

WORKSHEET**CLASS-VII****SUBJECT –SOCIAL SCIENCE****HISTORY CH-2 New Kings and Kingdoms**

Q1-The tripartite struggle was for the:

- (a) Deccan (b) Kanauj (c) Bengal (d) Andhra

Q2-He plundered and looted wealth in the Indian subcontinent for many years.

- (a) Ghori (b) Ajay Deva (c) Prithviraj (d) Dharampala

Q3-The qualification for becoming a member of the sabha in Tamil Nadu is describe in:

- (a) Nadu (b) Ur (c) Uttaramerur (d) Araiya

Q4-Prashasties tell us how rulers wanted to depict themselves as:

- (a) leaders (b) victorious warriors (c) Achievers (d) All of these

Q5-Brahmans were rewarded by grants of the land recorded on:

- (a) Copper plate (b) Iron plate (c) Silver plate (d) None of these

Q6-The Sanskrit poem written by Kalahana containing the history of the kings of:

- (a) Kashmir (b) Bengal (c) Gujarat (d) None of these

Q7-What is the literal meaning of hirayana-garbha?

Q8-A minor chiefly family known as-----held the power in Kaveri delta.

Q9-----belong to the ancient chiefly family from Uriyar.

Q10-Rajaraja 1 considered as the most powerful-----ruler.

Q11-The big temples of Thanjavur and Chola built by -----and-----

Q12-Chola temples became the nuclei of -----

Q13-Chola bronze-----are considered amongst the finest in the world.

Q14-In the delta region -----had to be built to prevent flooding.

Q15- An assembly of prominent Brahman landlords were called -----

Q16-When did Mohammad Ghori attacked Prithviraj Chauhan ?

Q17-Mahmud of Ghazni attacked India to accumulate wealth. (True/False)

Q18-The Cholas had an excellent army.(True/False)

Q19-Brahmadeya was looked after by the king. (True/False)

Q20-Settlement of peasants were known as 'UR' .(True/False)

WORKSHEET
HISTORY CH-3

CLASS-VII

SUBJECT –SOCIAL SCIENCE

Q1. From which country Ibn Battuta travel to India?

- (a) France (b) Russia (c) Afghanistan (d) Morocco

Q2. Sultan who led expedition to extreme South India 12th to 16thc :

- (a)Akbar (b) Alauddin Khalji (c) Humayun (d) All of these

Q3. The oldest four cities of Delhi-----was emptied of its residents by Md. Tughluq:

- (a) Siri (b) Jahanpanah (c) Delhi-i-Kuhna (d) None of these

Q4. Successors of Ilutmish of the Turkish slave dynasty was:

- (a) Qutbuddin Aybak (b) Raziya Sultan (c) Balban (d) Sher Shah

Q5. The most learned male was called:

- (a) Mughals (b) Imam (c) iqta (d) Qibla

Q6. In 1911 Muhammad Ghori was defeated by-----

Q7. Razia Sultan was a -----woman.

Q8. The last Lodi king was-----.

Q9. Leader of Namaz is-----

Q10. The period for which Raziya Sultan ruled -----

Q11. A fortified settlement with soldiers was called-----

Q12. Kharaj was a type of tax on-----

Q13. Name the ruler who established his or her capital at Delhi.

Q14. What was the language of administration under Delhi Sultan ?

Q15. In whose reign did Sultanate reach its farthest extent?

Q16. Begumpuri mosque was built by whom ?

Q17. Who was Ibn Battuta ?

Q18. Who led the foundation of mughal empire ?

Q19. Who was Sher Shah Suri ?

Q20.-----were the nomadic tribes of Central Asia.

**WORKSHEET
HISTORY CH-4**

CLASS-VII

SUBJECT –SOCIAL SCIENCE

Q1. One of the most powerful dynasties in India:

- (a) Lodi dynasty (b) Mughal dynasty (c) Slave dynasty (d) None of these

Q2.All the nobles of administration under Akbar were called:

- (a) Subas (b) Mansabdars (c) Taluqdars (d) All of these

Q3.When did Aurangzeb came to power ?

- (a) 1669 (b) 1658 (c) 1645 (d) 1707

Q4. Who laid the foundation of Mughal empire ?

