

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM  
ANNUAL EXAM WORKSHEET  
MIDDLE SECTION (2025-26)**

**CLASS :7**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CHAPTER 3 CLIMATES OF INDIA**

**I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. Which region of India experiences an alpine climate?  
a) Western Ghats b) Himalayan region c) Ganga Plains d) Thar Desert.
2. Which of the following is not a factor affecting India's climate?  
a) Latitude b) Altitude c) Longitude d) Proximity to the sea.
3. What does the term 'microclimate' refer to?  
a) A region with a climate similar to the surrounding areas.  
b) A small area with a unique climate different from its surrounding areas.  
c) A type of tropical climate.  
d) A specific seasonal weather pattern.
4. Which of the following is a primary characteristic of the Thar Desert?  
a) Cold winters with snowfall  
b) Hot days with cool nights and very little rainfall.  
c) Tropical wet climate  
d) Mild summers and winters.
5. Which region of India is most affected by the Northeast Monsoon?  
a) Western Ghats b) Deccan Plateau c) East and South India d) Himalayan region.
6. Which of the following ragas in Indian classical music are inspired by the monsoons?  
a) Meghamalhar and Amruthavarshini  
b) Bhairavi and Kafi  
c) Yaman and Todi  
d) Desh and Bageshree.

**II. FILL IN THE BLANKS**

- 1) The \_\_\_\_\_ Monsoon brings rain to the eastern and southern parts of India during winter.
- 2) The \_\_\_\_\_ climate in India is ideal for growing rice and spices due to heavy monsoon rainfall.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is the term for the rise in global temperatures caused by the accumulation of greenhouse gases.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the average weather pattern in an area over many years.
- 5) The Indian city is known to receive the highest average annual rainfall in the world is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) Expand NDRE:

7) The temperature decreases as the \_\_\_\_\_ increases.

8) \_\_\_\_\_ can influence local flora and fauna, crops, and human health.

**IV) NAME THE FOLLOWING**

1. The totality of the physical surface features of an area.
2. The word monsoon comes from the Arabic word meaning "season".
3. One greenhouse gas causing climate change.
4. A sudden outflow of water from a glacial lake.
5. The steps taken to slow down global warming and reduce its causes are called \_\_\_\_\_.

**III MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

Column A	Column B
A. Cyclones	1. Uncontrolled fires due to dry weather conditions
B. Glacial Burst	2. Powerful storms that occur over the Eastern Coast of India
C. Forest Fires	3. Sudden flooding caused by the breaking of glacial barriers
D. Landslides	4. Occurs in hilly regions due to heavy rain or human activity

**V. TRUE OR FALSE**

1. Monsoon winds are seasonal and bring rainfall to India.
2. Cyclones are caused by high-pressure areas over the sea.
3. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) issues weather warnings.
4. The Himalayas influence India's climate.
5. Traditional Indian name for spring is Sharad.

**VI. ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS:** Each question contains two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark the correct answer:

- a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true

**1) Assertion (A):** The Central Deccan Plateau experiences a tropical wet climate.

**Reason (R):** The region has hot summers, mild winters, and moderate rainfall during the rainy season.

**Ans: d) A is false, but R is true**

**2) Assertion (A):** The monsoon winds bring heavy rainfall to India during the summer months.

**Reason (R):** As the land heats up during summer, it creates a low-pressure system, drawing moisture-laden winds from the ocean.

**Ans: a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.**

## **VII. CASE STUDY:**

India is a country of incredible climatic diversity. While snow falls in Kashmir, the deserts of Rajasthan face scorching heat. Some regions like the Western Ghats receive heavy rainfall, while others like Ladakh remain dry and cold. This variety is influenced by several factors like **latitude, altitude, proximity to the sea, winds, and topography**. Places close to the Equator (e.g., Kanyakumari) are warmer due to direct sunlight, while higher altitudes (e.g., Shimla) remain cooler because air becomes thinner and cooler as altitude increases. Coastal cities like Mumbai have milder climates than inland cities like Nagpur, thanks to the moderating effect of the sea. Winds from the ocean bring rain, while those from land are dry. India's topography — including the Himalayas, plateaus, and coasts — also plays a big role in shaping its climate.

