



पुर्णा International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

CLASS – 7 th	SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – II
SOCIAL SCIENCE	ASSIGNMENT
SYLLABUS	HIS – 5,6,8 GEO – 5,6,7 CIVICS – 5,6,7

(Q-1) Multiple choice questions:

1. Identify the following figure:-



- Painting from the Jahangir Nama
 - Painting from the Humayun Nama
 - Painting from the Babar Nama
 - Painting from the Akbar Nama**
2. Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni looted which temple
- Lotus
 - Somnath**
 - Birla
 - Vithal
3. The Rajarajeshvara temple is located in:
- Durg
 - Thanjavur**
 - Madurai
 - Vrindavan
4. Tomb of Humayun, constructed between
- 1568 and 1581
 - 1564 and 1578
 - 1562 and 1571**
 - 1566 and 1578
5. An inscription in the Delhi mosque explained that God chose Alauddin as a king because he had the qualities of
- Moses and Shiva
 - Shiva and Vishnu
 - Moses and Solomon**
 - Vishnu and Solomon

6. The ____ weavers of Thanjavur and the nearby town of Uraiyur are busy producing cloth.
- Saliva
 - Seliya
 - Saliya**
 - Saliye
7. Kasim Bazar was located in:
- Bengal**
 - UP
 - Karnataka
 - None of these
8. Which of the Pilgrimage centre developed into township
- Vrindavan and Tiruvannamalai**
 - Vellar and Tiruvannamalai
 - Vellar and Annamalai
 - Vrindavan and Annamalai
9. Taxes were levied by the
- Artisans
 - Samanta**
 - Weavers
 - Traders
10. Delhi under Shah Jahan was called:
- Chandni Chowk
 - None of these
 - Shahjahanabad**
 - Both Shahjahanabad and Chandni Chowk
11. Who amongst the following was not the Sikh Guru?
- Guru Arjun**
 - Guru Gobind Singh
 - Guru Tegh Bahadur
 - Guru Angad
12. House of rest for travellers, especially one kept by a religious order.
- Hogeograph
 - Hospice**
 - Tariq
 - Silsila
13. The Sufi masters held their assemblies in their
- khanqahs**
 - Sadi
 - Zikr
 - Tariqa
14. Following are the composition of Surdas except
- Sursagara
 - Surasaravali
 - Sursangam**
 - Sahitya Lahari
15. The water of the earth closer to the moon gets pulled under the influence of the moon's gravitational force and causes_____
- High tide**
 - Small tide
 - Low tide
 - Long tide

16. Dead Sea in Israel has salinity of 33.7 parts per thousand. Swimmers can float in it because
- The increased salt content makes it dense**
 - The decrease salt content makes it dense
 - The increased salt content makes it lighter
 - The decreased salt content makes it lighter
17. How waves are differ from tides
- Waves occurs 10 hours a day while tides occur thrice times a day
 - Waves occurs 10 hours a day while tides occur two times a day
 - Waves occurs 24 hours a day while tides occur two times a day**
 - Waves occurs 24 hours a day while tides occur thrice times a day
18. Following movements occur in oceans except the movement of.....
- Waves
 - Wind**
 - Tides
 - Currents
19. Mediterranean regions are known as
- large fodder land of the world
 - rice bowl of the world
 - taiga region
 - orchards of the world**
20. Rohtang pass is full of
- Snow
 - Short grass
 - Both snow and grass**
 - Water
21. Following hardwood trees found in tropical deciduous forest
- rosewood, teak, ebony and shisham
 - rosewood, teak, mahogany and ebony
 - ebony, mahogany and rosewood
 - sal, teak, neem and shisham**
22. Tropical evergreen forests of Brazil are like
- Velds
 - lungs of earth**
 - Hardwood forests
 - Grasslands
23. Grasslands grow in the regions of
- None of these
 - poor rain
 - heavy rain
 - moderate rain**
24. River Nile is located in
- Africa**
 - None of these
 - Asia
 - America
25. Yak animal for transport is used in-
- Tibet**
 - Brazil
 - Argentina
 - Andes Mountain
26. The place where a building develops is known as?

