



# Pुर्णा International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

CLASS – 7 <sup>th</sup>	SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – 1
SOCIAL SCIENCE	ASSIGNMENT
SYLLABUS	HIS – 1,2,3,4    GEO – 1,2,3    CIVICS – 1,2,3

## History Chapter – 1 “Tracing Changes Through A thousand Years”

### ❖ Fill in the blanks:

- 1) Archives are places where manuscripts are kept.
- 2) Ziyauddin Barani was a fourteenth-century chronicler.
- 3) Rules and regulations of jatis were enforced by Jati Panchayat.
- 4) Knowledge of Sanskrit earned Brahmanas a lot of respect.
- 5) The Muslims had two divisions the Shias and the Sunnis.
- 6) Balban had controlled an empire from Bengal in the east to Ghazni in the west.

### ❖ Multiple choice questions:

- 1) Which language was spoken during 14th century in present Bengal region?  
(a) Awadhi  
**(b) Gauri**  
(c) Telangani  
(d) Lahori
- 2) Which is the holy book of Muslims?  
(a) Gita  
(b) Adi-Puran  
**(c) Quran**  
(d) Ramayana
- 3) Prosperity in the subcontinent attract trading companies of which region?  
**(a) European**  
(b) Australian  
(c) Russian  
(d) None of these
- 4) In which centuries was the term ‘Kshatriya’ applied more generally to a group of warriors?  
**(a) Between the eighth and fourteenth centuries**  
(b) Between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries  
(c) Between the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries  
(d) None of the above

- 5) Ziyauddin Barani wrote his Chronicle first in  
(a) 13th century  
(b) 12th century  
(c) **14th century**  
(d) 15th century
- 6) Which type of people collected Manuscripts?  
(a) Poor people  
(b) **Wealthy people**  
(c) Local people  
(d) None of these

❖ **State whether the given statements are true or false:**

1. Science of cartography differed between 12th and 13th century. -**True**  
2. We have many original manuscripts to get information. -**False**  
3. Between 8th and 14th century the term Kshatriya was used for group of Brahmanas. -**False**  
4. Status of a jati remained same from region to region. -**False**  
4 Muslims had two schools of law hanafi and shafi'i. -**True**

❖ **Answer the following questions in short:**

- 1) **Who was al-Idrisi?**  
**Answer:** al-Idrisi was an Arab cartographer.
- 2) **Who used the term Hindustan for the first time and when?**  
**Answer:** Minhaj-i Siraj used the term 'Hindustan' for the first time in the thirteenth century.
- 3) **What do you mean by archives?**  
**Answer:** Archives were the places where manuscripts were collected.
- 4) **Who were scribes?**  
**Answer:** Scribes were those professionals who used to copy down the manuscripts.
- 5) **Why did Brahmanas dominate in the society during this period? [Imp.]**  
**Answer:** Brahmanas were the only class of people who were proficient in Sanskrit language. This was the reason that made them prominent.
- 6) **What was the major development of this age?**  
**Answer:** The emergence of the idea of bhakti was the major development of this age.

❖ **Answer the following questions in brief:**

- 1) **What difference do you trace out in the region of Hindustan of thirteenth century and the modern India?**  
**Answer:** The term 'Hindustan' in the thirteenth century implied the areas of Punjab, Haryana and the lands between the Ganga and Yamuna. Minhaj-i Siraj

used the term in a political sense for lands consisting of a part of the dominions of the Delhi Sultanate. The areas included in this term shifted with the extent of the Sultanate. However, it never included south India.

2) **What does time mean for historians? How does it help them? [V. Imp.]**

**Answer:** Time, for historians, doesn't mean just a passing of hours, days or years. Instead it reflects changes in social and economic organization, in the persistence and transformation of ideas and beliefs. In order to study historical developments historians divide the past into large segments. It makes the study convenient.

