

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL-DAMMAM

SOCIAL STUDIES (2017-18)

GRADE VII

WORKSHEET HISTORY L-2 NEW KINGS AND KINGDOMS

I FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Big landlords or warrior chiefs were acknowledged by their kings as _____
2. The tax collected by new kings was used to finance _____
3. The functionaries for collecting taxes were recruited from _____
4. Land grants were recorded on _____
5. Muttaraiyer were subordinate to rulers of _____ dynasty.
6. Cholas captured _____ delta in the mid 9th century.
7. Settlement of peasants was known as _____.
8. Groups of Ur was called _____
9. _____ founded Chola dynasty.
10. _____ was the most powerful Chola ruler.
11. _____ developed navy for expanding his empire.

II NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. A prized area in the Ganga valley for which three dynasties fought many wars.
2. An author from Kashmir who was critical of rulers.
3. The ruler who raided the subcontinent every year for wealth and mostly targeted temples.
4. The author of Kitab al -Hind.
5. Regions ruled by chauhans.
6. Afghan ruler who defeated Prithviraj III in 1192.
7. Land gifted to Brahmans.
8. Land gifted to temples.
9. Association of traders in Chola empire.
10. Tax in the form of forced labour.
11. Successor of Rajaraja Chola.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM.

CLASS – VII SOCIAL SCIENCE - (HISTORY)

LESSON – 6 TOWNS, TRADERS AND CRAFT PERSONS

WORKSHEET (2017 – 2018)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. _____ was the capital of Cholas.
(a) Thanjavur (a) Ajmer (c) Murshidabad
2. _____ is an alloy containing copper and tin.
(a) Gold (b) Silver (c) Bronze
3. Indian spices and clothes sold at the Red Sea port were purchased by _____ traders.
(a) American (b) Italian (c) African
4. Hampi fell in to ruin after the defeat of Vijayanagara in the year _____.
(a) 1655 (b) 1565 (c) 1566
5. The fort at Masulipatnam was built by the _____.
(a) Dutch (b) British (c) Portuguese

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The inlay work in copper and silver of the craft persons of Bidar was called _____.
2. Kabul is in present day _____.
3. Murshidabad is situated on the banks of river _____.
4. Hampi is located in the _____ basin.
5. Rulers of Golkonda, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar were known as _____.

NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. Name the diamond merchant who estimated horse trade at Kabul in the 17th century.
2. Name the place where goods from diverse production centres are brought and sold.
3. Name the rulers of Golkonda who imposed royal monopolies on the sale of different products to prevent the trade passing into the hands of East India Companies.
4. Name the fish port town lay on the delta of the Krishna river.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL- DAMMAM

L- VII WORK SHEET (2017-2018) SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER – 7 TRIBES, NOMADS AND SETTLED COMMUNITIES (HISTORY)

1] Name the following:

- 1) An English trader who came to India during the early 17th century , has described the banjaras.
- 2) A group of people who travel from place to place practicing their different occupation.
- 3) The people who do not follow the norms laid down by the society.
- 4) A group of families or households claiming descent from a common ancestor.

II] Fill in the Blanks :

- 1) The Indian society was divided on the basis of -----
- 2) ----- and ----- from medieval India hardly give any information about the tribes.
- 3) Tribal organizations is often based on ----- or -----.
- 4) The ----- mentions that Garha Katanga had 70,000 villages.
- 5) ----- were historical works written by the Ahoms.
- 6) ----- was an important tribe in Sindh.

C] Write Short Notes on : (2m each)

- a) Shifting Cultivation
- b) Pastoral Nomads
- c) The Gonds
- d) Ahoms

D] Answer in Brief :

- 1) Which system replaced the Varna System? (1m)
- 2) Were the Banjaras important for the economy? (2m)
- 3) How did the tribal societies change after being organized into a state? (2m)

GMS

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL - DAMMAM
HISTORY CHAPTER - 10 EIGHTEENTH -CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATIONS
WORKSHEET 2017 -2018

I). CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. The third battle of Panipat was fought in the year
a) 175 b) 1716 c) 1761 d) 1776
2. The ruler of Iran, plundered the city of Delhi in 1739.
a) FarrukhSiyar b) MurshidQuli Khan c) Nadir Sha d) Sa'adat khan
3. Nizam -ul-Mulk was the founder of _____
a) Hyderabad b) Awadh c) Bengal d) Punjab
4. _____ was the 25% of land revenue claimed by zamindars.
a) Kharaj b) Chauth c) Saradeshmukhi d) Bhaga
5. By 1680's dominated the imperial states of Agra and Delhi.
a) Sikhs b) Marathas c) Sikhs d) Jats

II . FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The founder of Awadh state was _____
2. carved out Maratha kingdom with the support of warrior families.
3. _____ inspired the Khalsa with the belief that their destiny was to rule.
4. Aurangzeb fought a protracted war in the _____
5. The _____ and _____ were the two major groups of nobles in the Mughal Empire.
6. The _____ were given considerable freedom in the assessment and collection of taxes.
7. The Mughal emperor in 1713 was _____
8. _____ was the governor of Gujarat.
9. Maharaja Ranjit Singh reunited Sikh territories and established his capital at _____ in 1799.

