

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM  
MIDDLE SECTION (2024-25)  
MIDTERM WORKSHEET

CLASS : 7

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

**HISTORY : L - 1 TRACING CHANGES THROUGH A 1000 YEARS**

**I. FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. Modernity carries with it a sense of material progress and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ copied manuscripts by hand.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the fourteenth century chronicler.
4. The Mughal Empire declined in the \_\_\_\_\_ century.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a name derived from Rajaputra- the son of a ruler.

**II. NAME THE FOLLOWING**

1. Two kinds of Persian & Arabic handwriting. \_\_\_\_\_
2. A person who makes maps. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Place where documents & manuscripts are stored. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Grouping of people based on background & occupation. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The 3 periods of Indian history as per the 19<sup>th</sup> C British historians. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The crops introduced into the sub-continent during medieval period.

**HISTORY : L - 3 DELHI: 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> CENTURY**

**I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Sayyid dynasty      b) Tomara Rajputs      c) Lodi dynasty
2. The language of administration under the Delhi Sultans was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Persian              b) Arabic              c) Hindi
3. The Mughal emperor who followed Sher Shah's idea of administration.  
a) Babur                b) Humayun            c) Akbar
4. Kharaj was a tax on \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) cultivation          b) houses              c) cattle

**II. FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ changed her name on her inscriptions and pretended she was a man
2. Genghis Khan invaded Transoxiana in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Someone who is under the protection of another is called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was the chronicler of 1236 who recognized Raziyya Sultan was more able than her brothers.
5. Ibn Battutta came to India from \_\_\_\_\_.
6. After the Tughluqs, the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ dynasties ruled from Delhi and Agra until 1526.

**III. NAME THE FOLLOWING**

1. Two cities constructed by the Delhi Sultans. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Coins minted in Delhi during 12<sup>th</sup> C. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Privileges claimed on account of birth. \_\_\_\_\_

**GEOGRAPHY : L - 2 INSIDE OUR EARTH**

**I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. The thinnest layer of the earth is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Crust                b) Mantle              c) Core
2. The deepest mine in the world is in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Kenya            b) Zimbabwe          c) South Africa
3. The radius of the earth is \_\_\_\_\_ km.  
a) 6891                b) 6371                c) 6571
4. The core is also called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Nife                b) Sima                c) Sial
5. The mantle extends up to a depth of \_\_\_\_\_ km.  
a) 6371                b) 3500                c) 2900
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the layer of the earth with high temperature and pressure.  
a) Crust                b) Mantle              c) Core

7. Rocks which contain fossils are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Igneous                      b) Metamorphic                      c) Sedimentary

8. The Deccan Plateau is made-up of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Basalt                      b) Slate                      c) Lime Stone

9. Which rock is made-up of molten magma?

- a) Metamorphic                      b) Igneous                      c) Sedimentary

## II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Taj Mahal is made up of \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Minerals used as fuel are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Continental mass is called \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Red Fort is made up of \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The process of transformation of rock from one form to another form is called \_\_\_\_\_.

6. The layer of the earth with high temperature and pressure is \_\_\_\_\_.

## GEOGRAPHY : L - 3 OUR CHANGING EARTH

### I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. An earthquake of magnitude \_\_\_\_\_ is classified as a major earthquake.

- a) 2.0                      b) 5.0                      c) 6.0                      d) 7.0

2. When a river tumbles at steep angles over very hard rocks it forms a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) delta                      b) waterfall                      c) floodplain                      d) meander

3. Which one of the following is NOT an exogenic force.

- a) volcano                      b) wind                      c) sea waves                      d) glaciers

4. When fine grains of sand are carried by wind & deposited over large areas, it forms \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) deserts                      b) mushroom rocks                      c) sand dunes                      d) loess

5. When the river approaches the sea, it breaks up into a number of streams called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) waterfalls                      b) tributaries                      c) distributaries                      d) ox-bow lake

### II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The magnitude of earthquake is measured on the \_\_\_\_\_ scale.

