MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. ........................................... was the residence of the Mughal Emperors.
   (Agra Fort, Red Fort, Taj Mahal)

2. Genghis Khan, who was the ruler of the Mongol tribes died in..........................
   (1227, 1237, 1272)

3. ........................................... was the last Sultan of Delhi, defeated by Babur in the Battle of Panipat.
   (Bahlul Lodi, Ibrahim Lodi, Alauddin Khalji)

4. ........................................... was the last powerful ruler of the Mughal dynasty.
   (Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb, Jahanngir)

5. The town police commander is known as ....................................................
   (Diwan, Bakshi, Kotwal)

6. ........................................... helped Akbar in framing a vision of governance based on 'Universal Peace or Sulh-ikul'.
   (Abul Fazal, Kalhana, Al Biruni)

7. The mother of Shahjahan was a daughter of ...........................................ruler
   (Mughal, Rajput, Maratha)

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The Mughal Empire was divided into provinces called .............................................

2. ........................................... weakened Humayun’s cause against Afghan Competitors.

3. Prince Khurram, the future Emperor ........................................... rebelled in the last years of Jahangir’s reign.
4. The succession policy where the eldest son inherited his father's estate is known as

5. During Mughal period, the rank and salary were determined by a numerical value called

6. An individual who is tolerant of another person's religious beliefs is known as

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING**

1. Who was the first Mughal ruler of India? When did he establish his rule in India?
2. What does the term Mansabdar mean?
3. Who was Todarmal?
4. Name the Mongol group who were the competitors of the Mughals.
5. Name the Mughal Emperor who divided his inheritance according to the will of his father.
6. Name the inheritance policy followed by the Mughals.
7. Name the Rajput dynasty that refused to accept Mughal authority for a long time.
8. Name the title given to the Mughal Queen, who married the Emperor Jahangir.
9. Who succeeded Jahangir to become the next Mughal emperor?
10. Name the Mughal Emperor who became the ruler, at the age of thirteen.
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM  (2015-16)

CLASS:VII    SOCIAL SCIENCE  (SPL)

LESSON 3-HOW THE STATE GOVERNMENT WORKS

WORKSHEET

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The Head of the State is the  ------------------------- .
   (Prime Minister, Chief Minister, Governor )

2. The Governor is appointed by the  ------------------------- .
   (State Government, Central Government, Chief Justice )

3. The MLAs are elected by the  ------------------------- .
   (people, Chief Minister, Sarpanch )

4. Every state in India has a  ------------------------- .
   (Legislative Assembly, Parliament, Supreme Court )

5. The MLAs who gather together in the Legislative Assembly are called the  
   ------------------------- .
   (Loksabha, Executive, Legislature )

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

6. In a  ------------------------- , it is the people who have the main authority.

7. Laws for the entire country are made in the  ------------------------- .

8. The overall head of the State Executive is  ------------------------- .

9. Each state in India is divided into different areas called  ------------------------- .
10. The political party that has the majority is called as ______________.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

11. Name the three levels of government in India.

12. Write the full form of MLA.

13. How many states are there in India?

14. Name any two important political parties in India.

15. Write any two responsibilities of the Minister in charge of Health.
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM.

WORKSHEET (2015 -2016 )

CLASS : VII

SUB : SOCIAL SCIENCE. (HISTORY)

L-6. TOWNS, TRADERS AND CRAFTPERSONS.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. The Rajarajeswara temple was built by ________________.

2. ________________ was the capital of Cholas.

3. Vijayanagara empire was founded in ________________.
   a. 1250.  b. 1336.  c. 1325.

4. ________________ was the capital of Chauhan kings in 12th century.

5. The fort at Masulipatnam was built by ________________.

FILL IN THE BLANKS.

6. ________________ in Gujarat and ________________ in Andhra Pradesh are examples of temple towns.

7. Bronze is an alloy of ________________ and ________________.

8. ________________ was the capital of Bengal in 1704.

9. ________________ was the gateway for trade with West Asia via Gulf of Omuz.

10. Hampi fell into ruins after the defeat of Vijayanagara in 1565 by the ________________.
NAME THE FOLLOWING.

11. A place where goods from diverse production centres are bought and sold.
12. Two pilgrimage centres developed into townships
13. Official merchants of East India Company
14. The Sufi saint who settled in Ajmer in the 12th century attracted devotees from all creeds
15. The diamond merchant who estimated the horse trade at Kabul in the 17th century.
16. Two famous guilds in South India
Fill in the blanks:

1. __________ is celebrated as the World Water Day.
2. __________ is the largest lake in the world.
3. The word “Tsunami” in Japanese language means __________.
4. The ocean currents influence the __________ of the area.
5. During low tides, water __________ from the shore.