- (a) Ibrahim Lodi (b) Qutbuddin Aybak (c) Babur (d) Sikander Lodi

Q5. How old was Akbar when he became emperor ?

- (a) 10 years (b) 12 years (c) 13 years (d) 14 years

Q6. Which mughal emperor's period is known as 'Golden Age' ?

- (a) Babur (b) Akbar (c) Jahangir (d) Shah Jahan

Q7. First battle of Panipat was fought in -----

Q8. Aurangzeb reimposed-----on the hindus .

Q9. Nurjahan was the wife of-----

Q10. -----defeated Humayun.

Q11. A place where Akbar held discussion on religious matters known as-----

Q12.-----was the financial officer in a province.

Q13. Akbar nama was written by-----

Q14. Name the regent of Akbar.

Q15. Who led the idea of 'Sulh-i-kul' ?

Q16. Name revenue minister of Akbar.

Q17. Who were mughals ?

Q18. Revenue minister of Akbar was known as Iqta. (True/False)

Q19. Incharge of religious matters known as Subadar. (True/False)

Q20. Ain-i-Akbari was the most important part of Akbar Nama . (True/False)

WORKSHEET

CLASS-VII

SUBJECT –SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY CH-5 Rulers and buildins

Q1. Jodhabai palace in :

(a) Delhi (b) Agra (c) Fatehpur Sikri (d) Panipat

Q2. Large stepped wells were called as :

(a) Pond (b) Superstructure (c) Qibla (d) Baolis

Q3. The Qutb minar was constructed in :

(a) 1206 (b) 1220 (c) 1199 (d) 1236

Q4. Who constructed Agra fort ?

(a) Shah Jahan (b) Akbar (c) Qutbuddin Aybak (d) Humayun

Q5. Name the Pandayan king who invaded Sri Lanka.

- (a) King Sena (b) Shrimara Srivalabha (c) King Rajendra (d) None of these

Q6. The 'river front garden' was the another name of:

- (a) Baolis (b) Chahar bagh (c) Reservoir (d) Hauz Khas

Q7. The Dhangadeva was the king of:

- (a) Pandyan dynasty (b) Rajput dynasty (c) Khalji dynasty (d) Chandela dynasty

Q8. Rajaraja temple at Thanjavur was constructed by the king-----

Q9. Tomb of Humayun was constructed between -----and-----

Q10. Chahar bagh built in tradition known as-----

Q11. The Kandariya Mahadeva temple was dedicated to-----

Q12. The Taj Mahal was built by emperor-----

Q13. Shah Jahan's capital was at-----

Q14. Super structure means the part of a building below the ground floor. (True/False)

Q15. River Ganga played an important role in the layout of the new mughal city Shahjahanabad.(True/False)

Q16.The upper part of the temple were constructed with elaborately carved sculpture is called Shikhara (True/False)

Q17.Shah Jahan's age has been described as 'Golden Age' of mughal empire. (True/False)

Q18.'Shadow of God' was described by Persian court chronicles. (True/False)

Q19. Harmander Sahib with the holy sarover in Amritsar. . (True/False)

Q20. Who was considered as royal architect ?

WORKSHEET

CLASS-VII

SUBJECT –SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY CH 8 - DEVOTIONAL PATHS TO DIVINE

Q1. Sufis were-----mystics.

(a) Hindus (b) Sikhs (c) Muslims (d) Buddhist

Q2. Ramanuja was born in Tamil Nadu in :

(a) Tenth century (b) Twelfth century (c) Eleventh century (d) Thirteenth century

Q3. He gave philosophy of advaita :

(a) Ramanuja (b) Shankara Charya (c) Namadeva (d) Kabir

Q4. Nayanars devoted to-----

(a) Shiva (b) Vishnu (c) Buddha (d) Krishna

Q5. Shankara was the most influential philosopher born in:

(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Kerala (d) Karnataka

Q6. Shankara was an advocate of-----

Q7. The sufis were muslim saints who came from-----

Q8. Mirabai became a disciple of-----

Q9. -----and -----rejected all orthodox religions.

Q10. Nayanars devoted to-----

Q11. -----is the holy book of Sikhs .

