

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM
MIDDLE SECTION (2025-26)
MIDTERM WORKSHEET

CLASS: 7

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

L2 : UNDERSTANDING THE WEATHER

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Weather refers to the _____ condition of the atmosphere at a given place.
a) long-term b) short-term c) seasonal d) annual
2. The layer of atmosphere associated with almost all weather phenomena.
a) Stratosphere b) Thermosphere c) Troposphere d) Mesosphere
3. Why are coastal regions more humid than deserts?
a) Coastal regions are far from mountains
b) Coastal regions have lower temperature than deserts
c) Coastal regions are closer to water bodies
d) Deserts have lesser vegetation than coastal regions
4. Choose the odd one out
a) Rainfall b) Soil Moisture c) Humidity d) Temperature
5. Troposphere is less thick at the poles because it is where _____.
a) cold air expands b) cold air contracts c) hot air expands d) hot air contracts
6. Match the following

i. Hygrometer	a. Atmospheric pressure
ii. Anemometer	b. Humidity
iii. Barometer	c. Temperature
iv. Thermometer	d. Wind direction and speed

a) i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c b) i-d, ii-a, iii-b, iv-c c) i-a, ii-d, iii-b, iv-c d) i-b, ii-a, iii-d, iv-c
7. Ants shifting their eggs to higher ground indicates an expected _____.
a) temperature increase b) drop in pressure c) strong wind d) heavy rain
8. What is the following logo related to?



- a) weather b) defence c) education d) forests
 9. A weather report says temperature: 39°C and humidity: 30%.
How would you describe the weather?
a) hot and sticky b) cool and windy c) hot and dry d) cold and sticky
 10. If the maximum temperature recorded in Chennai on 7th March 42°C and the minimum is 26°C, calculate the temperature range.
a) 34°C b) 35°C c) 15°C d) 16°C
 11. As altitude increases, atmospheric pressure _____.
a) increases b) decreases c) doubles d) remains the same
 12. Which unit is used to measure wind speed?
a) kilometer per hour (km/h) b) percentage (%)
c) degree Celsius (°C) d) millibar (mb)
 13. Dry weather has a relative humidity range between _____% and _____%.
a) 80, 100 b) 60, 80 c) 40, 60 d) 20, 40
 14. When precipitation comes down to the earth in liquid form it is called _____.
a) rain b) hail c) snow d) sleet
 15. _____ are scientists who study the earth's atmosphere and weather patterns.
a) Geologists b) Meteorologists c) Astronomers d) Geographers
- For questions number 16 and 17, two statements are given - one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes A, B, C and D as given below.**
- a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b) Both A & R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c) A is true, but R is false.
 - d) A is false, but R is true.

16. Assertion (A): Wet clothes take longer time to dry on a humid day.

Reason (R): On a humid day, water evaporates slowly as the amount of water in the air is less.

Answer: (c)

17. Assertion (A): Pine cones respond to changes in moisture in the air.

Reason (R): Pine cones open in dry weather to release the seeds and close in moist weather to protect them.

Answer: (a)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The normal atmospheric pressure at sea level is around _____ mb.
2. The India Meteorological department was set up in the year _____.
3. The _____ of a place is calculated by adding the maximum and minimum temperatures and dividing by two.
4. The term depression in weather means _____.
5. _____ gives pilots an indication of the direction of the wind during take-off and landing.
6. In 2023, the _____ set up an AWS at a glacial lake in Sikkim.
7. _____ refers to a strong, hot and dusty wind that blows in North India in summer.

III. CASE BASED QUESTION

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow

Shimla is a popular hill station in Himachal Pradesh. In December, it becomes very cold. On 15th December, the minimum temperature in Shimla was recorded at -2°C early in the morning, and the maximum temperature rose to 8°C in the afternoon. People wore warm clothes like jackets, sweaters, and woolen caps to stay safe from the cold.

During the day, the sky was mostly clear and sunny, but by night, thick fog covered the area. On some other days in the same week, it even snowed or rained suddenly. These weather changes happen because of special winds called western disturbances that come from far away. They bring clouds and cold weather with them.

To know what the weather will be like, people watch weather reports on TV or in the newspaper. Weather scientists, called meteorologists, use tools like thermometers to measure temperature and rain gauges to check rainfall.