Name the Following:

1. An artificial enclosure for keeping small house plants __________.
2. Sources of fresh water __________.
3. Dead Sea is located in __________.
4. Strong seismic waves cause __________.
5. The cold current __________.
6. The warm current __________.

Choose the correct answer:

1. The average salinity of oceans is __________ parts per thousand.
   (45 , 25 , 35)
2. __________ are formed when winds scrape across the ocean surface.
   (tides , waves , currents)
3. __________ help in navigation.
   (low tides , high tides , waves)
4. The areas where a cold and warm current meet experience __________ weather.
   (cloudy , sunny , foggy)
5. Tsunamis are rare in the __________ ocean.
   (Pacific , Atlantic , Indian)
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL - DAMMAM
LIFE IN THE TEMPERATE GRASSLANDS
CLASS VII WORKSHEET 2015-16

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. The ________ plays an important role in the formation of grassland.
   (a) Weather   (b) climate   (c) Rain
2. The ________ covers part of USA and parts of Canada.
   (a) Velds   (b) Prairies   (c) Pampas
3. The native Americans of Prairies are called ________.
   (a) cow boys   (b) Red Indians   (c) Africans
4. ________ is the most important animal of Prairies
   (a) lion   (b) Bison   (c) leopard
5. Chinook is the wind that blows in ________.
   (a) Winter   (b) Summer   (c) Monsoon
6. The Velds have mild climate due to the influence of ________.
   (a) Pacific ocean   (b) Indian ocean   (c) Atlantic ocean
7. The Temperate grasslands of South Africa were named "the Velds" by
   (a) The British settlers   (b) The Dutch settlers   (c) The Spanish settlers

NAME THE FOLLOWING:
1. The cattle farm of Prairies.
2. Name the river that drains the Velds.
3. Granaries of the world.
4. A machine that does three work together.

FILL IN THE BLANKS:
1. ________ is known as the ‘Gold capital’ of the world.
2. ________ is one of the famous mine in South Africa.
3. The ________ desert is bounded by Velds in its western side.
4. Willow trees are grown in ________.

**************************
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL - DAMMAM

CH-6 UNDERSTANDING MEDIA

CLASS-VII WORKSHEET (2015-2016) SOCIAL SCIENCE

Q.I FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Public opinion is an important part of _________________.
2. Various methods to contact the public and masses is called _________________.
3. Radio, TV and cinema are the forms of _________________ mass media.
4. Newspapers, magazines and journals are the forms of _________________.
5. Various methods or agencies which help in contacting the masses and helps in forming public opinion are called _________________.
6. ________________ has enabled us to think of ourselves as members of a larger global world.
7. Television images travel ________________ through satellites and cables.
8. An early television invented by John L. Baird is called the _________________.
9. When a large number of people come together and openly state their opposition to some issue is called _________________.
10. The information that the media provides should be reliable and not _________________.

11. Media is no longer considered independent because of its close links to _________________.
12. The ______ offers a large variety of information to suit the tastes of different readers.
13. ______ is known as the light house of the democracy (Press/Printing press).
14. The present Minister of Communication and Information Technology is _________________.

Q.II CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS:

1. What has brought the world closer to us?
   a). Television    b). News paper    c). Tape recorder

2. Which is the main source of income of media?

3. Who gives information to the media?
4. Which type of media is important in democracy?

5. Which word is used to a TV or Radio program that is widely transmitted?

6. With electronic typewriter, journalism underwent a sea-change in the
   a). 1950’s    b). 1940’s    c). 1930’s

7. When did the Indian government censor the media?
   a). When there was an Emergency in 1975-77.
   b). When PM Indira Gandhi was assassinated.
   c). During the elections.

**********
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM

CLASS - VII - GEOGRAPHY

LESSON - 10 LIFE IN THE DESERTS

WORK SHEET 2015 – 2016

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The finest cricket bats are made from the wood of the ________ trees.

2. The Tibetan antelope is hunted for its wool known as ________

3. ________ in the Sahara desert show that there used to be rivers with crocodiles.

4. ________ is the most important river that flows through Ladakh.

5. The Ladakh is also known as ________ which means snow land.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. The Sahara desert is located in ________
   (a) Asia (b) Africa (c) Europe

2. ________ acts as guide to the tourists in the Sahara desert.
   (a) Bedouins (b) Tuaregs (c) Red Indians

3. The ________ is an example of cold desert.
   (a) Ladakh (b) Thar (c) Sahara

4. ________ is one of the coldest inhabited places on earth located in Ladakh.
   (a) Kargil (b) Al- Azizia (c) Drass

5. ________ connects Leh to Kashmir
   (a) N.H. 1 A (b) N.H. 1 B (c) N.H. 1 C

NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. An endangered species found in Ladakh -

2. Two nomadic groups of Sahara desert -

3. The capital of Ladakh -