**Q1.** Why is Chennai warm most of the year while Shimla remains cool?(1M)

**Q2.** Which factor primarily explains why Mumbai is cooler in summer than Nagpur? (1M)

**Q3.** What is the main reason Kanyakumari remains hot throughout the year? (2 M)

## **L:10 THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA - AN INTRODUCTION**

### **I.CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.**

- Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?  
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru      (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad      (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- The Constitution of India came into effect on:  
(a) 15 August 1947      (b) 9 December 1946  
(c) 26 January 1950      (d) 2 October 1950
- The Indian Constitution has how many parts today?  
(a) 20      (b) 22      (c) 25      (d) 12
- Which amendment added the Panchayati Raj system to the Constitution?  
(a) 44<sup>th</sup>      (b) 52<sup>nd</sup>      (c) 61<sup>st</sup>      (d) 73<sup>rd</sup>
- Which value is not mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?  
(a) Liberty      (b) Equality      (c) Fraternity      (d) Prosperity
- Which country's constitution inspired India's Directive Principles of State Policy?  
(a) USA      (b) France      (c) Ireland      (d) UK
- There are two statements in each question marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose your answer as per the options given below:  
(c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(d) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(e) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.  
(f) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.
- Assertion (A): The legislature executes the laws in India.  
Reason (R): The executive branch is responsible for implementing the laws.
- Assertion (A): The Constitution of India provides a separation of powers among the three organs of government.  
Reason (R): This ensures fairness and prevents misuse of power.
- The \_\_\_\_ makes the laws in a democracy.  
(a)Legislature      (b) Judiciary      (c)Executive      (d)Governor

## II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

9. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first President of India.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ Constitution helped to shape the concept of independent judiciary in India.
11. The Constitution of India is carefully preserved in a \_\_\_\_\_ filled glass case in Parliament.
12. The Indian Constitution originally had \_\_\_\_\_ schedules. and presently it has \_\_\_\_\_ schedules.
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ in Indian Constitution are more like guidelines than strict rules.
14. The terms ' \_\_\_\_\_ ' and ' \_\_\_\_\_ ' were added in the Preamble through the 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act in 1976.

## III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

15. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which the Constitution can be changed over time.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ is a living document that can be improved as per the country's needs.
17. The highest court in India that protects the Constitution.
18. The group of people who wrote the Indian Constitution.

## IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1. Dr B R Ambedkar	a. Longest written Constitution
2. The Constitution of India	b. Liberty, equality , Fraternity
3. Preamble	c. Non – enforceable guidelines
4. Directive Principles	d. Implements laws
5. Executive	e. Chairman of the Drafting Committee

(a) 1d 2c 3a 4b 5e

(b) 1e 2a 3b 4c 5d

(c) 1d 2e 3d 4a 5b

(d) 1c 2a 3d 4e 5b

## V. Case Based Question

### 1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

In addition, in the Indian tradition of '*a no bhadrah kratavo yantu vishwatah*' — "Let noble thoughts come to me from every side" — the Constitution makers studied the Constitutions of France, USA, UK, Ireland, Australia, and other countries that have a democratic system, to explore their usefulness for our context.

For example, the ideals of 'liberty, equality, fraternity' were adopted from France's Constitution (which enshrined them from the French Revolution of 1789); the idea of the Directive Principles of State Policy was inspired by the Irish Constitution; and the American Constitution helped shape the concept of an independent judiciary.

1. How did the Indian Constitution makers draw inspiration from various democratic countries while framing the Constitution?
2. Which principles in the Indian Constitution were influenced by the French and Irish Constitutions?
3. In what way did the American Constitution contribute to shaping India's concept of an independent judiciary?