- a. Side
 - b. Site**
 - c. Nagar
 - d. Office
27. In these settlements, people build homes to live in.
- a. Permanent settlements**
 - b. Temporary settlements
 - c. Metalled settlements
 - d. Unmetalled settlements
28. A _____ settlement is a closely built area of dwellings.
- a. Short
 - b. Large
 - c. Scattered
 - d. Compact**
29. Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain knew how to read and write
- a. Bangla
 - b. Hindi
 - c. Urdu**
 - d. English
30. Our belief that people belonging to particular groups based on religion, wealth, language, we create a_____.
- a. Prejudice
 - b. Discrimination
 - c. Difference
 - d. Stereotype**
31. Passage of law on domestic violence in 2006 was the result of
- a. protesting
 - b. raising awareness
 - c. showing solidarity
 - d. campaigning**
32. According to Rokeya Sakhawat lady land is a place where_____.
- a. Land build by ladies
 - b. Lady have freedom to study and work**
 - c. Lot of Ladies are living
 - d. Ladies owned lot of land
33. Coast of Florida is in the
- a. Brazil
 - b. United States**
 - c. Japan
 - d. China
34. In a democracy in which all people are equal and should be able to lead a life of dignity, advertising tends to promote a certain lack of respect for the
- a. Poor**
 - b. Government
 - c. Rich
 - d. Businessmen
35. ____ draw our attention to various product and describe them positively so that we become interested in buying them
- a. Advertisement**
 - b. Labelling
 - c. Packaging

- d. Branding
36. This refers to news reports, articles, interviews, stories, etc., that are printed in newspapers, magazines and books for a wide audience to read.
- a. Broadcast
 - b. Print paper
 - c. Publish**
 - d. Report
37. It is a market where goods are sold direct to the consumers
- a. National market
 - b. Retail market**
 - c. International market
 - d. Wholesale market
38. Which of the following is false regarding weekly market
- a. In weekly markets, these shop owners store the things they sell at home.
 - b. Held on specific day of the week
 - c. Many things in weekly markets are available at costly rates**
 - d. Most of them are helped by their family members and, hence, do not need to hire workers.
39. In which market goods are sold and purchase in large quantity
- a. Wholesale market**
 - b. International market
 - c. National market
 - d. Retail market
40. The final product reaches the buyers through a
- a. Consumers
 - b. Agents
 - c. Chain of market**
 - d. Wholesaler
41. Shopkeepers procure their goods from
- a. All of these**
 - b. wholesaler
 - c. farms
 - d. factories

(Q-2) Fill in the blanks:

1. The **Rajarajeshvara** temple at Thanjavur had tallest Shikhara.
2. **Muslim Sultans** did not claim to be the incarnation of God.
3. King Sena I of Sri Lanka was defeated by **Pandyan** ruler Shrimara.
4. Idea of construction of **Chaharbagh** was described by Babur in his autobiography.
5. The Pietra Dura work on the emperor's throne depicts the Greek God **Orpheus** playing the flute.
6. Shah Jahan constructed a new city called **Shahjahanabad** in Delhi.
7. **Hampi** was the capital of Vijayanagar empire.
8. **Ajmer** in Rajasthan was the capital of Chauhans.
9. Bronze is an alloy of copper and **Tin**.

