

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**

**BOYS MIDDLE SECTION**

**WORKSHEET for ANNUAL EXAM - 2019**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CLASS: VII**

**GEOGRAPHY : L-10 LIFE IN THE DESERTS Text Book Page No:71-77**

**CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. The river that flows through Ladakh is  
a. Kaveri                      b. Indus                      c. Godavari
2. Which of the following is an example of cold desert?  
a. Sahara                      b. Kalahari                      c. Ladakh
3. One of the nomadic tribe of Sahara desert.  
a. Changa                      b. Lepha                      c. Tuaregs
4. The continent in which Sahara desert is situated.  
a. Africa                      b. Asia                      c. Europe
5. Highest temperature ever recorded was in  
a. Uganda                      b. Al Azizia                      c. Paris

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is hunted for its wool called Shahtoosh.
7. The national Highway IA of Ladakh connects \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ through \_\_\_\_\_ pass.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a famous monastery of Ladakh.
9. Ladakh is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the coldest inhabited place on earth.
11. Vegetation in Sahara desert includes \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The Sahara desert has an area of \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Depending on the temperature, deserts are classified as \_\_\_\_\_.

**NAME THE FOLLOWING**

- |                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 14. Large oasis of morocco | 15. Minerals found in Sahara. |
| 16 Capital of Ladakh.      | 17. Glacier found in Ladakh.  |

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING**

1. Define desert
2. What is an oasis? How is it useful to the people of desert?
3. Explain the flora and fauna of Ladakh.
4. Compare Sahara and Ladakh with respect to their climates.

**GEOGRAPHY L-6 NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE Text Book Page No -39- 46**

**CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.**

1. Tundra Vegetation is found in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Cold region                      b. Moist region                      c. Hot region
2. Fur bearing animals like silver, mink, polar bear, etc. are found in \_\_\_\_\_ forests.  
a. Tropical Forest                      b. Mediterranean Forest                      c. Coniferous Forests
3. Tropical Evergreen Forests experience \_\_\_\_\_ rainfall.  
a. Heavy                      b. Moderate                      c. Scanty
4. Trees like Oak, Pine, and Eucalyptus are found in \_\_\_\_\_ vegetation.  
a. Tropical evergreen                      b. Temperate evergreen forest                      c. Tropical Deciduous
5. Tropical grasslands of East Africa are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Campus                      b. Pampas                      c. Savanna

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6. Taiga means \_\_\_\_\_ in the Russian Language.
7. Mediterranean trees adapt themselves to dry summer through \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The wood of \_\_\_\_\_ is used to make pulp to manufacture paper.
9. The Tropical evergreen forests are also called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ regions are called the orchards of the world.
11. Tropical grasslands grow on either sides of equator and extends till \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Steppe is the name given for the grassland found in \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Birds like pheasants and monals are found in \_\_\_\_\_ forests
14. \_\_\_\_\_ forests are found in higher latitudes of Northern Hemisphere.
15. Tropical deciduous are also called as \_\_\_\_\_.

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING**

1. Which are the two factors on which the growth of vegetation mostly depends?
2. Explain the three broad categories of natural vegetation.
3. Name the two hardwood trees commonly found in tropical evergreen forest.

**HISTORY L-4 MUGHAL EMPIRE Text Book Page No. 45-57**

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. The Battle of Chausa was fought between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Babur defeated Rana Sanga in the battle of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ of Iran helped Humayun to recapture Delhi in 1555.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ governed the Subas in the Mughal period.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is an individual who is intolerant of another person's religious beliefs and culture.

**NAME THE FOLLOWING**

6. Minister of Religious and Charitable Patronage in Mughal period.
7. Financial officer of Suba.
8. Regent of Akbar.
9. Wife of Jahangir.
10. Writer of AkbarNama
11. Akbar's revenue minister.
12. Town police in Mughal era.
13. Successor of Akbar.
14. Third volume of AkbarNama.

**CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

15. Humayun became the emperor in the year.  
a. 1530      b. 1555      c. both      d. None
16. The meaning of the term 'mansab'.  
a. Position    b. Meeting    c. Festival    d. Campaign
17. Which Mughal emperor was imprisoned by his own son.  
a. Humayun    b. Jahangir    c. Aurangzeb    d. Shahjahan
18. \_\_\_\_\_ was the Maratha chieftain during the reign of Aurangzeb.  
a. Shivaji      b. Mirza Hakim      c. Khurram      d. Safavid Shah

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19. Aurangzeb ascended the throne in the year .  
a. 1627      b. 1605      c. 1658      d. 1707
20. Who was defeated in the Battle of Chausa.  
a. Jahangir    b. Aurangzed    c. Shah Jahan    d. Humayumn

**WRITE SHORT NOTE ON THE FOLLOWING**

- a) Ain I Akbari    b) Zamindar    c) Battle of Panipat    d) Primogeniture    e) Coparcenary