2. The collection of sediments at the mouths of the rivers forms a \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Large deposits of loess are found in \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The landscape is being worn away by the two processes : \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The strength of an earthquake is maximum at the \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The highest waterfall in the world. \_\_\_\_\_

2. An active agent of erosion and deposition in the desert. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Forces that work in the interior of the earth. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Machine used to detect and record an earthquake. \_\_\_\_\_

5. The origin of seismic energy. \_\_\_\_\_

6. The 3 types of earthquake waves. \_\_\_\_\_

7. Rivers of ice that erode the landscape by bulldozing soil and stones to expose rocks. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Depositional feature of sea waves. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Raised banks of a river. \_\_\_\_\_

## GEOGRAPHY : L - 4 AIR

### I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Which of the following gases protects us from harmful sun rays?

- a) Carbon dioxide                      b) Nitrogen                      c) Ozone

2. The most important layer of the atmosphere is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Troposphere                      b) Stratosphere                      c) Mesosphere

3. As we go up the layers of the atmosphere, air pressure and temperature \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) increases                      b) decreases                      c) a or b

4. When precipitation comes down to the earth in the liquid form, it is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) rain                      b) snow                      c) hail

5. Which of the following layers of the atmosphere is free from clouds?

- a) Troposphere                      b) Stratosphere                      c) Mesosphere

### II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Water freezes at \_\_\_\_\_ and boils at \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Air always moves from \_\_\_\_\_ pressure areas to \_\_\_\_\_ pressure areas.

- Light gases like \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ float into space from exosphere.
- The white trail left by jet planes in the sky is actually condensed \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ shows the direction of the wind.

### III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

- Standard unit of measuring temperature. \_\_\_\_\_
- The gas that creates green house effect in the atmosphere. \_\_\_\_\_
- Wind blowing from the west. \_\_\_\_\_
- Blanket of air surrounding the earth. \_\_\_\_\_
- Layer of atmosphere that helps in radio transmission. \_\_\_\_\_
- Instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure. \_\_\_\_\_
- Hot and dry local wind common in northern plains of India. \_\_\_\_\_
- The 3 types of rainfall. \_\_\_\_\_
- Any 3 forms of precipitation. \_\_\_\_\_
- Two gases that make up bulk of earth's atmosphere. \_\_\_\_\_

## SPL : L - 2 ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN HEALTH

### I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

- \_\_\_\_\_ has the largest number of medical colleges in the world.  
a) USA                                      b) India                                      c) China
- \_\_\_\_\_ % of all communicable diseases are water borne.  
a) 41    b) 21    c) 11
- In 1996, 40% of the entire state budget of \_\_\_\_\_ was given to the panchayats.  
a) Kerala                                      b) Uttar Pradesh                                      c) Gujarat
- Costa Rica is one of the healthiest countries in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Africa                                      b) South America                                      c) Central America
- RMPs are found in the \_\_\_\_\_ areas.  
a) urban                                      b) rural                                      c) town

### II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- \_\_\_\_\_ means our ability to remain free of illness and injuries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the third largest producer of medicines in the world.
- Doctors of \_\_\_\_\_ give training to nurses and health workers in villages.
- According to the \_\_\_\_\_, it is the primary duty of the government to ensure the welfare of the people and provide healthcare facilities to all.
- \_\_\_\_\_ health services are run for profit.
- The public health service is a chain of health centres and hospitals run by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a chain of medical stores initiated by the Central Government to offer quality generic medicines at much lower prices.

### III. EXPAND THE FOLLOWING

- PHC: \_\_\_\_\_
- RMP: \_\_\_\_\_
- OPD: \_\_\_\_\_

## SPL : L - 3 HOW THE STATE GOVERNMENT WORKS

### I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- Every state in India has a \_\_\_\_\_.
- The laws for the entire country are made in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- MLAs are elected by \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the head of the executive in a state.
- All the MLAs who assemble in the Legislative assembly are called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- In a democracy, people organize meetings to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- The political party that has the majority is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- In a democracy, \_\_\_\_\_ have the main authority.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are in charge of various departments of the government.
- The debates and discussions in the Assembly are controlled by \_\_\_\_\_.
- The work done by various departments of the government have to be approved by the \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Any 2 media through which people express their opinions in a democracy. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The 3 levels at which government of India works. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Any 3 departments of the government. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Any 2 important political parties of India. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Any 2 responsibilities of the Health Department. \_\_\_\_\_

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### ASSERTION AND REASON SAMPLE

There are two statements given below, marked as Assertions (A) and Reasons (R) . Read the statements and choose the correct option.