10. **Devdasi** performed before the deity, royalty in Verupaksha temple.
11. The textiles of **Surat** were famous for Zari/gold lace.
12. **Vasco De Gama** discovered the sea route to India.
13. Ramanyana was born in the state of **Tamil Nadu** in India.
14. Vitthala is a form of **Vishnu**.
15. Religious biographies are called **Hagiographies**.
16. The Ramacharitamanas is written in **Awadhi** language.
17. Allama Prabhu was the companion of **Basavanna**.
18. **Amazon** river could have flowed in Haryana a hundred years ago.
19. Oceans contain large amount of **dissolved salt** .
20. The average salinity of the oceans is **35** parts per thousand .
21. Dead sea in Israel has the salinity of **340** grams per litre of water.
22. Water is absolutely essential for **survival**.
23. The largest tsunami era measured was **150m** high.
24. **Anaconda** one of the world's largest snakes, is found in the tropical rainforest.
25. Tropical evergreen forests are also called **Tropical rainforests**.
26. Tropical deciduous forests are called **Monsoon forests**.
27. Softwood trees are found in **temperate evergreen** forests.
28. Mediterranean forests are known as **Orchards of the world** for their fruit cultivation.
29. Coniferous forests are also called **Taiga**.
30. **Settlements** are places where people build their homes.
31. Settlements occupied for a shorter period of time are called **Temporary** settlements.
32. **Flyovers** are built over raised structure.
33. Settlements flourished and civilisations develop near **River** valleys.
34. We find more women in professions such as teaching and **Nursing**.

35. Rashundari Devi was born in the state of **West Bengal**.
36. Rashundari Devi wrote her autobiography in **Bangla** language.
37. Newspapers can reach **millions** of people.
38. **Modern technology** helps media to reach more people.
39. TV channels are a part of **big business** houses.
40. Media helps in **discussing** events.
41. Several local groups come to start their **Own** media.
42. Advertisements draw our **attention** to various products.
43. Stamping a product with a particular name and sign is called **Branding**.
44. Advertisements often target our personal **Emotions**.
45. Advertising a product costs a lot of **Money**.

(Q-3) Match the following:

1)

(a) Eight paradise	(i) king's reservoir
(b) Bhairava	(ii) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
(c) Quwwat-ul-Islam(e) mosque	(iii) A form of Shiva
(d) Hauz-i-Sultani is also known as	(iv) Hasht behest

Answers: **(a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)**

2)

(a) Ibn Batuta	(i) Type of cotton clothes
(b) Tanjore	(ii) Capital of the Vijayanagara Empire
(c) Hampi	(iii) Capital of Cholas
(d) Chintz	(iv) Moroccan traveller

Answers: **(a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)**

3)

(a) Alvares	(i) Renunciation
(b) Toghiani	(ii) worship of Vishnu
(c) Sufis	(iii) Sufis
(d) Genealogy	(iv) Muslim mystics

Answers: (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)

4)

(a) Pond	(i) Warm current
(b) Oceans	(ii) 0.0001
(c) Rivers	(iii) Saline water
(d) Gulf stream	(iv) Freshwater

Answers: (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

5)

Column A	Column B
(i) Walrus	(a) Soft wood tree
(ii) Cedar	(b) An animal of tropical deciduous forest
(iii) Olives	(c) A polar animal
(iv) Elephants	(d) A citrus fruit

Answers: (i)-(c), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(b).

6)

(a) Services	(i) Europe
(b) Andes Mountains	(ii) Africa
(c) Cape Town	(iii) Latin America
(d) Rotterdam	(iv) Urban settlement

Answers: (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

7)

Column A	Column B
(i) Influence	(a) Thing/service made for sale in market.
(ii) Branding	(b) Giving particular name or sign
(iii) Product	(c) Power to change someone's belief.
(iv) Lifestyle	(d) Way of living

Answers: (i)-(c), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(d).

