

**SHIVALIK PUBLIC SCHOOL, MOHALI**  
**WORKSHEET 1**  
**UNIT – 10**  
**CLASS VII**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Question 1 Multiple choice questions :- (1 mark each)**

A) Hemis in Ladakh is a famous :-

- i) Temple
- ii) Mosque
- iii) Monastery
- iv) All of the above

B) Aurangzeb died in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

- i) 1704
- ii) 1705
- iii) 1706
- iv) 1707

C) Governance of state is called :-

- i) Faujdari
- ii) Subadari
- iii) Mansabdari
- iv) None of the above

D) Tauregs and Bedouins are nomadic tribes of :-

- i) Rajasthan
- ii) Ladakh
- iii) Sahara
- iv) Amazon

**Question 2 Very Short Answers (1 mark each)**

- A) In which continent is the Sahara desert located ?
- B) What is Sardeshmukhi ?

**Question 3 Short Answer type (3 marks each)**

- A) What mainly attracts tourists of Ladakh ?
- B) Write three reasons for the crisis of the Mughal empire.

**Question 4 Long Answer type (5 marks each)**

- A) What are the climatic conditions of the Ladakh desert ?
- B) How were the Sikhs organised in the eighteenth century ?

**Question 5 Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:- (5)**

The Maratha kingdom was established by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (1630). The Maratha kingdom was another powerful regional kingdom to arise out of a sustained opposition to Mughal rule. Shivaji (1630–1680) carved out a stable kingdom with the support of powerful warrior families (deshmukhs). Groups of highly mobile, peasant-pastoralists (kunbis) provided the backbone of the Maratha army. Poona became the capital of the Maratha kingdom. Between 1720 and 1761, the Maratha empire expanded. It gradually chipped away at the authority of the Mughal Empire. Malwa and Gujarat were seized from the Mughals by the 1720s. By the 1730s, the Maratha king was recognised as the overlord of the entire Deccan peninsula. He possessed the right to levy chauth and sardeshmukhi in the entire region.

- i) Who established the Maratha kingdom ?(1)
- ii) Who served as the backbone of the Maratha Kingdom ?(1)
- iii) What city became capital of Maratha Kingdom ?(1)
- iv) Which two areas were seized by Maratha from the Mughal in 1720s ?(2)

**WORKSHEET 2**  
**UNIT-9**  
**CLASS – VII**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Question 1 Multiple Choice Questions :- (1 mark each)**

A) A person who sells goods abroad is called :-

- i) Importer
- ii) Worker
- iii) Exporter
- iv) None of the above

B) Jagannatha temple is situated at \_\_\_\_.

- i) Rajasthan
- ii) Gujarat
- iii) Orissa
- iv) Maharashtra

C) Basohli is a famous miniature painting of :-

- i) Ladakh
- ii) Rajasthan
- iii) Himachal Pradesh
- iv) Uttar Pradesh

D) Kingdom of Mahodayapuram was established in :

- i) Kerala
- ii) Tamil Nadu
- iii) Andhra Pradesh
- iv) Karnataka

**Question 2 Very Short Answers:- (1 mark each)**

- A) What is dialect ?
- B) What is profit ?

**Question 3 Short Answer type :- (3 marks each)**

- A) What made Swapna to sell cotton to the trader instead of selling it at the kurnool cotton market ?
- B) What is Manipravalam ? Name a book written in that language.

**Question 4 Long Answer type :- (5 marks each)**

A) Explain the conditions of the employment as well as the wages of the workers in the garment exporting factories.

B) What are the important architectural features of the temples of Bengal ?

**Question Read passage carefully and answer the following questions :- 5**

In the nineteenth century, the region that constitutes most of present-day Rajasthan, was called Rajputana by the British. While this may suggest that this was an area that was inhabited only or mainly by Rajputs, this is only partly true. There were (and are) several groups who identify themselves as Rajputs in many areas of northern and central India. And of course, there are several peoples other than Rajputs who live in Rajasthan. However, the Rajputs are often recognised as contributing to the distinctive culture of Rajasthan. From about the eighth century, most of the present-day state of Rajasthan was ruled by various Rajput families. Prithviraj was one such ruler. These rulers-defeat. Stories about Rajput heroes were recorded in poems and songs, which were recited by specially trained minstrels. These preserved the memories of heroes and were expected to inspire others to follow their example. Ordinary people were also attracted by these stories – which often depicted dramatic situations, and a range of strong emotions – loyalty, friendship, love, valour, anger, etc. cherished the ideal of the hero who fought valiantly, often choosing death on the battlefield rather than face

i) In the nineteenth century which region was called Rajputana ?(2)

ii) Stories about Rajput heroes were recorded in poems and songs.(True/False) (1)

iii) Name the famous Rajput ruler mentioned in the paragraph.(1)

iv) Most of the present day state of Rajasthan was ruled by Various \_\_\_\_\_. (1)

**WORKSHEET-3**  
**UNIT-8**  
**CLASS VII**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Question 1: Multiple Choice questions**

- A) Manioc is the staple food of:  
i)Ganga Basin  
ii)Africa  
iii)Amazon
- B) Kolkata is located on the river :-  
i)Orange  
ii) Hooghly  
iii)Bhagirathi
- C) Bengal tiger is found in :-  
i)Mountains  
ii) Delta Area  
iii) Amazon  
iv) Plateaus

**Question 2 Very short answers (1+1)**

- A) What is weekly market ?  
B) In which continent Amazon basin is located ?