- a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A & R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.**
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

#### **History L – 1: Tracing Changes Through a 1000 Years**

1. Assertion (A): In the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> C, British Historians divided the history of India into three periods- Hindu, Muslim & British.

Reason: Few historians follow this periodisation today. Most look to economic and social factors to characterize the major elements of different moments of the past.

*(Answer - b)*

#### **History L - 3: Delhi Sultans**

1. Assertion (A): In 1236, Sultan Itutmish's daughter, Raziya became Sultan. She was removed from the throne in 1240.

Reason (R): The queen's rule went against the ideal social order, in which women were supposed to be subordinate to men.

*(Answer - a)*

2. Assertion (A): Large parts of the subcontinent remained outside the control of the Delhi Sultans.

Reason (R): It was difficult to control distant provinces like Bengal from Delhi and soon after annexing southern India, the entire region became independent.

*(Answer - a)*

#### **Geography L – 2: Inside Our Earth**

1. Assertion (A): The central core has a radius of 3500 km and is characterized with very high temperature & pressure.

Reason: We can reach the centre of the earth by digging a hole 6000 km deep on the ocean floor.

*(Answer - c)*

2. Assertion (A): Sedimentary rocks contain fossils.

Reason (R): Sandstone is a kind of sedimentary rock because it contains grains of sand.

*(Answer - b)*

#### **Geography L – 3: Our Changing Earth**

1. Assertion (A): Earthquakes can be predicted scientifically and the impact of earthquake can be minimized if we are prepared beforehand.

Reason (R): We can be prepared for an earthquake by spreading awareness amongst friends and family members and facing any disaster confidently.

*(Answer - d)*

2. Assertion (A): Weathering is the breaking up of rocks on the surface of the Earth.

Reason (R): Some of the rocks are carried away by the winds and water and eventually get deposited.

*(Answer - b)*

#### **Geography L – 4: Air**

1. Assertion (A): Hot air balloons work because hot air rises.

Reason (R): When air is heated, it expands, becomes lighter and goes up.

*(Answer - a)*

2. Assertion (A): Stratosphere is the most ideal layer of atmosphere for flying aeroplanes.

Reason (R): This layer is almost free from clouds and associated weather phenomenon.

(Answer - a)

### **SPL L - 2 : Role of Government in Health**

1. Assertion (A): According to UNICEF, more than two million children die every year in India from preventable infections.

Reason (R): In India, most doctors settle in urban areas. People in rural areas have to travel long distances to reach a doctor.

(Answer - b)

2. Assertion (A): Improvement in water and sanitation can control many diseases.

Reason (R): Health is dependent only on basic amenities and social conditions of the people.

(Answer - c)

### **SPL L -3 : How the State Government Works**

1. Assertion (A): The head of the state executive is the chief minister.

Reason (R): She/He is appointed by the Central Government.

(Answer - c)

2. Assertion (A): In a democracy, it is the people who have the main authority.

Reason (R): It is the people who elect their representatives as Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs)

(Answer - a)

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## **CASE STUDY SAMPLE**

### **General Instructions:**

Q1 & Q2 carries 1 mark each. Answer in a sentence.

Q3 carries 2 marks. Answer to be in minimum 2 sentences.

For Midterm Exam, passage will be related to our portion.

### **1. History L-2: Delhi: 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> Century**

In 1236 Sultan Iltutmish's daughter, Raziyya, became Sultan. The chronicler of the age, Minhaj-us-Siraj, recognised that she was more able and qualified than all her brothers. But he was not comfortable at having a queen as ruler. Nor were the nobles happy at her attempts to rule independently. She was removed from the throne in 1240.

#### **Questions:**

i. Who was Raziya? (1M)

ii. How long did Raziya serve as the Delhi Sultan? (1M)

iii. Why was Raziya not accepted as a Sultan inspite of being talented? (2M)

### **2. Geography L-4: Air**

The temperature you feel everyday is the temperataure of the atmosphere. The degree of hotness and coldness of the air is known as temperature.

The temperature of the atmosphere changes not only between day and night but also from season to season.

Summers are hotter than winters.

An important factor that influences the distribution of temperature is insolation. Insolation is the incoming solar energy intercepted by the earth.

The amount of insolation decreases from the equator towards the poles.

#### **Questions:**

i. Define temperature.

ii. What is insolation?

iii. From equator to poles, the insolation decreases. Why?

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