1. Why do people wear warm clothes in Shimla during December? (1M)
2. Name any two weather instruments and their use. (2M)
3. Calculate the mean temperature for 15th December. (1M)

L4 - NEW BEGINNINGS: CITIES AND STATES

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. What does the term 'Second Urbanisation' refer to?

- a) Growth of cities during the British era
- b) Rebuilding of Harappan cities
- c) Growth of new cities in the 1st millennium BCE
- d) Urban development in the Gupta period

2. Match the following

i. Avanti	a. Rajgriha
ii. Kosala	b. Kaushambi
iii. Magadha	c. Shravasti
iv. Vatsa	d. Ujjayini

- a) i-d, ii-c, iii-a, iv-b
- b) i-c, ii-a, iii-b, iv-d
- c) i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c
- d) i-d, ii-a, iii-b, iv-c

3. What was the role of the sabha or samiti in *janapadas*?

- a) They collected taxes
- b) They conducted rituals
- c) They advised the raja
- d) They built fortifications

4. Choose the odd one out

- a) Magadha
- b) Kosala
- c) Vajji
- d) Avanti

5. Which of these was a key innovation in the economic system of the *mahajanapadas*?

- a) Use of bronze coins
- b) Stone seals
- c) Punch-marked coins
- d) Gold jewellery

6. Which southern kingdom was known for trade in spices and precious stones?

- a) Mauryas
- b) Cheras
- c) Guptas
- d) Kushanas

7. What term describes the social group associated with a specific job passed through families?

- a) Varna
- b) Samiti
- c) Jati
- d) Sabha

8. Which trade route connected the Ganga plains with south India?

- a) Uttarapatha
- b) Dakshinapatha
- c) Silk Route
- d) Spice Route

9. Which of the following varnas included traders and farmers?

- a) Brahmins
- b) Kshatriyas
- c) Vaishyas
- d) Shudras

10. The English word 'caste' comes from a _____ word 'casta'.

- a) Latin
- b) Greek
- c) Portuguese
- d) French

For questions number 11 and 12, two statements are given - one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes A, B, C and D as given below.

- a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A & R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is true, but R is false.

d) A is false, but R is true.

11. Assertion (A): The Vajji confederacy is considered one of the earliest examples of a republican form of government.

Reason (R): It was ruled by a monarch with absolute powers.

Answer: (c)

12. Assertion (A): The introduction of iron tools contributed to the growth of the *mahajanapadas*.

Reason (R): Iron tools increased agricultural productivity and supported larger settlements.

Answer: (a)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The first Indian coins were made of _____.
2. _____ is the process used for the extraction of metals in their purest form.
3. _____ civilisation mastered copper and bronze metallurgy.
4. By _____ BCE, *mahajanapadas* ceased to exist.
5. _____ is the increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The four most powerful *mahajanapadas*:
2. The two prominent trade routes of ancient India:
3. The capital of Kalinga:
4. A deep wide ditch surrounding a fort or a fortified city and filled with water:

IV. CASE STUDY QUESTION

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow

Ujjayini, the capital of the *mahajanapada* Avanti, was one of the most prominent cities during the period of new urban growth in ancient India. The city was located along the Dakshinapatha trade route, which helped it become a hub for trade and travel. Ujjayini was well-planned and surrounded by high fortified walls to protect its people from attacks. The king governed the city with help from advisors, and people followed laws laid down by the administration. Skilled artisans like weavers, blacksmiths, and potters lived and worked in the city, while nearby villages supported it with food and raw materials. The use of iron tools improved farming and building techniques, and trade was made easier with silver punch-marked coins. Ujjayini's growth was a result of both good governance and its location on major trade routes.