III. ANSWER IN A WORD OR SENTENCE:

1. Who were called as the Later Mughals ?
2. Name the old Mughal provinces.
3. Who founded the state of Bengal?
4. Who was Ahmad Shah Abdali ?
5. Name the capital of the Maratha kingdom.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

CLASS: VII

WORKSHEET (2017-18)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER -5 AIR (Geography)

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ and _____ make up the bulk of atmosphere.
2. _____ is associated with cloudy skies and wet weather.
3. _____ is a layer of atmosphere which helps in radio transmission.
4. The standard unit of measuring temperature is _____ invented by _____.
5. _____ is used to measure rainfall.
6. Ionosphere is a part of _____.
7. The _____ extends upto a height of 80 kms.
8. _____ is the average weather condition of a place for a long period of time.
9. The amount of insolation _____ from the equator to the poles.
10. Heavy air sinks and creates a _____.

II. Name the following:

1. Layers of atmosphere.
2. The 3 types of rainfall.
3. The uppermost layer of atmosphere.
4. The layer of atmosphere where Meteorites burn up, entering from space.
5. The two permanent winds.
6. The instrument to measure atmospheric pressure.
7. The layer of atmosphere that contains ozone gas.
8. The hot and dry winds that blow in the northern plains of India.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL - DAMMAM.

CLASS : VII SOCIAL SCIENCE (GEOGRAPHY)

WORK SHEET (2017 -2018)

LESSON - 5 WATER

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The average salinity of the ocean is _____ parts per thousand.
a) 35 b) 45 c) 40
2. _____ is celebrated as World Water Day.
a) March 20 b) March 21 c) March 22
3. The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice in a day is called _____.
a) waves b) tides c) tsunami
4. The word 'tsunami' means _____.
a) harbour waves b) huge waves c) earthquake

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Salinity of the Dead Sea in Israel is _____.
2. The ocean water is salty because it contains large amount of _____.
3. The warm currents originates near _____ and move towards _____.
4. The areas where the cold and warm currents meet experience _____ weather.
5. _____ is an example for warm current.

NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. An example for cold current.
2. The southernmost point of India which got submerged in tsunami.
3. The streams of water moving in definite directions.
4. An artificial enclosure for keeping small house plants.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL - DAMMAM

CLASS VII

GEOGRAPHY

L- 9 LIFE IN THE TEMPERATE GRASSLANDS

WORKSHEET 2017-18

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 works 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

CLASS - VII - GEOGRAPHY

LESSON - 10 LIFE IN THE DESERTS

WORK SHEET 2017 – 2018

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

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL –DAMMAM

Class: VII

Social Science

Geography – Chapter: 7

Human Environment – Settlement, Transport and Communication.

Worksheet – 2017 -18

1. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER :

- 1) The place where a building or a settlement develops is called _____
a) sight b) site c) side
- 2) Which type of settlement is occupied for a regular period with no time limit?
a) Temporary settlement b) Permanent settlement c) Transhumance
- 3) Roads build under-grounds are called _____
a) subways b) airways c) expressways
- 4) _____ is the process of conveying message to others.
a) transport b) communication c) settlements

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

- 1) Places where rain water accumulates, houses are built on a raised platform or _____.
- 2) Manali – Leh highway in the _____ mountains is one of the highest roadways in the world.
- 3) The invention of _____ and Industrial Revolution helped in speedy development of rail transport.
- 4) The train from _____ to _____ runs at an altitude of 4000 meters above the sea level

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING :

- 1) Largest railway network in Asia.
- 2) Settlement in which dwellings are spread over large areas.
- 3) India's first communication satellite.
- 4) Present Communication Minister of India.
- 5) The civilization that grew along the rivers of
a) Indus b) Tigris c) Nile d) Hwang-Ho

IV. ANSWER IN A WORD OR SENTENCE :

- 1) What do you understand by the term 'settlement'? (1 mark)
- 2) What are the natural conditions for the selection of an ideal site? (2 marks)
- 3) Explain the features of Temporary Settlements. (2 marks)
- 4) Define Transhumance. (2 marks)

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM

CLASS – VII GEOGRAPHY

LESSON - 6 NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

WORKSHEET (2017 – 18)