8)

(a) Market	(i) A market which is held on a particular day of the week
(b) Retailer	(ii) This refers to buying or selling in large quantities.
(c) Wholesale	(iii) A trader who sells things to a customer.
(d) Weekly Market	(iv) Any place that brings together a buyer and a seller to exchange goods

Answers: (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

(Q-4) True or False:

- 1) Jahangir and Shah Jahan were not at all interested in constructing chahar baghs. **False**
- 2) Rulers offered their patronage to the learned and pious. **True**
- 3) In the new city of Shahajahanabad that Shah Jahan constructed in Delhi, the imperial palace commanded the river front. **True**
- 4) The temple of Govind Deva was constructed out of white marbles. **False**
- 5) Most rulers in the Middle Ages attacked and looted the places of worship of defeated rulers. **True**
- 6) Craftspersons of Bidar were famous for their inlay work. **True**
- 7) Mullah Abdul Ghaffur and Virji Vora owned number of ships. **True**
- 8) Cloth bags in Thanjavur were produced by Saliya weavers. **True**
- 9) Murshidabad on the banks of Ravi became capital of Bengal in 1704. **False**
- 10) Uraiyur made bronze idols, ornamental bell and metal lamps. **False**
- 11) Kabir rejected most of the religious traditions. **True**
- 12) Guru Arjan was executed by Jahangir. **True**
- 13) Shankaradeva was from Assam. **True**
- 14) Bakhtiar Kaki belonged to Ajmer. **False**
- 15) Islam rejected monotheism. **False**
- 16) The sun's heat causes evaporation of water vapour. **True**
- 17) Glacier is a source of saline water. **False**
- 18) Ground water constitutes 0.68% of the world's distribution. **True**
- 19) Tsunami waves travel in a speed of more from 700 km/hour. **True**
- 20) Ocean currents are only warm. **False**
- 21) Tropical evergreen forests shed their leaves. **False**
- 22) Tropical deciduous forests shed their leaves in the dry season. **True**

- 23) Eucalyptus is found in temperate evergreen forests. **True**
- 24) Coniferous forests are found in southern hemisphere. **False**
- 25) Giraffes are found in tropical grasslands. **True**
- 26) Thick mud walled houses with thatched roofs are very common in areas of hot climate. **True**
- 27) Waterways are the cheapest for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distances. **True**
- 28) Helicopters are useful in plain areas. **False**
- 29) Satellites have made communication slower. **False**
- 30) Aeroplanes have made travel faster. **True**
- 31) Women are good only for certain jobs. **False**
- 32) Laxmi Lakra is the first woman engine driver for Northern Railways. **True**
- 33) Ramabai was given the title 'Pandita'. **True**
- 34) Women never struggled at the all to learn to read and write. **False**
- 35) Many men support the women's movement as well. **True**
- 36) Mass media is constantly thinking of ways to make money. **True**
- 37) Media plays a very important role in providing news. **True**
- 38) Media is always independent while reporting. **False**
- 39) Media is important for a true democracy. **False**
- 40) Censorship goes in the favour of the media. **False**
- 41) Advertisements mostly focus on the lives of rich and famous. **True**
- 42) Social advertisements have no message to convey. **False**
- 43) Branded products cost less than the unbranded ones. **False**
- 44) Advertisements play a role in convincing people to buy a product. **True**
- 45) Advertisements built brands. **True**

(Q-5) Answer the following questions in short:

1. What was a Shikhara?

- Shikhara was the topmost portion of the building. The top of the building built during Chola rulers was called Shikhara.

2. What is pietra dura?

- Pietra dura are coloured, hard stones placed in depressions, carved into marble or sandstone creating beautiful ornate patterns.

3. Why were temples constructed?

- The temples were a miniature model of the world ruled by the king and his allies. As they worshipped their deities together in the royal temples, it seemed as if they brought the just rule of the gods on earth.

4. Name three important centres of trade.

- Three important centres of trade were – Surat, Hampi and Masulipatnam.

5. Who were Devadasis?

- Devadasis were the temple dancers who performed in front of the deity, royalty and messes in the pillared hall of Virupaksha temple.

6. Mention some articles of trades on which temple authorities collected taxes.

- The temple authorities collected taxes on sugar and jaggery, dyes, thread and cotton, coconut, salt, areca nuts, butter, sesame oil and cloth.