## L-12 UNDERSTANDING MARKETS

### **I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. What is the primary function of a market?  
(a) To provide education (b) To buy and sell goods and services  
(c) To offer loans (d) To promote traditions
2. What is the role of the government in markets?  
(a) To ensure fair pricing and quality (b) To limit the supply of goods  
(c) To increase demand (d) To make all decisions for sellers
3. The main purpose of certifications like FSSAI or AGMARK is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) To ensure the safety and quality of products (b) To advertise brands  
(c) To reduce production (d) To set prices
4. Why does the government set a minimum support price for crops?  
(a) To stop farmers from exporting crops (b) To help traders make profits  
(c) To prevent farmers from selling below cost (d) To make food expensive
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ issues the ISI Mark in India.  
(a) Food Safety Authority (b) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)  
(c) Agricultural Department (d) Consumer Forum
6. Who buys in large quantities directly from producers?  
(a) Retailers (b) Distributors (c) Consumers (d) Wholesalers
7. The role played by the distributor in the supply chain is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) They deliver goods to retailers that wholesalers can't reach (b) They regulate prices  
(c) They make goods in factories (d) They do online marketing

### **II. FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the amount at which a buyer is willing to buy and a seller is willing to sell a particular good or service.
2. Large warehouses where produce is stored are called \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ packs the products and delivers them to the online buyer.
4. Markets function through the interaction of \_\_\_\_\_ from buyers and \_\_\_\_\_ from sellers.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ described Hampi as "the best-provided city in the world."

### **III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
1. Physical market	a. Goods and services flow outside the nation's boundaries
2. Online market	b. Deals in bulk quantities
3. Domestic market	c. Serves the final consumers with goods and services
4. International market	d. Requires physical presence of buyers and seller
5. Wholesale market	e. Buyers and sellers meet virtually and can transact at any time
6. Retail market	f. Lies within the boundaries of a nation

### **IV. ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS**

Each question contains two statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark the correct answer:

- a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

1. Assertion (A) Markets have only economic importance.  
Reason (R) Markets connect people and build social relationships.  
**Answer - d) A is false, but R is true.**

2. Assertion (A) Retailers are the final link in the supply chain.  
Reason (R) They sell directly to the consumers.  
**Answer - a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.**

#### **V. PICTURE IDENTIFICATION**



1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_

#### **VI. CASE BASED QUESTIONS**

*Ima Keithal* in the Meitei language of Manipur, is a unique market in Imphal. About 3000 women own and run all the shops in this market. They sell vegetables, clothes including traditional Manipuri attire, hand-loom and handicrafts, local produce, and daily essentials that people in the city and the surrounding areas require. On one hand, the market provides employment, becoming an important source of income for thousands of families; on the other hand, the market is a melting pot of cultures. People from different communities come together to exchange ideas and enjoy shared traditions.

1. What is unique about Ima Keithel, and in which city is it located? (1M)
2. What types of goods are sold in Ima Keithel? (1M)
3. How does the market serve both as a source of employment and as a melting pot of cultures? (2M)

#### **CHAPTER 7: THE GUPTA ERA: AN AGE OF TIRELESS CREATIVITY**

##### **I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. Who played a major role in the early expansion of Gupta Empire?  
(a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Chandragupta I (c) Samudragupta (d) Ashoka
2. Chandragupta II was also known as \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) Vikramaditya (b) Vishnu (c) Caesar (d) Ashoka
3. Which city was the capital of the Gupta Empire?  
(a) Pataliputra (b) Ujjain (c) Kannauj (d) Mathura
4. The historians marked the Gupta period as the \_\_\_\_\_ Age of India.  
(a) Stone (b) Modern (c) Classical (d) Silver
5. Which Chinese traveler visited India in the 5<sup>th</sup> century CE?  
(a) Huen Tsang (b) Zhang Qian (c) Yijing (d) Faxian
6. Someone who has been rejected from a social group is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Outcastes (b) Expelled (c) Lonely (d) Insider
7. Which is the “City of Thousand Temples”?  
(a) Coimbatore (b) Chennai (c) Pragjyotisha (d) Kanchipuram

## II FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. \_\_\_\_\_, daughter of Chandragupta II, was married to the prince of the Vakataka kingdom.
2. Gupta kings consolidated their powers through \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and matrimonial alliances.
3. The primary source of revenue of the Guptas was \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The famous \_\_\_\_\_ pillar in Delhi is known for its rust-resistant iron.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ recorded major advancements in mathematics and astronomy.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the encyclopedic work of Varahamihira.
7. By the \_\_\_\_\_ CE, the Gupta Empire began showing signs of decline.