PUNYA

## History Chapter – 2 “New Kings and Kingdoms”

### ❖ Match the following:

1. Gujara-Pratiharas – Western Deccan
2. Rashtrakutas – Bengal
3. Palas – Gujarat and Rajasthan
4. Cholas – Tamil Nadu

### **Answer:**

1. Gujara-Pratiharas – Gujarat and Rajasthan
2. Rashtrakutas – Western Deccan
3. Palas – Bengal
4. Cholas – Tamil Nadu

### ❖ Multiple choice questions:

- 1) Which new dynasty developed in eastern part of the country?  
(a) Cholas  
**(b) Palas**  
(c) Chahamanas  
(d) Rashtrakutas
- 2) What was the other name of the great lord of a ‘circle’ or region?  
(a) Samantas  
(b) Subordinates  
**(c) Maha-mandaleshvara**  
(d) King
- 3) Who were expected to bring gifts for their kings in 17th century?  
**(a) Samantas**  
(b) Overlords  
(c) Maha-samantas  
(d) Maha-mandaleshvara
- 4) From whom was the Revenue also collected?  
**(a) Traders**  
(b) Merchants  
(c) Peasants  
(d) Artisans
- 5) What is Vetti?  
(a) Rent  
**(b) Tax**  
(c) Revenue  
(d) None of these
- 6) Who invaded the Somnath temple in Gujarat?  
(a) Akbar  
(b) Muhammad Ghori  
**(c) Mahmud Ghazni**  
(d) None of them

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. **Prithviraja III** defeated Md. Ghori.
2. **Al-Beruni** wrote Kitab al-Hind.
3. Gurjara-Pratiharas, **Rashtrakutas** and **Palas** fought the tripartite struggle.
4. Most of the Brahmadeya land was in **Kaveri** valley.

❖ **Answer the following questions in short:**

- 1) **Who was Dantidurga?**

**Answer:** Dantidurga was a Rashtrakuta chief who turned to be a kshatriya after performing a ritual known as hiranya-garbha.

- 2) **Who was Kalhana?**

**Answer:** Kalhana was a great Sanskrit poet from Kashmir.

- 3) **What was 'tripartite struggle'?**

**Answer:** The tripartite struggle was a long drawn conflict among the rulers of Gurjara- Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties for control over Kanauj.

- 4) **Who destroyed the temple of Somnath?**

**Answer:** Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni, a ruler of Afghanistan, destroyed the temple of Somnath.

- 5) **What was 'sabha'?**

**Answer:** An assembly of prominent Brahmanas that looked after brahmadeya was called 'sabha'.

❖ **Answer the following questions in brief:**

- 1) **Who was Prithviraja III? Who defeated him?**

**Answer:** Prithviraja III (1168-1192) was a Chahamanas, later known as Chauhan ruler. He ruled over the regions around Delhi and Ajmer. He defeated Sultan Muhammad Ghori, an Afghan conqueror in 1191. But only one year after it in 1192 he was defeated by Ghori. It was the end of his rule and life both.

- 2) **Describe the irrigation system of Chola kingdom.**

**Answer:** Irrigation system during Chola ruler was much improved. A variety of methods were applied for it. Many wells were dug; huge tanks were also constructed to collect water. The kings themselves took interest in organizing labour and resources and extensive planning.

❖ Show on the map the major ruling dynasties in different parts of India.



## History Chapter – 3 “The Delhi Sultans”

### ❖ Multiple choice questions:

- 1) Which ruler first established his capital at Delhi?
  - (a) Chauhans ruler
  - (b) Tomara Rajput ruler**
  - (c) Turkish ruler
  - (d) Khalji dynasty
- 2) Who was the first slave king of Delhi Sultanate?
  - (a) Qutbuddin Aybak**
  - (b) Iltutmish
  - (c) Raziyya Sultan
  - (d) Alauddin Khalji
- 3) What was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans?
  - (a) Urdu
  - (b) Persian**
  - (c) Hindi
  - (d) English
- 4) In whose reign did the Sultanate reach its farthest extent?
  - (a) Tomara Rajput
  - (B) Raziyya
  - (c) Alauddin Khalji
  - (d) Muhammad-bin Tughluq**
- 5) Which Mughal emperor followed Sher Shah Suri's idea of administration?
  - (a) Humayun
  - (b) Akbar**
  - (c) Babur
  - (d) Aurangzeb

### ❖ Fill in the blanks:

- 1) **Khalji** dynasty ruled Delhi before the Tughluqs.
- 2) Tarikh or Tawarikh were written in **Persian**.
- 3) **Qutab Minar** was built by two rulers Qutbuddin Aybak and Iltutmish.
- 4) **Khutba** is a sermon during Friday prayer in the Mosque.

- 5) Leader of the Namaz is **Imam**.
- 6) Raziyya Sultan ruled from **1236** to 1240 AD.