1. Mention two reasons for the development of trade in and around Ujjayini. (2M)
2. List any two occupations of people in Ujjayini. (1M)
3. Who assisted the king in governing Ujjayini? (1M)

L9 : FROM THE RULERS TO THE RULED: TYPES OF GOVERNMENTS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The source of power and authority in _____ is the people of the country.
a) Monarchy b) Democracy c) Oligarchy d) Theocracy
2. Find the odd one out.
a) Maintaining law and order in society. b) Taking care of national defence.
c) Electing representatives for governance. d) Managing the country's economy.
3. The primary role of the judiciary is to _____.
a) create laws b) enforce laws
c) ensure that the laws are followed d) amend laws
4. Universal adult franchise means :
a) Only men can vote b) Every adult can vote
c) Only the rich can vote d) All people can vote
5. Which function of the government involves making laws?
a) Judicial b) Legislative c) Executive d) diplomatic
6. In which country is the monarch's power absolute?
a) UK b) Saudi Arabia c) South Africa d) Japan
7. Who heads the executive in USA?
a) Prime Minister b) President c) Council of Ministers d) National Assembly
8. Which ancient Indian republic had elected leaders?
a) Magadha b) Vajji c) Kalinga d) Kosala
9. Identify the type of democracy from the following information.
i) People elect the legislature.
ii) Selected members of the legislature become ministers.
iii) The council of ministers are accountable to the legislature.

- a) Direct democracy
- b) Parliamentary democracy
- c) Presidential democracy
- d) Constitutional democracy

For questions number 10 and 11, two statements are given - one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes A, B, C and D as given below.

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

10. Assertion: An independent judiciary is important in a democracy.

Reason: It protects the fundamental rights of the citizens.

Answer: a)

11. Assertion: A dictatorship is a form of government in which one person or a small group holds absolute power.

Reason: Here, the position of the ruler is hereditary.

Answer: c)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ is a type of government where a small powerful group takes the important decisions of the country.
2. _____ described democracy as “government of the people, by the people, for the people”.
3. The most popular form of government in the modern world is _____.
4. In USA, general elections are conducted every _____ years.
5. _____ is the upper house of the Indian parliament.
6. The three organs of the government are _____, _____ and _____.
7. UK is an example of a _____ monarchy.
8. _____ are people who analyse and share their opinion about political events.
9. _____ is form of government where the country is ruled by rules of religion and religious leaders.

III. CASE BASED QUESTION

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow

Shane lives in North Korea which has a set of defined rules for his everyday living. He is currently serving in compulsory military service in which he is expected to serve in the military till the time government decides. There are also rules about how his hair should be cut and the clothes he should wear. He cannot access the global internet, and so is unaware of the world outside his own country. The government watches his every action closely and he is also expected to report about anyone who tries breaking any of the defined rules. One day he met a tourist who asked him, “Why do all of you have the same haircut here?” To this Shane responded, “We all want to explore new styles, but the government decides the way we should keep our hair.”

1. Identify the type of government described in the above passage. (1M)
2. Why do all people in Shane’s country have the same haircut? (1M)
3. Give two examples for the limited freedom of people in North Korea. (2M)

L11 : FROM BARTER TO MONEY

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. _____ was the earliest form of exchange.
 - a) Banking system
 - b) Credit system
 - c) Barter system
 - d) Coinage system
2. Which of the following is an example of barter system?
 - a) Buying a book with money
 - b) Exchanging a pencil for an eraser
 - c) Paying school fees through net banking
 - d) Using a debit card at a shop
3. Rai stones were used as money on the _____.
 - a) Solomon Islands
 - b) Yap Island
 - c) Samoan Island
 - d) Tonga Island
4. Red feather coil made from birds’ feathers which was used as money on the Solomon Islands
 - a) Tevau
 - b) Aztec
 - c) Tajadero
 - d) Cowrie
5. Which of the following was not an issue in barter system?
 - a) double coincidence of wants
 - b) divisibility
 - c) inflation
 - d) portability
6. Where is the Junbeel Mela held?
 - a) Rajasthan
 - b) Assam
 - c) Madhya Pradesh
 - d) Jharkhand
7. A punch-marked coin of ancient India made from precious metals
 - a) *paisa*
 - b) *anna*
 - c) *adhaka*
 - d) *karshapana*
8. The ₹ sign was adopted by the Government of India in _____.
 - a) 2005
 - b) 2010
 - c) 1997
 - d) 2001
9. 1 anna was equal to _____ of a rupee.
 - a) 1/16
 - b) 1/4
 - c) 1/8
 - d) 1/12
10. The designer of the ₹ sign