## III.MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

1.Charaka Samhita	a. Udayagiri (Madhya Pradesh)
2.Rock-cut Caves	b. Modern day Assam
3.Pragjyotisha	c. mathematician & Astronomer
4.Aryabhata	d. Text of Ayurvedic Practices

## IV.ASSERTION AND REASON

**In the given question below, there are 2 statements “Assertion (A) and Reason (R)”. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.**

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

**1. Assertion (A):** The Gupta period is frequently labeled the ‘classical age’ of India by historians.

**Reason (R):** The prolonged period of peace and stability during the Gupta rule promoted the consolidation of knowledge and led to notable achievements in literature, science, and art, while the economy was strong enough to support scholars and artists

**Ans: (a)**

**2. Assertion (A):** During his southern campaigns, Samudragupta permanently took over the Pallava kingdom and fully integrated it into the core territory of the Gupta Empire after defeating the local ruler.

**Reason (R):** Samudragupta often employed a strategy in which he defeated local kings, such as the Pallavas and the ruler of Kāmarūpa, but then permitted them to keep their thrones provided they accepted his rule and paid tribute to ensure peaceful relations. **Ans:(d)**

## V.CASE STUDY

### *A Traveler’s Account of Indian Society in the Gupta Age*

Chinese traveler Faxian (pronounced as Fa-Shi-Anne) visited India in the early 5th century CE on a long pilgrimage to sacred Buddhist sites to collect manuscripts. Faxian traveled extensively and recorded that the people were "numerous and happy". He observed that the great cities in the Middle Kingdom (the Gangetic plains) had inhabitants who were rich, prosperous, and practiced kindness and righteousness. This kindness was demonstrated when heads of Vaishya families (merchants or traders) established charitable houses for medicines, ensuring the poor, orphans, and sick were cared for. While Faxian's accounts are valuable, they reflect a limited perspective, as he also described the harsh treatment of the Chandālas (outcastes) who lived outside the city limits.

**Answer the following questions:**

1. Mention the reason for visit of Faxian in India.
2. Which specific region did Faxian refer to as the "Middle Kingdom," containing the greatest cities?
3. Based on Faxian's account, how did the Vaishya families in the great cities demonstrate their practice of kindness and righteousness?

**L:6 THE AGE OF REORGANISATION**

**I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. The Paṇḍyas capital was located at present-day \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Chennai      b) Madurai      c) Trichy      d) Kanchipuram
2. The Heliodorus pillar is located near \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Madurai      b) Karur      c) Vidisha (MP)      d) Pune
3. The Gandhara and Mathura schools of art are known for blending \_\_\_\_\_ styles.  
a) Indian and Roman      b) Indian and Persian      c) Indian and Chinese      d) Indian and Greek
4. Which region came to be known as the 'rice bowl of the South'?  
a) Krishna–Godavari delta      b) Kaveri delta      c) Narmada valley      d) Ganga plains
5. The Cheras were also known as the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Keralaputra      b) Satavahanas      c) Suryaputra      d) Andhra

**II. FILL IN THE BLANK**

1. The Yoga Sutras were compiled by \_\_\_\_\_ during Shunga dynasty period.
2. A beautiful example of Shunga art found in Madhya Pradesh is the \_\_\_\_\_ Stupa.
3. The Shungas added \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ depicting stories from the Buddha's life.
4. Many Satavahana coins depicted ships, showing the importance of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Gautamiputra Satakarni was named after his mother \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The famous Udayagiri– Khandagiri caves are located near \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The Paṇḍyas were known for their \_\_\_\_\_.

**III. NAME THE FOLLOWING**

1. The most powerful Kushāṇa ruler.
2. The caves near Pune used for collecting tolls and taxes.
3. The monk-king of the Chedi dynasty.
4. The inscription that records Kharavela's achievements.
5. The three crowned kings mentioned in Sangam literature.
6. The epic that tells the story of Kaṇṇagi and Kovalan.
7. The calendar that was adopted as the Indian National Calendar in 1957.