**Question 3 Short Answer type (3+3)**

- A) What are the major cities located on the river Ganga ?  
B) Differentiate between weekly market and shopping complex.

**Question 4 Long answer type (5+5)**

- A) What were the major ideas expressed by Kabir ?  
B) In what ways a hawker is different from a shopkeeper ?

**Question 5 Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions :- 5**

Shankara one of the most influential philosopher Of India born in Kerala In the eighteenth century. He was an advocate of advaita or the doctrine of oneness of the individual soul and supreme God which is the ultimate reality. He taught that Brahman, the Only and Ultimate Reality, was formless and without any attributes. He considered the world around us to be an illusion or maya and preached renunciation of the world and

adoption of the path of knowledge to understand the true nature of Brahman and attain salvation.

- A) Who was Shankara and where did he born ?(1)
- B) What is Advaita ? (1)
- C) Who considered the world around us to be an illusion or maya? (1)
- D) Shankara adopted the path of \_\_\_\_\_ to understand the true nature of Brahman.(1)

**WORKSHEET-4**  
**UNIT 7**  
**CLASS VII**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Question 1 :- Multiple choice questions :- (1 mark each)**

A) Historical work written by Ahoms is called :-

- i) Bhuiyans
- ii) Buranjis
- iii) Chahamanas
- iv) None of the above

B) Unit of 12 villages is known as

- i) Barhot
- ii) Khel
- iii) Paik
- iv) Chaurasi

**Question 2 State whether True/False :- (1 mark each)**

A) The Chaurasi in Gond states contained several cities.

B) All societies do not think similarly about the roles that boys and girls play.

**Question 3 Fill in the blanks (1 mark each)**

A) The \_\_\_\_\_ mentions that Garha Katanga had 70,000 villages.

B) Caravans of Banjaras were called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 4 Very short answer:- (1 mark each)**

A) What is shifting cultivation ?

B) What do you mean by census ?

**Question 5 Short Answer :- (3 marks each)**

A) Why Banjaras important for the economy ?

B) Explain:- Housework is invisible and unpaid work.

**Question 6 Long Answer :- (5 marks)**

A) What changes took place in Varna based society ?

**WORKSHEET-5**  
**UNIT 6**  
**CLASS VII**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Question 1 Multiple choice questions:-**

A) Warm water originated near :-

- i) Poles
- ii) Equator
- iii) None of these

B) Which of the following is not an example of print media :-

- i) Books
- ii) Newspaper
- iii) Television

C) The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice in a day is called:-

- i) Tide
- ii) Ocean Current
- iii) Wave

D) Television was invented by :-

- i) J.L. Baird
- ii) Steve Smith
- iii) James Williams

**Question 2 Very Short answer (1 mark each)**

A) Why is Ocean water salty ?

B) What is water cycle ?

C) \_\_\_\_\_ sea is the largest lake in the world.

**Question 3 Short answer type (3 marks each)**

A) Which factor affects the movement of ocean water ?

B) The quality of water is deteriorating. Give appropriate reasons.

C) What are tides and how are they caused ?

**Question 4 Long Answer (5 marks each)**

A) In what ways does the media play an important role in a democracy ? (5)



**WORKSHEET-6**  
**UNIT 5**  
**CLASS VII**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Question 1 Multiple choice question:-**

A) If zat determined mansabdar rank and salary, sawar indicates his\_\_\_\_\_.

- i) Troops
- ii) Cavalry me
- iii) Area

B) Who Wrote Akbar Nama ?

- i) Abul Faizi
- ii) Abul Fazal
- iii) Todar Mal

C) \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Mughal emperor.

- i) Babur
- ii) Akbar
- iii) Jahangir
- iv) Shah Jahan

D) International women's day is celebrated on :-

- i) 8 July
- ii) 8 August
- iii) 8 March

**Question 2 Very Short :-**

- A) Universal peace refers to Sul-i-Kul. (True/False)
- B) What were the central provinces under the control of the Mughals ?
- C) What is stereotype ?

**Question 3 Short Answer :-**

- A) What was the role of zamindar in the Mughal Administration ?
- B) How do you think stereotypes, about what women can or cannot do, affect women's right to equality?

**Question 4 Very Long :-**

- A) What was the relationship between mansabdar and jagir?

B) Why did the Mughals emphasise their timurid and not their mongol descent ?

**WORKSHEET 7**  
**UNIT – 4**  
**CLASS VII**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Question 1 Multiple choice questions :- (1mark each)**

A)The most important layer of the atmosphere is :

- i)Stratosphere
- ii)Mesosphere
- iii)Troposphere
- iv) All of the above

B)Ibn Battuta travel to India from the country \_\_\_\_\_.