Q12. -----philosophy became popular in Kerala .

Q13. Where did the sufi masters held their assemblies ?

Q14. Khalsa Panth was established in 1699 . (True/False)

Q15. Sufism was a tradition of the Chishtis . (True/False)

Q16. Writing of saints lives known as Hagiography . (True/False)

Q17. People all over India performed different kinds of rituals, bhajans, kirtans etc. (True/False)

Q18. Guru Nanak opposed the caste distinctions. (True/False)

Q19. Ramanuja was born at Delhi in Northern India . (True/False)

Q20. Songs of Bhagat Kabir are noted for his literary excellence . (True/False)

HISTORY CH- 18THC POLITICAL FORMATION

Q1. Mehrgarh Fort at:

- (a) Jodhpur (b) Jaipur (c) Jalandhar (d) Amber

Q2. Ahmed Shah Abdali invaded North India-----times between 1748-61:

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

Q3. Who plundered Delhi in 1739?

- (a) Aurangzeb (b) Nadir Shah (c) Ahmed Shah Abdali (d) None of these

Q4. Aurangzeb died in the year of:

- (a) 1700 (b) 1710 (c) 1725 (d) 1707

Q5. The Jats consolidated their power under their leader:

- (a) Surajmal (b) Churaman (c) Badal Singh (d) Jawahar Shah

Q6. -----was mainly responsible for the downfall of mughal empire.

Q7. Nadir Shah, the ruler of Iran invaded Delhi in-----

Q8. Marathas developed a very strong military organization under-----

Q9. The Jats were prosperous-----

Q10. Asaf Jah founded the Hyderabad state in-----

Q11. Tax levied by Marathas was known as-----

Q12. Nadir Shah invaded Bengal. (True/False)

Q13. Sawai Raja Jai Singh was the ruler of Indore. (True/False)

Q14. Guru Gobind Singh was the tenth Guru of the Sikhs. (True/False)

Q15. Poona became capital of the Marathas in 18th c. (True/False)

Q16. Nawabs of Awadh and Bengal try to do away with jagirdari system. (True/False)

Q17. Who was the founder of Maratha empire ?

Q18. Who were the Jats ?

Q19. What were the ambitions of the Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah?

Q20. When was Banda Bahadur captured and executed ?

CLASS 7

WORKSHEET

CIVICS

Ch.1 On Equality

Fill in the blanks

1. The idea of universal adult franchise is based on the idea of.....

2. One of the most common forms of inequality in India is the.....

3. Every person is equal before the

4..... was the first state in India to introduce the mid day meal scheme.

5..... is the author of Joothan.

State whether the following statements are True or False

6. Untouchability still exist in india.

7. Omprakash valmiki was made to sweep the school.

8. The Ansaris were given unequal treatment of their religion.

9. It is not possible to bring equality in our country.

10. The Civil rights movement was started in England.

Multiple choice questions

11. The central feature of democracy is

a) Liberty b) Justice c) Equality d) Fraternity

12. In India ,a citizen of Years or above age has the right to vote.

a)16 b)18 c)21 d)25

13. The policy that has contributed to the upliftment of the scheduled caste in india is

a) equality b) dalits c) protective discrimination d) special privileges

14. Which one of the following has been made punishable by the constitution of India?

a) rule of law b) rule of dalits c) practice of untouchability d) Apartheid

15. When did Tamil Nadu start the mid day meal scheme?

a) 2001 b) 2000 c) 2005 d) 2008

Answer the following questions

16. What does the term 'dalit' mean?

17. What does our constitution grant us ?

18. Name the Article which prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

19. What refers to thinking of oneself and other persons as worthy of respect?

20. Name the movement that began in USA in 1950s in which African-American people demanded equal rights and an end to racial discrimination.

