



SCHOOL ACADEMIC RESOURCE

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Class	VII
Subject	SOCIAL SCIENCE
Topic/Chapter	MIDTERM WORKSHEET
Section [KG/Middle/Secondary etc.]	MIDDLE
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CH: 2 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. _____ helps determine wind direction at airports.

- a) Barometer b) Wind sock c) Windmill d) Anemometer

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. The India Meteorological Department was set up in the year _____.

- a) 1890 b) 1860 c) 1875 d) 1880

5. Match the following

i. Wind vane	a. Measures rainfall
ii. Rain gauge	b. Measures wind direction
iii. Barometer	c. Measures pressure
iv. Thermometer	d. Measures temperature

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

6. A weather report shows: Temperature 25°C and humidity 85%. The weather is likely to be _____.

- a) cool and dry b) hot and dry c) cool and humid d) hot and windy

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. The average of maximum and minimum temperature is called _____.
2. The layer of atmosphere where weather changes occur is called _____.
3. The sudden fall in atmospheric pressure indicates _____.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING.

1. The instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure.
2. Frozen precipitation falling from clouds
3. The wind vane on the tarmac.
4. Frozen or partly frozen rain.

IV. ASSERTION AND REASON.

- 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.

1. Assertion: Wet clothes dry faster in high humidity.

Reason: High humidity means the air is already saturated with moisture.

2. Assertion: Pine cones open in dry conditions.

Reason: Pine cones close to protect their seeds from rain.

V. CASE STUDY.

Mumbai is a coastal city in Maharashtra. In the month of June, the city experiences heavy rainfall due to the monsoon winds. On one particular day, the minimum temperature was 27°C and the maximum was 33°C. The humidity was very high, making the weather feel hot and sticky. People carried umbrellas and wore light cotton clothes. Weather reports warned of heavy rains and strong winds for the next few days. Fishermen were advised not to go into the sea due to rough conditions.

1. Why do people use umbrellas in Mumbai during June? (1M)
2. Name any two weather elements mentioned in the passage. (2M)
3. Calculate the mean temperature of that day. (1M)

CH – 5 THE RISE OF EMPIRES

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. The famous Greek ambassador who visited Chandragupta Maurya's court was _____.
a) Herodotus b) Aristotle c) Megasthenes d) Socrates
2. The term 'dhamma' in Ashoka's edicts refers to _____.
a) Military law c) Tax rules
b) Religious rituals d) Ethical conduct
3. Which dynasty was overthrown by Chandragupta Maurya?
a) Gupta b) Nanda c) Satavahana d) Chola
4. Name the ruler who issued punch-marked silver coins as a symbol of economic power.
a) Mahapadma Nanda b) Raja Raja c) Ashoka d) Kautilya
5. Kautilya was associated with the ancient university of _____.
a) Nalanda b) Takshashila c) Vikramashila d) Ujjayini

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. The word 'Empire' is derived from the Latin word imperium meaning_____.
2. The famous text on governance written by Kautilya is called _____.
3. Ashoka referred to himself in his edicts as _____and _____.
4. The national motto inscribed below the Indian national emblem is _____.
5. _____served as the capital city of both the Nanda and Maurya empires.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING.

1. The script Ashoka's edicts were written in.
2. The language used in many of Ashoka's inscriptions.
3. The person who carried messages from place to place in ancient empires.
4. The associations of traders and craftsmen, governed by rules and led by elected heads.

CH: 6 THE AGE OF REORGANISATION

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. _____was the famous book written by Megasthenes.
a) Indica b) Harish Chandra c) Kalidasa d) Chandragupta
2. Shunga Dynasty was founded by _____.
a) Ashoka b) Chandragupta Maurya c) Pushyamitra Shunga d) Kanishka
3. Which material was used to make sculptures in the Gandhara school of art?
a) Grey black schist b) Marble c) Red sandstone d) Ivory

4. _____ compiled Yoga *Sutras*, the famous Sanskrit text during the Shunga period.