- i) Europe
- ii) Morocco
- iii) China
- iv) England

C) As we go up the layers of the atmosphere, the pressure :-

- i)Increases
- ii) Decreases
- iii) Remains the same
- iv) None of the above

D)The standard unit of measuring temperature in degree celcius was invented by :-

- i) William Celsius
- ii) James celcius
- iii) Anders Celcius
- iv) Steve Celcius

**Question 2 Very Short Answers.(1mark each)**

A)Which two gases make the bulk of the atmosphere ?

B) Which ruler first established his or her capital at Delhi ?

**Question 3 Short Answer type (3 marks each)**

A) Why wet clothes take longer time to dry on a humid day ?

B) In whose reign did the Delhi sultanate reach its farthest extent?

**Question 4 Long Answer type (5 marks each)**

A) What is meant by the 'Internal' and 'External' frontiers of the Sultanate ?

B) What is Precipitation ? Explain three types of Rainfall.

**Question 5 Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions :(5)**

Delhi first became the capital of the kingdom under the Tomara Rajputs, who were defeated in the middle of the twelfth century by the Chauhans (also referred to as Chahamanas) of Ajmer. It was under the Tomaras and Chauhans that Delhi became an important commercial centre. Many rich Jain merchants lived in the city and constructed several temples. Coins minted here, called , had a wide circulation. Historians are known as tarikh (Singular) tawarikh (Plural) in Persian the language of the administration under the Delhi sultans. The authors of tawarikh were learned men- secretaries, administrators, poets and courtiers, who both recounted events and advised rulers on governance emphasizing the importance of just rule.

Q.1 What was the capital of Tomara rajputs ?(1)

Q.2 Chauhans were also known as \_\_\_\_\_.(1)

Q.3 In whose rule Delhi became an important commercial centre?(2)

Q.4 What was the Language of administration work of Delhi sultans ? (1)

**WORKSHEET-8**  
**UNIT 3**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**CLASS VII**

**Question 1 Multiple choice questions :-**

A) What is caused by the sudden movement of the earth ?

- i)Volcano
- ii)Folding
- iii)Flood plain

B)Who was the founder of the chola kingdom ?

- i)Simhavishnu
- ii)Vijayalaya
- iii)Rajendra

B) Somnath temple in Gujarat was invaded by :-

- i)Akbar
- ii)Mohammad Ghori
- iii) Mahmud Ghazni

D) Ox bow lakes are found in :-

- i)Glaciers
- ii) River valleys
- iii) Deserts

**Question 2 Very short answer:-**

- A) What is erosion ?
- B) What do you mean by Samanta ?
- C) What is constituency ?

**Question 3 Short answer :-**

- A))What are endogenic and exogenic forces ?
- B) Who were the parties involved in the tripartite struggle ?

**Question 4 Long answer :-**

- A) What were the activities associated with the chola temples ?
- B) How did some MLAs become Ministers ? Explain.

**WORKSHEET 9**  
**UNIT 2**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**CLASS VII**

**Question 1 Multiple choice questions :-**

A) Gold, Petroleum and coal are examples of :

- i) Rocks
- ii) Minerals
- iii) Fossils

B) What is the full form of PHC

- i) Public Health centre
- ii) Private Health centre
- iii) Primary Health Centres

C) How many percentage of all communicable diseases are water borne ?

- i) 11%
- ii) 21%
- iii) 31%

D) The thinnest layer of the earth is :-

- i) Crust
- ii) Mantle
- iii) Core

**Question 2 Very short answer :-**

A) What is a rock ?

B) Name any two communicable diseases.

C) Name three types of rocks.

**Question 3 Short answer :-**

A) How are intrusive and extrusive rocks formed ?

B) Improvement in water and sanitation can control many diseases. Explain with the help of examples.

C) What do you understand by the term Public healthcare system ?

**Question 4 Long answer :-**

A) What are the uses of rocks ?

B) Differentiate between public and private health services.

**WORKSHEET 10**  
**UNIT 1**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**CLASS VII**

**Question 1 Multiple choice questions :-**

A) Which is not a natural ecosystem ?

- i) Desert
- ii) Aquarium
- iii) Forest

B) The person who makes map is known as

- i) Engineer
- ii) Artist
- iii) Cartographer

C) Which of the following is not a literary source ?

- i) Travelogue
- ii) Coins
- iii) Inscriptions

D) Which is a threat to environment ?

- i) Growing plants
- ii) Growing population
- iii) Growing crops

**Question 2 Very short:-**

A) Who is patron ?

B) \_\_\_\_\_ was a fourteenth century chronicler.

C) What is lithosphere ?

**Question 3 Short answer :-**

A) What are the difficulties historians face in using manuscripts ?

B) What is natural environment ? write two major component of biotic environment.

C) State three ways in which article 15 addresses inequality ?

**Question 4 Long answer :-**

A) How were the affairs of the jatis regulated ?

B) In a democracy why is universal adult franchise important ?