WORKSHEET
CIVICS CH-2

CLASS-VII
ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN HEALTH

MCQ

1. What is vital for people everywhere in the world ?
(a) Money (b) Health (c) Both a and b (d) None of these
2. Which country has largest number of Medical Colleges and produces over 15000 doctors in a year ?
(a) India (b) America (c) Japan (d) None of these
3. India is the largest producer of medicines and ranks-----in the world.
(a) first (b) fifth (c) fourth (d) seventh
4. Public Health services include the whole chain of health clinics and hospitals operated by-----

(a) People (b) Government (c) Hospitals (d) None of these
5. Which state government make drastic changes to make provisions for food , water, women development and education in 1996?
(a) Delhi (b) Kerala (c) Gujarat (d) Maharashtra

Fill in the blanks:

6. Good -----and a long life are essential to a country's economic growth and development.
7. It is the duty of the ----- to raise the level of nutritious diet, the standard of living and to improve public health in state.
8. According to-----more than two million children die every year in India from preventable infections.
9. At the -----level is the District Hospital that supervises all health centres.
10. Full form of PHC is-----
11. In order to fulfill commitment of providing healthcare for all citizens, the health service is called-----

True or False

- 12. Mental strain has no effect on the health of a person.
- 13. Public Health services are more costly than Private Health services.
- 14. Majority of population in India is poor and malnourished.
- 15. Only 20 percent of population in India can afford all the medicines , they require during illness.

Correct statement:

- 16. **Private** health care system is operated by the Indian Government.
- 17. Health education is **not** at all considered vital in the process of development.

Short Answer:

- 18. Give full form of RMP.
- 19. Name the organization that is working for health at the world level.
- 20. It is a system of hospitals and health centres run by the government.(Name the system)

**WORKSHEET
CIVICS**

**CLASS-VII
CH.3 How the state government**

Multiple choice questions

- 1..... is the chief minister of our state(uttar pradesh)
a)Akhilesh yadav b) yogi adityanath c)smt. Mayawati d) none of them
- 2.What is the full form of MLA?
a)Member of law authority b)Member of legislative assembly
c)Minister of lok sabha assembly d) None of them
- 3.MLAs elected by-
a)The people b)Member of parliament
c)Selected representative d)All of these
- 4.Who is the head of legislative assembly?
a)Minister b)MLA c)Chief minister d)Prime minister

Fill in the blanks

(MLAs/ ruling/ political/ opposition/ parliament/wallpaper)

- 5.MLAs belong to differentparties.
- 6.A Legislative Assembly is a place where allmeet to discuss various things.
- 7.Laws for the entire country are made in the.....
- 8.The political party that has the majority is called theparty and all other members are called the.....

True or false

- 8.In a democracy it is the people who elected their representatives as MLAs.
- 9.There was a serious crisis of electricity in Patlipuram.
- 10.The state of Himachal Pradesh is divided into 58 assembly constituencies.

Very short question and answers

11. The governor of the state appoints chief minister and other ministers.

12. Governor is the head of the state.

Q13. Where is the law for the state made?

Q14. To whom ORS packets are given?

Q15. Why is press conference organized ?

WORKSHEET

CLASS-VII

Civics Ch-8

MARKETS AROUND US

I) MCQ:

Q1. The traders who buy a product in huge quantities from the producers and sell this product to small traders.

- (a) Wholesaler (b) Retailer (c) Consumer (d) None of these

Q2. Markets held on a specific day of a week.

- (a) Mall (b) Weekly market (c) Shop in neighbourhood (d) None of these

Q3. For making online purchases we use:

- (a) Credit card (b) PAN card (c) Ration card (d) All of these

Q4. Which of the following is commonly not found in our neighbourhood?

- (a) Departmental store (b) Dairy (c) Shopping complex (d) Grocery shop

Q5. Where are goods produced?

- (a) Factories, farms, homes (b) Farms, hotels, shops
(c) Home, parks, monuments (d) None of these

Q6. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
1. Weekly market	a. Provide goods on credit card
2. Neighbourhood shop	b. Sell expensive and branded goods
3. Okhla and Azadpur	c. Bargaining can be done here

4. Mall and shopping complexes	d. Do not sell goods in small quantity
5. Producers	e. Wholesale markets in Delhi

II) True or False:

Q7. Wholesale markets are held on a specific day of the week in a various locations.

Q8. A roadside hawker sells his goods at cheaper rate.

Q9. Retailers as well as consumers can easily buy things from the producers.

Q10. Small traders earn more than the big businessmen.

Q11. Shopping complexes and malls are found in urban areas.