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING**

1. Describe the revenue system of Mughals.
2. Discuss the religious policy of Akbar.
3. Discuss the lineage of Mughals.

**HISTORY L: 7 TRIBES, NOMADS AND SETTLED COMMUNITIES Text Book Page No. 91-100**

**I. FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. The large tribes of \_\_\_\_\_ spread across western and central India.
2. Many dominant tribes of Punjab, Sind and the North-West Frontier adopted \_\_\_\_\_ and continued to reject the caste-system.
3. The Gonds lived in a vast forested region called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ migrated to the Brahmaputra valley from present-day Myanmar in the 13th century.
5. 5. The \_\_\_\_\_ practised shifting cultivation.
6. The Ahoms built a large state by using firearms and could even make high quality \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Caravans of Banjaras were called \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ used Banjaras to transport grains to the city.
9. The Gond kingdom was divided into \_\_\_\_\_ and was controlled by some Gond clan.
10. Each “garh“ was divided into units of 84 villages called \_\_\_\_\_ and subdivided into 12 villages called \_\_\_\_\_.

**II NAME THE FOLLOWING**

11. Trees of forests are cut and burnt. The crops are sown in the ashes. When land loses its fertility, another plot of land is cleared to plant new crop.
12. Societies that did not follow the social rules prescribed by Brahmanas.
13. A group of families or household claiming descent from a common ancestor.
14. Groups of craftsmen, entertainers, pedlars who travel from place to place practicing their occupation.
15. Wandering people, particularly pastoralists who roam from one pasture to another with their flocks and herds.

**III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING**

- a. How was the administration of the Ahom state organized?
- b. Write any four changes that took place in varna-based society?
- c. What were the similarities between the Gonds and the Ahoms.
- d. What kinds of exchanges took place between nomadic pastoralists and settled agriculturists?

**SPL . LESSON 8 - MARKETS AROUND US**

**Text Book Page No: 94 - 103**

**I CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.**

1. Persons engaged in the selling of goods are called as \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Businessmen      (b) sales representatives      (c) consumers

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2. Stores in the \_\_\_\_\_ often sells branded items.  
(a) neighbourhood      (b) weekly markets      (c) mall
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is an area in every city where goods first reach and are then supplied to the traders.  
(a) shopping malls      (b) wholesale markets      (c) weekly markets
4. When things are sold it encourages \_\_\_\_\_ and new opportunities are created for people to earn.  
(a) buying      (b) production      (c) shopping malls

**II FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is held on the specific day of the week.
2. When the buyer and seller in some shops know each other there is a chance to get \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Markets in urban areas that have many shops are often called as \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Traders are a link between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are used to make online purchases.

**III NAME THE FOLLOWING :-**

1. A series of markets that are connected like links.
2. Markets that cater to the immediate needs of an area.
3. Where does the weekly market shop owner store his goods?
4. Goods which are not expensive and affordable by most people.
5. A person who sells goods cheap and does not spend money on the shop.

**IV. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING -**

- (a) Retailer      (b) Wholesale      (c) Trader

**V ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:**

1. What are known as branded goods?
2. Buying and selling can take place without going to a market place. Explain?
3. Describe the formation of a chain of markets. What purpose does it serve?

**SPL L-10 STRUGGLES FOR EQUALITY Text Book Page No: 114 -121**

**I CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.**

1. .... wrote the song 'The Right To Know' as a part of the Right to Information campaign.  
(Sarojini Naidu, Vinay Mahajan, K.A Abbas)
2. Government gave the rights for fishing in Tawa reservoir to private contractors in ..... (1990, 1984, 1994)
3. Some people who treat all persons with dignity are trusted and are called upon to ..... issues.  
(resolve, retry, reimburse)
4. Displacement of ..... and ..... is a problem that has become quite widespread in our country.  
( friends and relatives, women and children, people and communities.)
5. Tehri dam is in ..... (Uttarakhand, Betul, Maharashtra)

**II FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. The Indian Constitution states that no person can be .....

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2. .... and ..... are the main reasons which makes the lives of many people highly unequal in India.
3. As per 2001 census data Dalits form ..... percent and Adivasis form ..... percent.
4. There are several ..... across the country fighting for the rights of the displaced.
5. Issues of equality are ..... to a democracy.

**III ANSWER IN A WORD OR SENTENCE.**

1. What is known as a 'living document'?
2. Mention two examples of people coming together in their struggle for equality.
3. A river that joins rivers Narmada in Hoshangabad.
4. An organization fighting for the rights of the displaced forest dwellers of the Satpura forest in Madhya Pradesh.
5. What is the core of the struggle for equality in a democracy?