❖ **True or False:**

1. Delhi became an important city under the rule of Tomaras and Chauhans -**True**.
2. Minhaj-Siraj was in favour of Queen's rule in Delhi. -**False**
3. Delhi's authority was challenged by Mongols' invasions. -**True**
4. The iqtadars were called Samantas. -**False**
5. Jalaluddin established the Lodi dynasty. -**False**

❖ **Answer the following questions:**

- 1) **Who defeated the Tomara Rajputs and when?**  
**Answer:** The Chauhans of Ajmer defeated the Tomara Rajputs in the middle of the 12th century.
- 2) **When did the Delhi Sultanate lay its foundation?**  
**Answer:** The Delhi Sultanate laid its foundation in the beginning of the thirteenth century.
- 3) **Why did the authors of tawarikh write their histories for Sultans?**  
**Answer:** They did so in the hope of rich rewards.
- 4) **What is a mosque called in Arabic?**  
**Answer:** It is called a masjid.
- 5) **Name the three types of taxes collected during the Sultanate period.**  
**Answer:** 1. Tax on cultivation called Kharaj and amounting to about 50% of the peasant's yield. 2. Tax on cattle 3. Tax on houses.

❖ **Answer the following questions in brief:**

- 1) **What were the four stages in the making of a manuscript?**  
**Answer:** The four stages in the making of a manuscript are:

- Preparing the paper
- Writing the text
- Melting gold to highlight important words and passages
- Preparing the binding.

- 2) **Who was Raziyya? Why was she not accepted as a Sultan inspite of being talented?**

**Answer:** Raziyya was Sultan Iltutmish's daughter. She became Sultan in 1236. She was very talented. According to the chronicler of the age, Minhaj-i-Siraj, she was more able and qualified than all her brothers. But she was not accepted when she became a ruler. Those were the days when women were not allowed to enjoy independent identity.



## History Chapter – 4 “The Mughal Empire”

### ❖ Multiple choice questions:

- 1) The name of residence of Mughal Emperors in Delhi was
  - (a) **the Red Fort**
  - (b) the Old Fort
  - (c) the Siri Fort
  - (d) none of these
- 2) Genghis Khan was a ruler of this tribe:
  - (a) Turkish
  - (b) **Mongols**
  - (c) Huns
  - (d) None of these
- 3) Which Mughal Emperor was defeated by Sher Shah Suri?
  - (a) Babur
  - (b) **Humayun**
  - (c) Akbar
  - (d) Jahangir
- 4) Rathor Rajput was related to
  - (a) **Marwar**
  - (b) Mewar
  - (c) Amber
  - (d) Ranthambore
- 5) Which ruler was insulted by Aurangzeb?
  - (a) Man Singh
  - (b) Rana Pratap
  - (c) **Shivaji**
  - (d) All of these

### ❖ Fill in the blanks:

1. In the battle of Panipat Babur defeated **Ibrahim Lodi.**
2. Another name of Emperor Shah Jahan was Prince **Khurram.**
3. Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments called **Jagirs.**

4. First volume of Akbar Nama dealt with Akbar's **ancestors** and second volume recorded the events of his reign.
5. The Mughals were descendants of **Genghis Khan** and **Timur**.
6. **Humayun** captured Delhi in 1555 with help of Safavid Shah.

❖ **True or False:**

1. Mughals were proud of their Mongol ancestry. -**False**
2. Those Who joined Mughal service were called mansabdars. -**True**
3. Higher the zat, more prestigious was noble's position in court. -**True**
4. Mehrunnisa married Jahangir and was given the title of Nur Jahan. -**True**
5. Akbar was 15 years old when he became the Emperor. -**False**
6. Faujdar used to be the military commander. -**True**

❖ **Match the following:**

- |                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| 1. Mansab          | – Marwar   |
| 2. Mongol          | – governor |
| 3. Sisodiya Rajput | – Uzbek    |
| 4. Rathor Rajput   | – Mewar    |
| 5. Nur Jahan       | – rank     |
| 6. Subadar         | – Jahangir |

**Answer:**

- |                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| 1. Mansab          | – rank     |
| 2. Mongol          | – Uzbek    |
| 3. Sisodiya Rajput | – Mewar    |
| 4. Rathor Rajput   | – Marwar   |
| 5. Nur Jahan       | – Jahangir |
| 6. Subadar         | – governor |