III) Fill in the blanks :

Q12.-----markets have a large number of shops selling the same goods.

Q13. In the -----markets ,goods are sold in bulks to traders.

Q14. -----are not interested in selling us goods in small quantities.

Q15. -----is a small trader who buy goods from wholesale trader and sells this to the consumers.

Q16. -----provides door to door services.

IV) Write very short answers.

Q17. What is market?

Q18. Give some examples of roadside stalls.

Q19. Where are goods produces ?

Q20. Why is there a competition among the shops in the weekly market ?

WORKSHEET CIVICS CH 6-Understanding Media

Multiple choice Questions

Q1. Which of the following are forms of media?

- (a) Radio (b) Newspaper (c) Magazine (d) all of these

Q2. Which one of the following is print media?

- (a)Newspaper (b)T.V. (c) Radio (d)Television

Q3 Which has brought the world closer to us?

- (a) Television (b) Tape recorder (c) Typewriter (d) None of these

Q 4.Which is the main source of income of media?

- (a) Advertisements (b) Articles (c) General news (d) None of these

Q5.On which basis are the cost of advertisement set?

- (a) Popularity of channel (b) Popularity of product
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Q6 Which word is used to refer to a T.V. or radio programme that is widely transmitted?

- (a) Publish (b) Broadcast (c) Censorship (d) Public protest

Q7.When did India censor the media?

- (a) When there was Emergency in 1975-77
(b) When P.M. Indira Gandhi was Assassinated
(c) When bomb blasts took place
(d) None of the above

Q8.Government control over the media is known as

- (a) Fedral (b)Censorship (c) Independence (d) Emergency

Q9 **Fill in the blanks**

i)At times media

is prevented from publishing a story, this is called

ii). has enabled us to think of ourselves as members of a larger global world.

iii) Most of the cartoons that we see on television are mostly fromor the

iv). It is important that the information given by media should be

v). Khabar Lahriya newspaper is run by eight Dalit women in district in Uttar Pradesh.

Q10.**True/False**

- i. The technology that mass media uses keeps changing.

- ii. An independent media means that government should control and influence its coverage of news.
- iii. Since TV time costs so much money, only those programmes that can attract the maximum number of viewers are shown.
- iv. The print media offers a large variety of information to suit the tastes of different readers.

Question and answers

Q11. What is broadcast?

Q12. What is censorship?

Q13. What is a balanced report?

CLASS 7 WORKSHEET

SOCIALSCIENCE (GEOGRAPHY)

Ch.1 Environment

Multiple choice questions

1. It is a trade in which goods are exchanged without the use of money called.....
a) Barter system b) Trade system c) eco system d) none of them
2. The environment can be broadly divided into:
a) One sphere b) Two sphere c) Three sphere d) Four sphere
3. Living being exist only in.....
a) Atmosphere b) Hydrosphere c) Lithosphere d) Biosphere
4. environment consist of plants, animals and human being.
a) Abiotic b) Human c) Chemical d) Biotic
5. Which is a human made environment?
a) Mountain b) Forest c) Sea d) Bridge

Fill in the blanks

- 6.The world of non-living elements are called
- 7.The world water day is celebrated on
- 8., and natural are the main component of environment.
- 9.The thin layer of air that surrounds the earth is
- 10. is made up of rocks and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil.

Correct the statement

- 11. **Land** is a component of human environment.
- 12.Human needs are decreasing day by day.
- 13.The world environment day is celebrated on july7 .
- 14.Land ,air are the example of biotic environment.
- 15.The world of living organisms like plant and animal is called abiotic environment.

Match the following.

Column A	Column B
16.Physical Environment	a) water bodies
17.Atmosphere	b) relationship between a living organism and its surroundings
18.Hydrosphere	c) disastrous effects
19.Ecology	d) land,water and air
20.Environmental degradation	e) layer of air

CLASS 7 WORKSHEET
SOCIALSCIENCE (GEOGRAPHY)

Ch.2 Inside our Earth

Multiple choice questions

1.Mantle extends upto-

a)2,500km b)2,900km c)2,600km d)3,000km

2.Sedimentary rocks belong to the

a)Primary group b)secondary group c)both a&b d)none of them

3.Granite is an example of –

a)extrusive rock b)intrusive rock c)metamorphic rock d)none of them

4.Fossil fuels are found in

a)metamorphic rocks b)sedimentary rocks c)igneous rocks d)SIMA

5.Which of these is not an igneous rock?

a) basalt b)marble c) granite d)dolerite

Fill in the blanks

6.The is the thinnest of all the layers.