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Walrus is a _____
(a) Citrus fruit (b) polar animal (c) grass land (d) snow fox
2. Coniferous forests are also called as _____
(a) Tundra (b) Taiga (c) Town (d) Savanna
3. Steppe grassland is found in _____
(a) South Africa (b) Australia (c) Central Asia (d) Europe
4. Tropical evergreen forests are also called _____ forests.
(a) Monsoon (b) Rain (c) Coniferous (d) Deciduous
5. Rosewood is a _____
(a) Softwood (b) Hardwood (c) Coniferous (d) Thorny

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The two factors on which the growth of vegetation depends are _____ and _____
2. The three broad categories of natural vegetation are forests, _____ and _____
3. Anaconda, one of the world's largest snakes is found in _____ forests
4. _____ type of vegetation is found in the polar areas of Europe, Asia and North America.
5. Pheasants and Monals are common in _____ forests.
6. The _____ regions are known as 'Orchards of the World' for the fruit cultivation.
7. Tall and softwood evergreen trees are found in _____ forests.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN A WORD OR A SENTENCE:

1. Write one characteristic feature of Mediterranean vegetation. (1M)
2. Which type forest dominates most part of India? (1M)
3. Name two different types of forests where trees shed their leaves in the dry season (2M)
4. Write two uses of softwood trees with examples. (1M)
5. Name two hardwood trees found in monsoon forests and its uses. (2M)

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

CLASS : VII SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET 2017-2018

SPL LESSON-8 MARKETS AROUND US

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ provide goods on credit.
a) neighbourhood markets b) shopping malls c) weekly markets
2. _____ markets are held on specific day of a week.
a) neighbourhood markets b) shopping malls c) weekly markets
3. Shopowners of weekly market store their goods in _____ .
a) home b) showroom c) godown
4. _____ are persons engaged in selling goods.
a) consumers b) sales representatives c) showrooms

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ are large buildings with many floors that has shops, restaurants, cinema theatre etc.
2. The place where we buy and sell different goods are called _____ .
3. _____ are traders who purchases goods in bulk and sells to hawkers.
4. The shopping malls mostly sells _____ items.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. Name the market where goods first reach and are then supplied to other traders.
2. The people in between the producer and the final consumer. *Traders*
3. Markets that cater to the immediate needs of an area are called.
4. Traders who sell goods to the consumer.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM (2017 – 18)

CLASS VII SOCIAL SCIENCE (SPL)

CHAPTER - 10 STRUGGLES FOR EQUALITY (WORKSHEETS)

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The _____ recognises all Indians are equal before the law.
2. According to the 2001 Census data women formed _____ per cent of the population.
3. The Tawa dam began to be built in _____ and was completed in 1978.
4. When dams are built thousands of _____ are displaced.
5. In 1994 , the government gave the rights for fishing in Tawa reservoir to _____.
6. Dalit ,Adivasi and _____ girls drop out of school in large numbers due to poverty, social discrimination and lack of good quality school facilities.
7. The foundation of all movements for justice is the recognition that all people are _____.
8. The work _____ do is often considered of less value than done by the men.
9. Tehri dam is in _____.
10. Tawa Matsya Sangh was formed in _____.

II. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

11. History is full of examples of persons who have come together to fight against _____. (equality , justice , inequality, freedom)
12. As per 2001 Census data the Muslim population in India ~~was~~ _____.
(25% , 23% , 13% , 30%)
13. Neglect of government hospitals has made it difficult for most poor people to get quality _____. (education, resources, livelihood, health care)
14. Large scale participation of _____ has contributed to the success of the TMS. (villagers, artists, politicians, writers)
15. River Tawa is a tributary of _____ (Kaveri, Ganga, Indus, Narmada)

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM

CLASS VII CIVICS WORKSHEET (2017- 2018)

LESSON NO: 6 UNDERSTANDING MEDIA

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ and _____ radio are a form of media that reaches millions of people or masses.
2. T V and radio are form of _____ media.
3. News papers and magazines are the form of _____
4. Technologies used in mass media are _____
5. _____ images travel huge distance through satellite and cable.
6. People in democracy can take action on the basis of news stories through _____
7. Writing a balanced report depends on the media being _____
8. In the years _____ India govt. censored media.
9. Media is no longer considered independent because of its close link to _____
10. The _____ decides what to focus and sets the agenda.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. The main source of income of media are _____
(a) News (b) Article (c) Advertisements
2. The media which offers a large variety of information to suit the tastes of different readers.
(a) Print (b) Electronic (c) Press
3. It is used to refer to a TV or a radio program that is widely transmitted.
(a) Censorship (b) Broadcast (c) Publish
4. The fortnightly news paper run by Dalit women in Uttar Pradesh.
(a) Khabhar Lahriya (b) Malayala Manorama (c) Times Of India
5. When the govt. at times prevent the media from publishing a story, it is called as _____
(a) Balanced report (b) Agenda (c) Censorship

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING: (1M)

- (a) Mass Media (b) Balanced Report (c) Censorship (d) Local Media
1. What does the term media refers to? (2m)
 2. What is meant by independent media? (2m)