❖ **Answer the following questions in short:**

- 1) **Why was it a difficult task for rulers of the Middle Ages to rule the Indian subcontinent?**

**Answer:** It was because people of diverse backgrounds and cultures lived here.

- 2) **Who was Genghis Khan?**

**Answer:** He was the ruler of the Mongol tribes, China and Central Asia.

**3) Who was Babur?**

**Answer:** He was the first Mughal emperor and reigned from 1526 to 1530.

**4) What forced Humayun to flee to Iran?**

**Answer:** After being defeated by Sher Khan at Chausa in 1539 and Kanauj in 1540 Humayun fled to Iran.

**5) What qualities of the Mughals enabled them to extend their influence over many kings and chieftains?**

**Answer:** The careful balance between defeating but not humiliating their opponents enabled the Mughals to extend their influence over many kings and chieftains.

❖ **Answer the following questions in brief:**

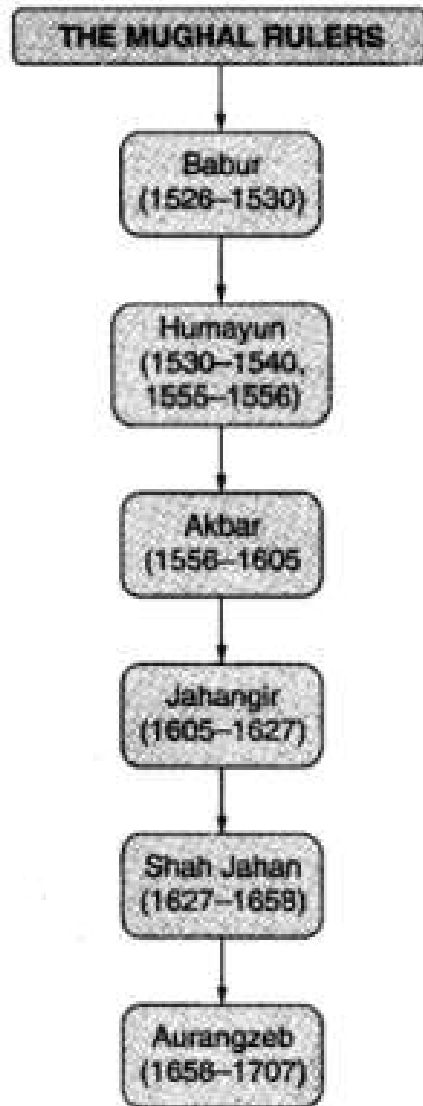
**1) How did Babur become the ruler of Delhi?**

**Answer:** Babur succeeded to the throne of Ferghana in 1494 when he was only 12 years old. However, he had to leave his ancestral throne due to the invasion of the uzbegs, a Mongol group. Babur wandered for several years. Then in the year 1504 he seized Kabul. In 1526 he defeated the Sultan of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi, at the battle of Panipat. Thus, he captured Delhi where he laid the foundation of the Mughal Empire. He became the first Mughal emperor and ruled from 1526 to 1530.

**2) Give an account of Akbar Nama and Ain-i Akbari.**

**Answer:** Abul Fazl, one of Akbar's close friends and courtiers, wrote a three-volume history of the reign of Akbar. It was titled as Akbar Nama. The first volume dealt with Akbar's ancestors and the second volume recorded the events of Akbar's reign. Ain-i Akbari is the third volume. It deals with Akbar's administration, household, army, the revenues and the geography of his empire. The book also provides details about the traditions and cultures of the people living in India.

- ❖ Draw the flow chart of Mughal Empire from first to last mentioning their term of reign:



## Civics Chapter – 1 “On Equality”

### ❖ Multiple choice questions:

- 1) What does democracy mean?
  - (a) **Equal right to vote**
  - (b) Unequal right to vote
  - (c) Discrimination
  - (d) All of these
- 2) What is NOT the element of equality?
  - (a) Justice
  - (b) **Religion**
  - (c) Wealth
  - (d) Health
- 3) Whose autobiography is ‘Joothan’?
  - (a) **Omprakash Valmiki’s**
  - (b) Atal Bihari Vajpayee’s
  - (c) Mahatma Gandhi’s
  - (d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru’s
- 4) The Indian constitution recognises
  - (a) **all people are equal**
  - (b) all people are not equal
  - (c) all people are economically sound
  - (d) none of these
- 5) Who drafted the Indian Constitution?
  - (a) Pt. J.L. Nehru
  - (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri
  - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (d) **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**
- 6) Who represent our problems in the Parliament House?
  - (a) Ourselves
  - (b) MLAs
  - (c) SHO
  - (d) **MPs**

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. **Tamil Nadu** was the first state to introduce Midday meal scheme.
2. We are represented in the Parliament through our **elected representatives.**
3. Our constitution recognises everyone as equal before **Law.**
4. When people are treated unequally their **dignity** is violated.

