

PON VIDYASHRAM

HALF YEARLY WORKSHEET 2017-18

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS: VII

THE GREAT MUGHALS

I CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. He met Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat.

- a) Akbar b) Babur c) Hemu

2. Ibadat Khana is located at _____

- a) Persia b) Agra c) Fatehpur Sikri

3. Sher shah buried at _____

- a) Sasaram b) Mewar c) Kandahar

4. Suba was headed by a _____

- a) President b) Governor c) king

5. Jaziya tax abolished in the year _____

- a) 1564 b) 1562 c) 1563

II FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The _____ are paid through Jagirs.

2. The _____ looked after the town administration.

3. Prince Khurram is also known as _____.

4. In _____ Akbar annexed Malwa.

5. The Ibadat Khana located at _____.

III CORRECT THE STATEMENT

1. Sher shah regrouped and defeated Humayun at Chausa in 1560.

2. Akbar defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar in 1576.

3. Akbar introduced new currency called 'rupia'.

4. Aurangzeb annexed Golconda in 1686.

5. The diwan looked after the military.

IV ANSWER IN A WORD OR SENTENCE

1. Who is Bahadur Shah?

2. In which year Humayun and Sher Shah met on the battlefield?
3. What is the real name of Sher Shah?
4. Name the battle that happened in the year 1576?
5. What is the religious policy of Akbar?
6. Define: Jaziya, Pilgrim tax, Ibadat Khana, Kurnish, Taslim, Kotwal, Todar Mal's Bandobast.
7. Who visited the mughal court in 1615?
8. Who installed a Chain of Justice?
9. Which mughal king is titled 'Alamgir'?

V ANSWER BRIEFLY

1. Write about any two achievements of Sher Shah.
2. Write a note on Din-I-Illahi, Zat and Sawar
3. Who is Nur Jahan? What is her role in the Mughal Empire?
4. What do you know about the revolts of Aurangzeb?
5. How was the peasants treated during the Mughal rule?

VI ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. What are the difficulties faced by Humayun?
2. 'Akbar is a secular person'. Justify
3. Discuss about the Shah Jahan's Military Campaign.
4. Explain about Aurangzeb's Deccan Policy.

MAP

1. Ranthambore 2. Ajmer 3. Kanauj 4. Panipat 5. Fatehpur Sikri

HOTS

Why Humayun's death was kept as a secret for 17 days, until Akbar could reach Delhi?

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INSIDE OUR EARTH

I CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The temperature in the mantle is _____.
a) High b) low c) Very high
2. The _____ is the solid outermost layer of the earth.
a) Upper mantle b) Lower mantle c) Crust
3. Which of the following rocks is a sedimentary rock?
a) Basalt b) Limestone c) Granite
4. Identify the name of a blue precious stone used by ancient kings and queens.
a) Diamond b) Lapis Lazuli c) Sapphire
5. These rocks do not have empty spaces in them.
a) Sedimentary b) Metamorphic c) Igneous

II FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The rocks that cool on the surface of the earth are called _____.
2. The average radius of the core is about _____ .
3. Magma is found in _____ layer.
4. The oceanic crust is made up of _____ & _____.
5. The density of rocks _____ towards the centre.

III CORRECT THE STATEMENT

1. The average density of the earth is about 3.5g per cubic cm.
2. The fossil fuels are found in metamorphic rocks.
3. Sandstone is metamorphosed into slate.
4. Minerals are formed from rocks.
5. The earth is composed of uniform minerals.

IV ANSWER IN A WORD OR SENTENCE

1. Define: Nife, Sial, Sima, Rock cycle

2. Write few examples for sedimentary rocks.
3. How deep is the mantle?
4. What is the temperature of core?
5. What is continental crust?

V ANSWER BRIEFLY

1. Draw the rock cycle.
2. What are Primary rocks?
3. Define Sedimentary rocks.
4. What are volcanic rocks?
5. Distinguish between Intrusive and Extrusive rocks.