7. Why did the English and the Dutch decide to establish settlements in Masulipatnam?

- The English and the Dutch decided to establish settlements in Masulipatnam because it was the most important port on the Andhra Coast.

8. How did intense devotion come in worship?

- Intense devotion came into worship in 8th century and later on due to the legacy of different kinds of Bhakti and Sufi movements.

9. Which castes were considered ‘untouchable’?

- Pulaiyar and the Panars castes were considered ‘untouchable’.

10. Name the set of compilation of Alwar’s songs?

- Their songs were compiled in the Divya Prabandham.

11. Who was Shankaracharya and where was he born?

- Shankaracharya was a philosopher and he was born in Kerala in the eighth century.

12. What did Buddha teach?

- Buddha taught that it was possible to overcome social differences and break the cycle of rebirth through personal effort.

13. What do you mean by terrarium?

- Terrarium is an artificial enclosure for keeping small house plants.

14. Why do swimmers float in Dead Sea?

- Swimmers float in dead sea because the increased salt content makes it dense.

15. How are clouds formed?

- The sun's heat causes evaporation of water. When the water vapour cools, it condenses and forms clouds.

16. What are waves?

- When the water on the surface of the ocean rises and falls alternately, they are called waves.

17. Name the animals found in tropical grasslands.

- Elephants, Zebra, Giraffes, Deer and Leopards are commonly found in tropical grasslands.

18. In which part of the world is temperate grassland found?

- Temperate grasslands are found in the mild-latitudinal zones and in the interior part of the continents.

19. Name some animals of tropical deciduous forests.

- Tigers, lions, Elephants, Langoons and Monkeys are the common animals of tropical deciduous forests.

20. Where do you find the Tundra vegetation?

- Tundra vegetation is found in the polar areas of Europe, Asia and North America.

21. Which is the highest roadway in the world?

- Manali-Leh Highway in the Himalayan Mountains is one of the highest roadways in the world.

22. Which are the two types of waterways?

- Waterways are mainly of two types- inland waterways and sea routes.

23. Which is the longest railway in the world?

The Trans-Siberian railway is the longest railway system in the world. It connects St.

- Petersburg in Western Russia to Vladivostok on the Pacific coast.

24. What are stereotypes?

- When it is believed that people belonging to certain groups based on religion, wealth, language, sex etc. would behave in a particular manner, we create a stereotype. For example, people believe that girls or boys will behave in a certain manner.

25. Which are the two languages Rokeya Sakhawat learned?

- Rokeya Sakhawat learned to read and write Bangla and English.

26. What is census?

- Counting of whole population of the country under various heads is known as census. It is done once every 10 years.

27. Why many girls do not continue their education?

- Many girls do not continue their education due to poverty and discrimination.

28. What do you mean by mass media?

- Media that reaches large number of people or the masses, across the country and the world is called mass media. For example Television, radio, newspaper etc.

29. Mention any one positive aspect of television.

- Television has enabled us to think of ourselves as members of a larger global world.

30. What makes the consumer confused?

- Sometimes there are two or more advertisements of a similar product of different brands. This makes the consumer confused, because it becomes difficult for him to differentiate between the same product of different brands.

31. Mention one drawback of advertisement.

- Drawback of advertisement is that it tends to promote a certain lack of respect for the poor.

32. Write the effects of advertisement.

- Advertisements attract the attention of the consumers and affect their choice of buying a product thereby increasing the sale of products.

33. What do you mean by social advertisements?

- Social advertisements are advertisements made by the State or private agencies. These advertisements have a larger message for the society.

(Q-6) Answer the following in brief:

1. Why was Rajarajeshvara temple constructed ?

- An inscription shows that Rajarajeshvara temple was constructed by king Rajarajadeve for the worship of his god, Rajarajeshvaram. ii) The king took the god's name as it was auspicious and he wanted to appear like a God. iii) Through the rituals of worship in temple one god (Rajarajadeva) honoured another (Rajarajeshvaram).

