sial, Sima, Lithosphere)

5. The Deccan Plateau is made up of ______ rocks. (Basalt, Slate, Limestone)

6. __________ rocks contain fossils. (Sedimentary, Igneous, Metamorphic)

7. The core is called ___________ (Sial, Nife, Sima)

8. ________________ is the thinnest layer of the earth. (Crust, Mantle, Core)

9. The core consists of ___________________________.
   (Nickel and Iron, Aluminium and Magnesium, Iron and Copper)

10. The crust has ________ km. thickness on the ocean floors. (5, 3, 4)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:-

1. ___________ is the uppermost layer of the earth's surface.

2. The deepest mine in the world is in ________________.

3. The radius of the earth is ___________ km.

4. ___________ and ___________ rocks can change into metamorphic rocks under great heat and pressure.

5. The innermost layer of the earth is _________________.

6. Igneous rocks are also called ____________________ rocks.

7. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called a ______.

8. Rocks are made up of different _____________.

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INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL—DAMMAM

WORKSHEET  2015-2016

CLASS VII  HISTORY- NEW KINGS AND KINGDOMS

Choose the correct answer

1. Who performed the ritual called “hiranya-garbha’? 
   (Nagabhatta, Dantidurga, Harichandra)
2. --------- is a tax in the form of forced labour. (vetti, prashastis, kadamai)
3. Settlements of peasants are known as --------------. (nadu, ur, ariyar)
4. Associations of traders were known as-------------(ur, nagaram, saba)
5. Land gifted to Brahmanas were ---------------
   (shalabhoga, brahamadeya, vellanvagai)
6. Kings often rewarded grants of land recorded on---------
   (copperplates, silver plates)
7. The big temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikonda cholapuram were built
   by--------
   (Prithviraja, Rajaraja, Vijayalaya)

Fill in the blanks:
1. ---------- wrote a Sanskrit poem about the ruler of Kashmir.
2. ----------- was the prized city in the Ganga valley.
3. Kitab-al-Hind is written by----------.
4. ------------------ was the best known Chahamana ruler.
5. Prithviraj lil defeated Sultan Muhammad Ghori in---------.
6. ---------- was the title given to rich landowners.
7. Land gifted to temples was known as---------. 
8. Groups of villages in Chola Empire were known as---------. 
9. Cholas captured the delta from ---------------- in the middle of the 19th century.
10. ------------------ was considered the most powerful Chola ruler.
11. Brahmadeya was looked after by an assembly or --------------.
12. ---------- inscriptions provide details of the way in which the saba
    was organized.
I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. __________ is the key feature of democracy. [Equality, Justice, Right to vote]

2. The most common form of inequality in India is __________
   [racial discrimination, caste system, right to vote]

3. __________ is the term used to call lower castes use to address themselves.
   [Dalit, Brahmin, Kshatriyas]

4. Dalit means __________ [poor, broken, caste]

5. Ansaris were being treated unequally on the basis of difference in __________
   [caste, religion, racial discrimination]

6. When persons are treated unequally, their __________ is violated.
   [economic, dignity, job]

7. The Indian Constitution recognizes every persons as __________ [unequal, equal, none of these]

8. __________ means all adult citizens have the right to vote.
   [Universal adult franchise, equality, dignity]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. __________ is the autobiography written by Omprakash Valmiki.

2. __________ is the first state in India to introduce Midday Meal Scheme

3. __________ were treated unequally in USA.

4. The Civil Rights Act was passed in the year __________

5. __________, an African-American woman who changed the course of American history with one defiant act.
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET FOR CLASS VII 2015-16

Subject – GEOGRAPHY– L-3 OUR CHANGING EARTH

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS:-

1. The place in the crust where earthquake occurs is called the ______.
   (epicenter, focus, plate boundary)

2. ______ is the machine used to measure an earthquake.
   (Seismograph, Barometer, Thermometer)

3. The world's highest waterfall is
   (Niagara Falls, Victoria Falls, Angel Falls)

4. ______ is a bend or loop in a river's course.
   (Meander, Levee, Ox bow lake)