VI ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. What are the characteristics of igneous rocks, metamorphic rocks, and sedimentary rocks?
2. Explain the working of rock cycle.
3. Write the uses of Rocks and Minerals.

HOTS

1. Why can't we get direct information about the interior of the earth?

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MAJOR LANDFORMS

I CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Ashtamudi lakes is located in _____ coast.
a) Odisha b) Kerela c) Mumbai
2. _____ is formed due to wind erosion.
a) Mushroom rocks b) Beaches c) Storms
3. The Victoria Falls is located at _____.
a) North America b) Africa c) Asia
4. The Pillar of rocks are left standing in the open water are called _____.
a) Stacks b) Sea cliff c) Sea arch
5. Delta (Δ) is a _____ letter.
a) French b) Latin c) Greek

II FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The place where the river originates is called the _____.
2. _____ is the most effective agent of erosion in the deserts.
3. The _____ slope is gentle.
4. The division of the main channel into several channels are called _____.
5. The river of snow & ice which moves very slowly is called a _____.

III CORRECT THE STATEMENT

1. The place where the river joins another water body is called the basin.
2. Many small streams join together to form a valley.
3. The excess load is deposited as distributaries in the wide river channel.
4. The glacier develops an armchair like depression called tarn.
5. The fine dust particles deposited extensively is known as Moraines.

IV ANSWER IN A WORD OR SENTENCE

1. Define V-shaped valley, Ox-bow lake, Lagoon, Natural levees, Snowfields, loess

V ANSWER BRIEFLY

1. What is weathering?
2. What is the work of the running water in the river?
3. Define Meanders.
4. How sand bars are formed?
5. Explain the formation of beaches

VI ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. Explain the working of sea waves.
2. What is Glacier? Explain its working.

HOTS

1. Why is wind the most important agent of erosion in the desert ?

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WEATHER AND CLIMATE

I CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Which of the following is not a form of precipitation?
a) Snow b) Rain c) Chinook
2. The air has _____ during the summer season.
a) More moisture b) Less moisture c) No moisture
3. Which of the following wind blow in a definite direction during a particular period of the day or year?
a) Local wind b) Periodic c) Planetary
4. The vertical movement of air is called _____.
a) Pressure belt b) Air current c) Easterlies
5. The boundary between the two air masses is called _____.
a) Front b) Vane c) Loo

II FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ is the quantity of energy which makes things hotter.
2. The atmospheric pressure _____ with an increase in temperature.
3. The amount of moisture decreases with the _____ in height above the mean sea level.
4. The most important form of moisture in the atmosphere is _____.
5. The windward side of the mountain gets _____ rainfall.

III CORRECT THE STATEMENT

1. The instrument used to measure the temperature of free moving air is called the barometer.

2. The amount of insolation received decreases as we move from the equator towards the poles.
3. Moist air exerts more pressure than dry air.
4. The rate of evaporation increases when the air is cold, moist and calm.
5. A wind blowing from the west is called Tradewinds.

IV ANSWER IN A WORD OR SENTENCE

1. Define: Atmospheric Pressure, insolation, solar radiation, Pressure Belts, Wind, Air current, Trade winds, Sea Breeze, Land Breeze, Transpiration
2. What is the most common temperature scale in use?
3. Name any two local winds.
4. What are the types of clouds?
5. What are the main forms of Precipitation?

V ANSWER BRIEFLY

1. Distinguish weather and climate.
2. Draw the pressure and wind belts of the world.
3. What are the features of temperate zone?
4. Describe the location of Torrid Zone.
5. What causes the variations in the atmospheric pressure?
6. Write a note on (i) Periodic winds
(ii) Planetary winds
(iii) Orographic rainfall
7. Draw and explain the land breeze.
8. What is precipitation?

VI ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. With the help of diagram explain about the cyclonic rainfall.
2. Write a note on Humidity.