7.Our earth is constantly undergoing..... inside and outside.

8.The core is made up of and

9.Rocks are made up of different

10.The Plateau is made up of basalt rocks.

State whether the following statement are True or False

11.The deepest mine in the world is in South America.

12.The oceanic crust is called SIAL.

13.Rocks undergo a cycle of transformation.

14.Rocks determine the soil type of any area and are useful for construction.

15.Minerals has definite chemical composition.

Answer the following questions.

16.Why we cannot go to the centre of the earth.

17.Write any one use of the rocks.

18.How is our earth a dynamic planet?

19.What do the terms 'SIMA' and 'SIAL' stand for?

20.Give two examples of igneous rock.

CLASS 7 WORKSHEET
SOCIALSCIENCE (GEOGRAPHY)

Ch.3 Our changing Earth

Match the following

Column A	Column B
1.Earthquake	Movement of lithospheric plate
2.Sand dunes	Area of land shaped in triangle.
3.Waterfall	When river tumbles at steep angle over very hard rock
4.Meanders	Found in desert
5.Delta	Hard bed rock

Fill in the blanks:

6.An earthquake is measured with a machine called

7.The landscape is being continuously worn away by two processes..... and

8. crave out deep hollows.
9. are raised banks.
10. In we can find large deposits of loess.

Multiple choice questions

11. Flood plains are generally-
- a) fertile b) barren c) unproductive d) none of these
12. Glaciers are rivers of-
- a) salty water b) simple water c) ice d) none of them
13. Mushroom rocks are found in-
- a) deserts b) plains c) hilly area d) island
14. The plates forming the earth's crust are called
- a) layers b) lithosphere c) lithospheric plates d) lava sheets
15. Earthquakes are caused due to the
- a) movement of tectonic plates b) tsunami
- c) volcanic eruption d) continental movement

Answer the following questions

16. How can the impact of earthquake be minimized?
17. How is the magnitude of the earthquake measured?
18. Write any one common earthquake prediction method.
19. Why flood plains are very fertile?
20. Some rocks have a shape of a mushroom, why?

CLASS 7 WORKSHEET
SOCIALSCIENCE (GEOGRAPHY)

Ch.4 Air

Answer the following questions

1. Why oxygen is important to us ?
2. Name the gas which provides food to the plants?
3. In which layer of atmosphere does all weather phenomena takes place?
4. With what instrument is rainfall measured?
5. What are the different forms of atmospheric humidity?

Correct the statement

6. The degree of hotness or the coldness of the air is known as thermometer .
7. Climate is hour to hour , day to day condition of the atmosphere
8. Nitrogen protects us from the harmful rays of the sun.
9. Insolation is the amount of water vapour present in the air.
10. As we go up the layers of the atmosphere ,the pressure is increases .

Give one term each of the following:

11. Precipitation that comes down to the earth in liquid form.....
12. The incoming solar energy intercepted by the earth.....
13. Instrument used to measured atmospheric pressure
14. Wind direction is measured by an instrument known as
15. The second layer of atmosphere is

State whether the following statements are True or False

16. The air in the atmosphere is mixture of many gases.
17. Oxygen gas creates green house effect in the atmosphere.

18. Trade winds are permanent wind.

19. Falling of big drops of water from the clouds called wind.

20. When the water vapour rises, it starts cooling.

CLASS 7 WORKSHEET
SOCIALSCIENCE (GEOGRAPHY)