❖ **State whether the given statements are true or false.**

1. The Ansaris easily got a flat in the desired area. -**False**
2. Joothan is an autobiography of Omprakash Valmiki. -**True**
3. Kanta borrowed money to pay her electricity bill. -**False**
4. Rosa Parks was an African-American. -**True**

❖ **Answer the following questions in short:**

1. **What do you mean by ‘dignity’?**

**Answer:** Dignity means thinking of one self and others as worthy of self-respect.

2. **What are the two ways in which the government has tried to implement the equality that guaranteed in the constitution?**

**Answer:** (i) Through laws

(ii) Through government programmes or schemes to help unprivileged groups.

3. **Who have been employed to cook the meal under midday meal scheme?**

**Answer:** Dalit women have been employed for this purpose.

4. **How did B.R. Ambedkar view self-respect?**

**Answer:** B.R. Ambedkar viewed self-respect as the most vital factor in life, without which man was cipher

5. **What was the condition of the African-Americans in the United States of America prior to 1950s?**

**Answer:** Prior to 1950's, the African-Americans were treated extremely unequally in the USA and denied equality through law.

❖ **Answer the following questions in brief:**

1. **What is it that makes Kanta unsure?**

**Answer:** Kanta is a poor domestic worker. She lives in a slum which is very filthy.

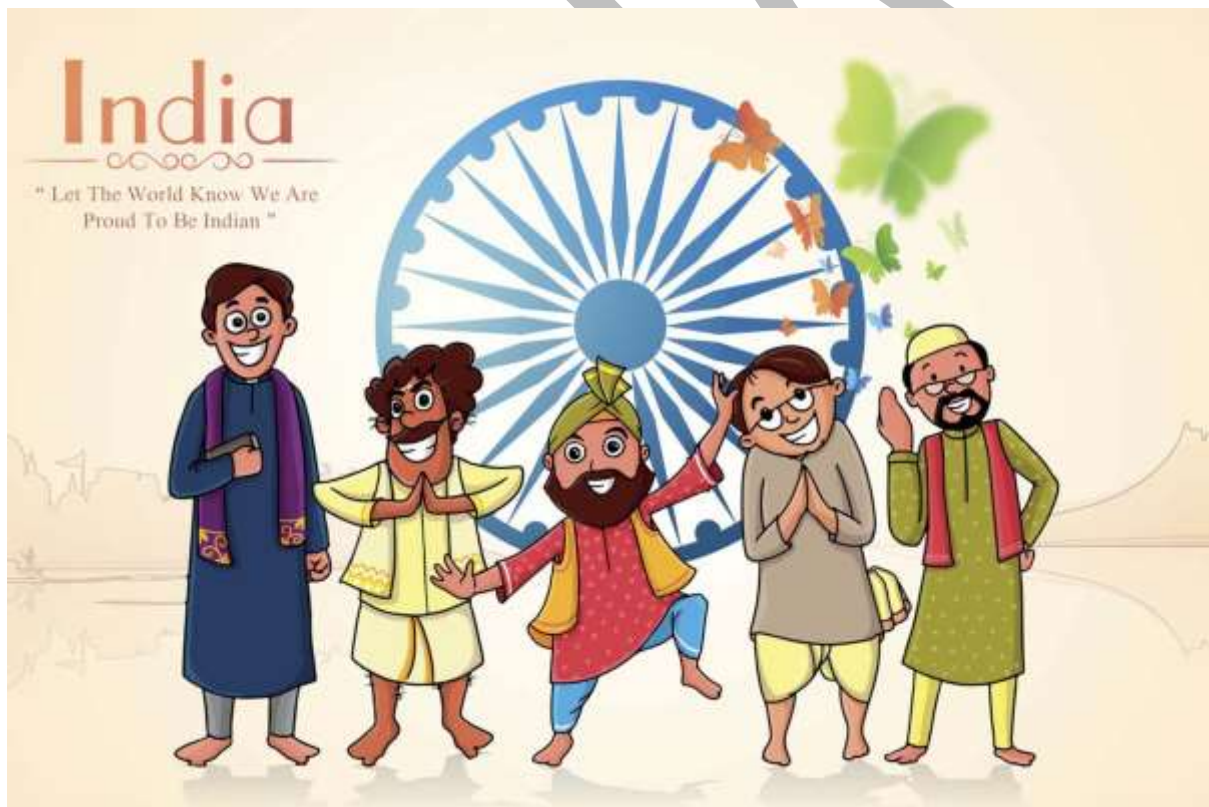
Her daughter is sick but she cannot skip work because she needs to borrow