2. How did new dynasties and kings establish their authority?

- As each new dynasty came to power, kings wanted to emphasize their moral right to be rulers. ii) Constructing places of worship gave rulers a chance to proclaim their close relationship with God, especially important in an age of rapid political change.
- **2. Describe the architecture of Hampi.**
- (i) Hampi was a well-fortified city. There was no use of mortar nor cementing done in the construction of walls and the technique followed was to wedge them together by interlocking.
- (ii) The building in the royal complex had splendid arches, domes and pillared halls with niches for holding sculptures.
- (iii) They also had well-planned orchards and pleasure gardens with sculptural motifs such as the lotus and corbels.

3. Write a note on the contribution made by Mirabai.

- Mirabai was a Rajput princess married into the royal family of Mewar in the sixteenth century. (i) She became a disciple of Ravidas, a saint from a caste considered 'untouchable'. (ii) She was devoted to Krishna. (iii) She composed innumerable bhajans expressing her intense devotion. (iv) She composed innumerable bhajans expressing her intense devotion. (v) Her songs also openly challenged the norms of the 'upper' castes. (vi) She became popular with the masses in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

4. Enlist any three teachings of Islam.

- Islam propagated strict monotheism or submission to one God: (i) It rejected idol worship. (ii) Simplified the rituals of worship into collective prayers. (iii) They developed holy law Shariat.

5. What is a tide? Explain its types.

- Rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice a day is called a tide. There are two types of tides: High tides: It is high tide when water covers much of the shore by rising to its highest level. Low tides: It is low tide when water falls to its lowest level and recedes from the shore.

6. What is Tsunami? Explain its effect.

- Tsunami is a Japanese word meaning 'harbour waves' as the harbours get destroyed whenever there is tsunami. An earthquake, volcanic eruption or underwater landslide might trigger huge ocean waves called tsunami. Effects: (i) These waves travel at a speed of 700 km per hour and cause damage to the coastal areas. (ii) The areas near the coast get submerged and it leads to earthquake.

7. Why are the tropical evergreen forests so called?

- The tropical evergreen forests are so called because they occur in the regions near the equator and close to the tropics. These regions are hot and receive heavy rainfall throughout the year. As there is no particular dry season, the trees do not shed their leaves altogether. This is the reason they are called evergreen.

8. What do you mean by site? Which factors help to select a site for settlement?

- The place where a building or a settlement develops is called its site. The natural conditions for selection of an ideal site are: (i) Favourable climate, (ii) Availability of water, (iii) Suitable land and (iv) Fertile soil.

9. Give some merits and demerits of roadways as a means of transport.

- **Merits:** Roadways are the most commonly used means of transport for short distances. Roadways have also been built in terrains like deserts, forests, high mountains, etc. **Demerits:** (i) We cannot send goods in bulk at a time like those in railways. (ii) High maintenance of roads is required especially after rainy seasons and it is not as comfortable as railways or airways.

10. Write about women's movements?

- Women, individually and collectively, have struggled to bring about changes in their status and get equality in the society, this is known as women's movements. It awakened women for their rights. Individual women and women's organisations from different parts of the country are part of these movements, along with some men.

11. How has television brought the world closer?

- Television has enabled us to think of ourselves as members of a larger global world. Television images travel huge distances through satellites and cables. This allows us to view news and entertainment channels from other parts of the world. Most of the cartoons which we watch on TV are from Japan or the USA. We can now be sitting in any part of the country and can see the incidents taking place in any part of the world. Thus, television has brought the world closer.

12. How do advertisements attract our attention?

- Advertisements attract the attention of consumer to the various products. (ii) Products are displayed in multi-colours and with catchy slogans or tag lines. (iii) The products are displayed positively so that people get interested.
-