**IV . ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.**

- 1 . Specify the key reasons why people are treated unequally in India.
2. Mention three issues that challenge the idea of equality in a democracy.
3. What role does the Indian Constitution play in people's struggle for equality?

**GEOGRAPHY L 8– HUMAN ENVIRONMENT INTERACTIONS - THE TROPICAL AND THE SUBTROPICAL REGION**

**Text Book Page No: 55 -62**

**I CHOOSE THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER:-**

1. The river Amazon flows through the \_\_\_\_\_ region.  
(a) temperate (b) equatorial (c) polar
2. Toucans are \_\_\_\_\_ found in the rain forests.  
(a) reptiles (b) animals (c) birds
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are large apartment –like houses with a steeply slanting roof.  
(a) Maloca (b) Manioc (c) Terraces
4. The Ganga – Brahmaputra Basin lies in the sub – tropical region situated between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 10°N to 30°N (b) 20°S to 35°S (c) 30°N to 60°N
5. Deodars and pines are a type of \_\_\_\_\_ trees.  
(a) coniferous (b) deciduous (c) climbing

**II FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the flesh eating fish found in the river of the Amazon Basin.
2. In 1970 \_\_\_\_\_ highway made all parts of the rain forest accessible.
3. Original occupants of a region are called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the local weed that grows in the ox-bow lake, is the food of the fish.
5. Kolkata is an important port on the River \_\_\_\_\_.

**III ANSWER IN ONE WORD OR SENTENCE.**

1. The continent in which the Amazon Basin is located.
2. Special plants that store water in their leaves.
3. Cash crops grown in the plains of Ganga –Brahmaputra Basin.
4. Why are terraces built on the mountain slopes?
5. What is population density?
6. Mention the major cities located on the River Ganga.

**IV ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.**

1. Which region is referred as the equatorial region? Why is it called so?
2. Write a short note on slash and burn agriculture?
3. The rainforests are depleting. Justify the statement.
4. Where is the Ganga- Brahmaputra Basin located and what are the main features of this basin?
5. Give an account of the vegetation in the Ganga Brahmaputra Basin.

**HISTORY L: 10- 18<sup>th</sup> CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATIONS Text Book Page No: 138-152**

**I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.**

1. Asaf Jah founded the Hyderabad state in ..... (1748, 1724, 1734 )
2. The founder of the Awadh state was .....(Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan, Murshid Quli Khan, Asaf Jah.)
3. ----- of the land revenue claimed by zamindars was known as chauth. (35%, 25%, 40% )
4. Where did Sawai Raja Jai Singh found his new capital ? ( Jaipur, Poona, Indore. )

**II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:**

1. Aurangzeb fought a protracted war in the .....
2. Umaraand jagirdars constituted powerful sections of the .....
3. ....parts of India were associated with peasant and zamindari rebellions
4. Jats became powerful under the leadership of .....

**III. NAME THE FOLLOWING.**

1. Name the three states that were carved out of the old Mughal provinces in the 18th century.
2. Name the new social groups that developed in Awadh to influence the management of the state's revenue system.
3. Who was the founder of the Maratha Kingdom?

**IV. ANSWER IN A WORD OR SENTENCE.**

1. What was the ambition of the Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah?
2. What was the geographical and economic importance of Awadh?
3. What was the effect of Aurangzeb's long war in the Deccan?

**V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.**

1. Divide the states of the eighteenth century into three overlapping groups?
2. What were the policies adopted by Asaf Jah to strengthen his position?
3. How did the later Mughal emperors lose their control over their nobles?

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**SPL . L: 4 GROWING UP AS BOYS AND GIRLS Text Book Page No. 44 - 51**

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**I. FILL IN THE BLANKS:**

1. Samoan islands are part of \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ means double load.
3. The government makes it mandatory for organizations having minimum 30 women employees to have ----- facility.
4. Government has set up \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ to help the village women to work.
5. The burden of childcare and housework falls on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Society \_\_\_\_\_ the hard work done by women.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a range of tasks related to looking after and nurturing.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a sense of self awareness of who one is.
9. Full form of CSOI is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The Minister for Women and Child Care Development is \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ says that men and women are equal.
12. Anganwadis are called \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Domestic workers are given \_\_\_\_\_ wages.

**II. Define the term - Double burden**

**III. Answer the following.**

1. What do we teach boys and girls in their early childhood?
2. Why does our society devalue the house work of women?
3. Write any two positive steps that the government undertook to promote the equality between boys and girls?

**Map Point the following:**

1. Grasslands of Africa (Savannah)
2. Temperate grasslands of North America. (Prairies)
3. Temperate grasslands of Asia( Steppe)
4. Temperate Evergreen forest of North America
5. Amazon Basin
6. Ganga - Brahmaputra Basin
7. Desert of North Africa (Sahara)
8. Cold Desert of India (Laddakh)
9. Tundra Vegetation – North America , Europe & Asia

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