money from her employers to take her daughter to the doctor. Her job as a domestic help is not a permanent. She can be removed by her employers any time.

**2. Mention two different kinds of inequalities that exist in our country. Give examples.**

**Answer: 1.** Omprakash Valmiki was treated extremely unequally because he was a dalit. In school, his headmaster made him sweep the school and the playground.

**2.** The Ansaris were treated unequally on the basis differences of religion. They were looking to rent an apartment in the city. They were about to take an apartment at the first sight. But the moment the land lady knew their names she declined to rent the house.



## Civics Chapter – 2 “Role of the Government in Health”

### ❖ Multiple choice questions:

- 1) On which of the following does our good health depend?
  - (a) Clean drinking water
  - (b) Pollution-free environment
  - (c) Hygienic food
  - (d) All of these**
- 2) What should be changed weekly to avoid breeding of mosquitoes’?
  - (a) T.V. sets
  - (b) Water in coolers**
  - (c) Roof tops
  - (d) None of these
- 3) How much percentage of all communicable diseases are water borne?
  - (a) 11%
  - (b) 21%**
  - (c) 31%
  - (d) 50%
- 4) Which one of the following is a communicable disease?
  - (a) Headache
  - (b) Cancer
  - (c) Sore Throat
  - (d) Diarrhoea**
- 5) Which type of healthcare facility is costly?
  - (a) Private**
  - (b) Public
  - (c) Both
  - (d) Both are same
- 6) What percentage of state budget is allocated to panchayat in Kerala?
  - (a) 10%
  - (b) 20%
  - (c) 30%
  - (d) 40%**
- 7) Tax money is used to fund which of the activities?
  - (a) Education
  - (b) Defence
  - (c) Police
  - (d) All of these**

### ❖ Fill in the blanks:

- 1) It is the responsibility of the government to provide proper healthcare facilities to all.
- 2) Costa Rica is one of the healthiest country in North America.
- 3) The resources needed to run public health services are obtained from taxes.
- 4) In Kerala 40 % of entire budget is given to Panchayats.
- 5) Tax money is used to fund Defend, Police and Education.



❖ **State whether the given statements are True or False.**

1. Blood required for a patient is generally available at medicine bank.
2. Hakim Sheik was denied treatment at the government hospitals.
3. RMP means rural medical practitioner.
4. Diarrhoea is a water borne disease.

**Answer:**

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True.

❖ **Answer the following questions in short:**

1. **What do people in a democratic country expect the government?**

**Answer:** People in a democratic country expect the government to work for their welfare.

2. **Name some water borne diseases.**

**Answer:** Diarrhoea, worms, hepatitis.

3. **What problem do rural people face whenever they come in a grip of an illness?**

**Answer:** They have to travel long distances to reach a doctor.

4. **What do you mean by a public health care system?**

**Answer:** This is a system of hospitals and health centres run by the government.

5. **Why are women not taken to a doctor in a prompt manner?**

**Answer:** It is because women's health concerns are considered to be less important than the health of men in the family.

6. **What did the court ask the State Government in Hakim Sheik case?**

**Answer:** The court asked the State Government to give Hakim Sheik the money that he had spent on his treatment.

❖ **Answer the following questions in brief:**

1. **Mention some positive aspects of healthcare in India. [Imp.]**

**Answer:** Some positive aspects of healthcare in India are:

- (a) India has a good number of doctors, clinics and hospitals. It is among the largest producers of doctors.

(b) Healthcare facilities have grown substantially over the years. The number of hospitals grew from 11,174 in 1991 to 18,218 in 2000.

(c) India gets a large number of medical tourists from several countries. They come for treatment in some of the world famous hospitals in India.