5. Large deposits of loess is found in _____.
   (India, China, Canada)

6. Branches of a river that do not return to the main river are called ______.
   (tributaries, delta, distributaries)

7. ______ is the origin of the seismic energy.
   (Epicenter, Focus, Plate boundary)

8. The ________ cuts off from the river and forms an ox bow lake.
   (levee, river bank, meander)

9. Rivers of ice are known as (waterfalls, glaciers, ox bow lakes)


II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. The place on the surface above the focus

2. The magnitude of the earthquake is measured on

3. The breaking up of the rocks on the earth's surface

4. An active agent of erosion and deposition in the deserts.

5. The steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above the sea water

6. Forces that work on the surface of the earth
I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS
1. The public health service is a chain of health centres and hospitals run by the ________________ (government, individual person)
2. Private health services are run for ____________ (profit, welfare)
3. At the village level the public health service consists of ______ (hospitals, health centres)
4. It is the responsibility of the ________________ to provide quality health care services to all its citizens (government, constitution)
5. Private health services are ____________ (Expensive, free of cost)
6. Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity (PBKMS) is an organization of agricultural laborers in ____________ (Assam, West Bengal)
7. Registered Medical Practitioners are the part of ____________ (public health service, private health service)
8. ____________ of all communicable diseases are water borne (21%, 40%)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS
1. ____________ means our ability to remain free from illness and injuries.
2. Doctors of ________ give training to nurses and health workers of the village.
3. ________ is where people are first brought in and treated in a hospital without being admitted to any special ward.
4. According to our ________, it is the primary duty of government to ensure the welfare of the people and provide health care facilities to all.
5. ________ is the fourth largest producer of medicines in the world.
6. Costa Rica is one of the healthiest countries in ____________.
7. ____________ refers to foreigners who come to a country specifically for medical treatments.
I. Choose the correct answer from brackets

1. The official language under the Delhi Sultans
   (a) Sanskrit  (b) Persian  (c) Hindi
2. A fortified settlement with soldiers
   (a) Hinterland  (b) Iqtas  (c) Garrison towns
3. A mosque is called masjid in
   (a) Persian  (b) Arabic  (c) Urdu
4. Special slaves purchased by Delhi Sultans for military service
   (a) Muqtis  (b) Bandagans  (c) clients
5. From which country did Ibn Battuta travel to India?
   (a) Jahanpanah  (b) Morocco  (c) Transoxiana
6. Who introduced the system of Token currency?
   (a) Muhammad Tughluq  (b) Alauddin Khalji  (c) Sher Shah
7. The new garrison town constructed by Alauddin Khalji.
   (a) Daulatabad  (b) Siri  (c) Adilabad
8. Whose administrative measures were followed by Akbar?
   (a) Alauddin Khalji  (b) Muhammad Tughluq  (c) Sher Shah
9. Moth Ki Masjid was built in the reign of
   (a) Qutbuddin Aybak  (b) Iltumish  (c) Sikander Lodi
10. Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the
    (a) Qutbuddin Aybak  (b) Tomara Rajputs  (c) Bahlul Lodi
11. Begumpuri Mosque was built in the reign of--------
    (a) Alauddin Khalji  (b) Muhammad Tughluq  (c) Qutbuddin Aybak

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Delhi became an important city only in the ------------- century.
2. ---------- & ---------- were the 2 Rajput rulers under whom Delhi became
   an important commercial centre.
3. ________ were the coins minted under the Delhi Sultans.
4. The privileges claimed on account of birth are called ________.
5. Muhammad Tughluq shifted his capital from Delhi to ________.
6. ________ was the mid fourteenth century chronicler who reported about Muhammad Tughluq’s incapacity to rule.
7. Someone who is under the protection of another is called ________.
8. ________ was built by two Sultans Qutub –ud din Aybak and Iltumish.
9. ________ were the military commanders appointed as the governors of territories of varying sizes by the Delhi Sultans.
10. ________ was the chronicler of 1236 A.D who recognized Raziya Sultan as more able and qualified than her brothers.