Ch.5 Water

Fill in the blanks

1. One of the fundamental needs of human beings is

2. The sun's heat causes..... Of water vapour.

3. The ocean bodies and the seas contain water.

4. The in the Andaman and Nicobar islands get submerged after the Tsunami.

5. Spring tides occur on and

Multiple choice questions

6. The amount of freshwater on the earth is

a) 3% b) 1% c) 29% d) 8%

7. The main cause of ocean currents is.....

a) gravitation b) winds c) rotation of earth d) salty water

8. Warm ocean currents originate from.....

a) Tropics b) Equator c) Poles d) Antarctica

9. Periodic rise and fall of water called.....

a) Tides b) Waves c) Tsunami d) Ocean currents

10. flows from equator to polar regions.

a) cold water b) warm water c) fresh water d) none of them

State whether the following statements are true or false

11. Tides help to generate electricity.

12. Gravitational attraction of the moon causes currents.

13. High tides are also called spring tides.

14. High tides help in navigation.

15. As the various pollutants found in the water, the quality of water is improving.

Answer the following questions

16. Suggest any one way to conserve water.

17. What are the sources of fresh water?

18. Give an example of cold current and warm current.

19. Categorise the movements that occur in oceans?

20. Why is ocean water salty?

CLASS 7 WORKSHEET

SOCIALSCIENCE (GEOGRAPHY)

Ch.6 Natural Vegetation and Wild Life

State whether the following statements are true or false

1. Grasslands grow in the region of moderate rain.

2. Tropical deciduous are the monsoon forests.

3. Tropical evergreen forests comprise both hard and softwood trees.

4. Coniferous forests are called Taiga.

5. Mosses and lichens are found in desertic vegetation.

Fill I the blanks

6. Forests grow well in And Climate.

7. grasslands is found in Russia.

8. Thorny bushes are found in and desertic climate.\

9. Prairies are the grasslands of Continent.

10. Type of vegetation is found in the polar areas of Europe ,Asia and North America.

Answer the following questions

11. In which three categories are the natural vegetation generally classified?

12. Name the hardwood trees which are found in tropical deciduous forests.

14. Name the animals commonly found in temperate deciduous forests.

15. Why tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry seasons?

Name the Tropical and Temperate grasslands of the following:

16. East Africa-.....

17. Brazil -

18. Venezuela-.....

19. Argentina-.....

20. Australia-.....

CLASS 7 WORKSHEET

SOCIALSCIENCE (GEOGRAPHY)

Ch.7 Human Environment Settlement ,Transport and Communication

Multiple choice questions

- 1.The settlements grew near the
A) forest b) River valleys c)towns d) none of them
- 2.Scattered settlements are not found in
a)Hilly tracts thick b)forest c)regions of extreme climate d)Towns
- 3.Where are thick mud – walled houses with thatched roofs common ?
a)humid climate b) Hot climate c)cold climate d)none of them
- 4.Sea routes and oceanic routes are connected with the -.....
a) Ports b) roads c)railways d)internet
- 5.Which of the following vehicle pollute the Environment.
a)cycle b)car c) bus d)aeroplane

Correct the following statement

- 6.Earliest settlements grew around near plateau
- 7.The oldest means of transporting merchandise from one country to another is airways.
8. Pakistani railway network is the largest net work in Asia.
- 9.Buses is the only mode of transport to reach the most remote and distant areas especially where there are no roads and railways.
- 10.Roads built underground are called fly over.

Give one term each of the following:

- 11.A large network of computers called
- 12.Places where people built their homes called

13.The process of conveying messages to others is known as

14.The closely built areas of dwellings called

15.Rivers and lakes which provide facilities for sailing of boats and ship called

Answer the following questions

16.Why did the settlements grow near river valleys?

17.What are the two types of waterways?

18.Name some important inland waterways .

19.Write any one use of Satellite.

20.What are the two types of settlements.

CLASS 7 WORKSHEET

SOCIALSCIENCE (GEOGRAPHY)

Ch.8 Human Environment

Interaction the tropical and the Subtropical region

Match the following

Column A	Column B
1.Toucans	a) Found in fresh water of river Ganga and Brahmaputra
2. Piranha	b) A type of bird.
3.Slash and burn	c) Wild life sanctuary.
4. Susu (blind dolphin)	d) A flesh eating fish
5. Manas	e) Is a way of cultivating land where farmers clears a piece land.