- a) Kalidasa b) Bhaskara c) Patanjali d) Panini

5. Which dynasty was also known as the Keralaputra?

- a) The Cheras b) The Pandyas c) The Satavahanas d) The Cholas

6. Sangam Literature is most associated with _____.

- a) Bengal b) Central India c) South India d) Northern Hills

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. _____ empire held control over significant sections of the Silk Route.

2. The two schools of art which were introduced by the Kushanas are _____ and _____.

3. The rule of _____ dynasty marked a period of extensive cultural intermixing and profound impact on the history of Indian Subcontinent.

4. The Bharhut Stupa was originally built during the reign of _____ but was expanded during the Shunga period.

5. Amaravati and _____ were the two famous capital cities of the Satavahanas.

6. Pandyas were known for their _____.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING.

1. The caves in Odisha built by King Kharavela for Jain monks.

2. The three powerful kingdoms that ruled different parts of South India during the age of reorganization.

3. The region that came to be known as the 'rice bowl of the South'.

4. The calendar that was adopted as the Indian National Calendar in 1957.

CH - 9 FROM THE RULERS TO THE RULED: TYPES OF GOVERNMENTS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. The source of power and authority in a _____ are 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 laws are followed d) amend laws

4. 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 monarchy

5. _____described democracy as “government of the people, by the people, for the people”.

a) Abraham Lincoln

b) John F Kennedy

c) George Washington

d) Barack Obama

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. The lower house of the Indian Parliament is known as the _____

2. In the USA, general elections are conducted every _____years.

3. _____is a form of government in which the head of state is elected and not a hereditary monarch.

4. The UK is an example of a _____monarchy.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING.

1. The country where the monarch’s power is absolute.

2. The head of the executive in the USA.

3. The ancient Indian republic that had elected leaders.

4. The system in which every adult citizen has the right to vote.

III. ASSERTION AND REASON.

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.

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

Reason: In such a system, the position of the ruler is hereditary.

IV. CASE STUDY.

Sam 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. What type of government is described in the case of Sam’s country? (1M)
2. Why is Sam not able to access information from outside his country? (1M)
3. Mention two ways in which the government controls the daily life of people in the country. (2M)

CH - 11 FROM BARTER TO MONEY

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. _____ was the first country to use paper currency.
a) Japan b) South Korea c) China d) India
2. Find the odd one out:
a) UPI b) passbook c) debit card d) credit card
3. Red feather coil made from birds’ feathers which was used as money on the Solomon Islands
a) Tevau b) Aztec c) Tajadero d) Cowrie
4. Which of the following was not an issue in barter system?
a) double coincidence of wants b) divisibility
c) inflation c) portability
5. Where is the Junbeel Mela held?
a) Rajasthan b) Assam c) Madhya Pradesh d) Jharkhand
6. Today in India, we have a central authority called the ____ that controls the issue of currency.
a) State Bank of India b) HDFC c) Reserve Bank of India d) Canara Bank

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. The ₹ sign was adopted by the Government of India in _____.
2. The designer of the ₹ sign is _____.
3. _____ was the earliest form of exchange.
4. A metal made by combining two or more metallic elements is called _____.
5. Rai stones were used as money on the _____.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING.

1. Products or goods that can be traded, bought and sold.
2. The process of producing coins that are used as a nation’s currency.
3. The only legal authority that prints and distributes paper currency in India.
4. The side of a coin or medal bearing the head or principal design.

MAP WORK

1. Which physical feature is located to the west of the Aravalli hills?.
 2. Name the major river that runs through the northern plains.
 3. Which part of the Himalayan ranges is the home to the peaks like Mount Everest and Kanchenjunga.
 4. The place which is known as the 'Moonland'.
 5. The Great Himalayan National Park, which is a UNESCO World Heritage site is located in _____.
 6. The only active volcano in India, Barren Island, is located here.
 7. Which mountain ranges are lower and broken into smaller hills along the eastern coast?
 8. The archipelago (a group of islands) located in the Arabian sea.
 9. Mawlynnong Village, which is renowned as the 'Cleanest village in Asia' is situated in _____.
 10. Which city is known as 'The Financial Capital of India'?
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