

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 were brought and sold.
3. Name the rulers of Golconda 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)

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 : SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET (2017 – 2018)
SPL : LESSON – 3 : HOW THE STATE GOVERNMENT WORKS

Q1. NAME THE FOLLOWING.

1. The three levels at which the Indian government works.

2. The dual responsibilities of some MLA's.

3. Any two steps taken by the government to control diarrhoea.

4. The place where MLA's of ruling and opposition party meet to discuss issues.

5. Any two departments through which ministers and Chief Ministers take action.

Q2. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. The word 'Government' refers to _____ and _____.
2. The act of making laws on certain issues are done in the _____ of each state.
3. Laws for the entire country are made in the _____.
4. To get a majority , a political party should have won _____ the number of constituencies.
5. All the MLA's who gather together in the Legislative Assembly are called _____.

Q3. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.

1. The MLA's are elected by the _____ .
a. people b. ministers c. Chief Minister
2. The Head of the State is the _____ .
a. Prime Minister b. Chief Minister c. Governor
3. Every state in India has a _____ .
a. Parliament b. Legislative Assembly c. Supreme Court
4. The Governor is appointed by the _____ .
a. Chief Justice b. State Government c. Central Government
5. Himachal Pradesh is divided into _____ assembly constituencies.
a. 60 b. 58 c. 68

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. TV 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 ^{the} 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 ^{is} _____
(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)

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.

3. Markets that cater to the immediate needs of an area are called.

4. Traders who sell goods to the consumer.