Complete the given tabular chart

	location	climate	vegetation	Wild life
Amazon Basin	15 N to 15 S latitude	7)	Evergreen forest	9)
Ganga Brahmaputra basin	6)	Monsoon type climate	8)	10)

10.State whether the following statements are True or False

- 11.The warm tropical rain forests experience almost equal days and nights.
- 12. Slash and burn agriculture gives high output of commercial crops.
- 13.The monsoon type of climate is experienced in the amazon basin.
- 14. The largest river basin in the world is Amazon basin.
- 15.The Sunderban delta is formed by the rivers Yamuna and Narmada.

Answer the following questions:

- 16.On which river Kolkata is located?
- 17.Why rain forests are depleting?
- 18.What do you mean by Tributaries?
- 19.Why paddy is grown in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin?
- 20. Name some cities located along with river ganga.

CLASS 7 WORKSHEET

SOCIALSCIENCE (GEOGRAPHY)

Ch.9.Life in the Temperate grassland

Multiple choice questions

- 1.What are the Temperate Grasslands of North America called?
(a)Prairies (b)Sahara (c)Nile (d) Tropical region

2. Which country does the river Mississippi drain?
(a) Africa (b) USA (c) Amazon (d) Canada

3. Rocky mountains are bounded by which of the grasslands on their east?
(a) Pampas (b) Prairies (c) Velds (d) Sheep

4. Due to the absence of the north-south barriers a local wind blows in USA which is called.....
(a) loo (b) cool breeze (c) chinook (d) none of these

5. What is the second major industry of Canada?
(a) Dairy farming (b) Coal mining (c) Gold mining (d) None of these

Fill in the blanks.

6. River Mississippi drains

7. Merino is a species of sheep....

8. Kimberley is famous for itsmines.

9. The Canadian prairies are drained by the tributaries of Rivers.

10. The temperate grasslands of South Africa are called the

True/False

11. Climate plays an important role in the formation of grasslands.

12. The temperate grasslands of North America are known as the Velds.

13. The velds have a mild climate due to the influence of the Indian Ocean.

14. The prairies are bound by the Himalayan Mountains in the West.

15. Prairies are practically tree-less.

Very short question answer.

16. In which hemisphere do the Velds lie?

17. What are the cattle farms in the North American Grasslands known as?

18. Name the rivers that drain the Velds.

19. Which city is known as the gold capital of the world?

20. Which is the most important animal of prairie region?

**CLASS 7 WORKSHEET
SOCIALSCIENCE (GEOGRAPHY)**

Ch.10. Life in the Deserts.

Multiple choice questions

1. Which region is characterised by extremely high or low temperature and has scarce vegetation?
(a) Desert (b) Fertile land (c) Grassland (d) None of these
2. The maximum temperature of Sahara during day time is about 50°C and at nights it is
(a) 0°C (b) 10°C (c) 30°C (d) 40°C
3. What is the energy product in great demand throughout the world?
(a) Uranium (b) Fats (c) Manganese (d) Oil
4. What is the capital of Ladakh?
(a) Jammu (b) Srinagar (c) New Delhi (d) Leh
5. What is the other name of Ladakh?
(a) Indus (b) Kargil (c) Khapa-chan (d) Karakoram
6. Which of the following birds are sighted in Ladakh?
(a) Robin (b) Redstarts (c) Raven (d) All of these
7. Name the world largest desert.
(a) Sahara (b) Gobi (c) Thar (d) Ladakh
8. Sahara desert touches how many countries?
(a) 11 (b) 12 (c) 14 (d) 10

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

Heavy robes	<u>woollens</u>	scanty	<u>monastery</u>	<u>North</u>
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9. The People of Sahara wear as a protection against dust storms and hot winds.
10. The hair of the sheep and goat is used to make..... .

11.Hemis in the Ladakh is a famous

12.Sahara desert covers a large part of Africa.

13.Deserts are characterised by vegetation.

True/False

14. Yak's milk is used to make cheese and butter.

15. Hyenas found in Sahara desert is a bird.

16. Ladakh is a hot desert.

17. Manali - Leh highway crosses four passes.

very short question and answers

18.What is the other name of Ladakh? What is its meaning?

19. Name the two nomadic tribes living in the Sahara desert?

20. Why people of the Sahara desert wear heavy robes?