HOTS

1. Why do you think the amount of insolation increases from the Poles towards the Equator?

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DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

I CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The _____ appointed by the election commission is the main official responsible for conducting elections in the constituency.
a) Governor b) Returning Officer c) President
2. The one elected to the State Assembly is called a _____.
a) MLA b) MP c) Secretary
3. A coalition government is formed by a combination of parties, led by a
a) National Party b) Single Party c) Majority Party
4. Which of the following is a National Party?
a) Akali Dal b) CPI-M c) Dravida Party
5. Which of the following is an example for Multi-Party System?
a) China b) India c) Jamaica

II FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The secret ballot was first introduced in _____.
2. Election commission of India is headed by the _____.
3. Presiding officer is assisted by _____ officers.
4. Symbols that are not reserved for any party are called _____.
5. _____ is essential to hold free and fair elections.

III CORRECT THE STATEMENT

1. An election manifesto is a document issued by every party before a Party formation.
2. NEP stands for Nationalist Communist Party.
3. The President may on the advice of the Chief Justice be able to dissolve the Lok Sabha before the completion of its term.
4. The State election commission is in charge of the booth.

5. Asom Gana Parishad was founded in 1955.

IV ANSWER IN A WORD OR SENTENCE

1. What is Manhood Suffrage?
2. What is the principle of adult franchise?
3. What are the two tools of indirect democracy?
4. What is the duty of Election commission of India?
5. Define: Absolute majority, Simple majority, Regional Parties, National Parties, Reserved symbol.

V ANSWER BRIEFLY

1. What is by-election?
2. Write any two advantages of coalition government?
3. When is mid-term election conducted?
4. How does the independence of the Election commission make elections democratic in India?
5. List any two functions of political parties.

VI ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. Discuss the conditions that qualify a political party to be recognized as a state party in a state.
2. Explain the role of opposition party.
3. Discuss the categories of party systems.
4. What are the disadvantages of coalition governments?

HOTS

1. A coalition government is a true reflection of democratic set-up. Do you agree with the statement? Give reason.

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STATE GOVERNMENT

I CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The State Legislative Assembly is also known as _____.
a) Vidhan Parishad b) Council c) Vidhan Sabha
2. The Assembly is led by _____.
a) Governor b) Speaker c) President
3. The council of ministers is collectively responsible to the _____.
a) Legislative Assembly b) President c) People
4. The chief minister of a state is appointed by _____.
a) Chief Justice b) President c) Governor
5. The ____ heads the civil service in a state.
a) Divisional commissioners b) Chief secretary c) Directors

II FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The _____ nominates members to State Assembly.
2. The laws for the whole nation are enacted in the _____.
3. A state with only the Legislative Assembly is called _____.
4. The decisions of the ministers are actually executed by _____.
5. The most populous state in India is _____.

III CORRECT THE STATEMENT

1. The Legislative Assembly is a part-nominated & part-elected body.
2. The Governor can be removed by the Chief Justice of High Court.
3. Uttar Pradesh has a unicameral legislature.
4. When the state legislature is not in session, the Governor Issue orders called Bill.
5. It is the responsibility of the Governor to maintain good relations with the Central Government.

IV ANSWER IN A WORD OR SENTENCE

1. Who are the involved in the Electoral College for the Council elections?
2. Why Legislative council is a Permanent body?
3. Who nominates members to the Legislative Assembly?
4. Who holds office during the pleasure of the President?
5. Who is the Head of the State Legislature?

V ANSWER BRIEFLY

1. List any two functions of Chief Minister.
2. Who can be elected to the Legislative Assembly?
3. What is the eligibility to become a member of Legislative council?
4. Who are the members of the Legislative Assembly?
5. Which candidate will have more power-elected or nominated? Why?

VI ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. What are the steps involved in the process of a bill becoming an act?
2. Write a note on the Advocate General, Civil Services
3. What are the discretionary powers of Governor?

HOTS

1. Which candidate will have more power-elected or nominated? Why?