2. **What are the negative aspects of healthcare in India? [Imp.]**

**Answer:** The negative aspects of healthcare in India are:

(a) Rural people face the crisis of doctors, because most doctors settle in urban areas. They have to travel long distances to reach a doctor.

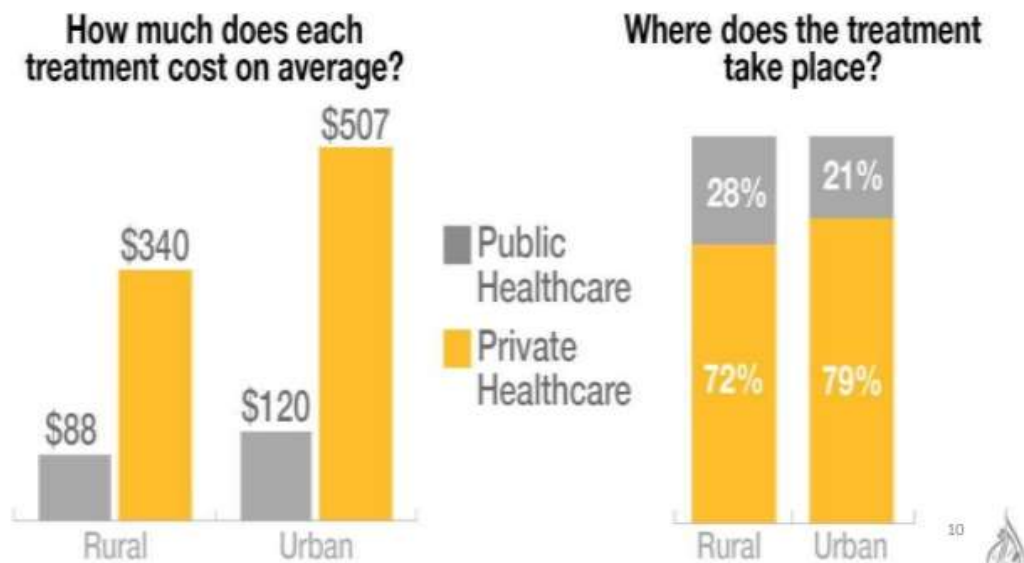
(b) About live lakh people die from tuberculosis every year. Almost two million cases of mal aria are reported every year.

(c) Clean drinking water is not available to all. As a result poor people easily become prey to various waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea worms, hepatitis etc.

(d) Half of all children in India do not get adequate food to eat and are undernourished.

## Public vs private healthcare

Private healthcare in India costs about four times more than the public sector, yet majority of all cases are treated by the private sector.



## Civics Chapter – 3 “How the State Government Works”

### ❖ Multiple choice questions:

- 1) What is the full form, of MLA?
  - (a) Member of Law Authority
  - (b) Member of Legislative Assembly**
  - (c) Minister of Law Abiding Authority
  - (d) None of these
- 2) MLAs are elected by'
  - (a) the people**
  - (b) Members of Parliament
  - (c) selected representatives
  - (d) all of these
- 3) A political party whose MLAs have won more than half the number of constituencies in a state can be said to be in a
  - (a) majority**
  - (b) minority
  - (c) opposition
  - (d) all of these
- 4) Who becomes the Chief Minister?
  - (a) Leader of winning party**
  - (b) Leader of losing party
  - (c) Prime Minister of the country
  - (d) President of the country
- 5) Who is responsible for medical services?
  - (a) Transport Minister
  - (b) Police Inspector
  - (c) Education Minister
  - (d) Health Minister**

### ❖ Fill in the blanks:

- 1) Diarrhoea spreads through contaminated water.
- 2) Laws for the states are made in the Legislative Assembly.
- 3) MLAs are elected by the people of the state.
- 4) Every state is divided into constituencies.

❖ **State whether the given statements are true or false.**

1. Some MLAs have dual responsibility as an MLA and as a Minister.
2. Gathering of media persons is called Legislative Assembly.
3. The independents can also stand in the elections.
4. People can express their opinion through media or even in Legislative Assembly through representatives.

**Answer:**

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True.

❖ **Answer the following questions in short:**

**1. How is the Governor of a state appointed?**

**Answer:** The Governor of a state is appointed by the Central Government.

**2. How will you define a Legislative Assembly?**

**Answer:** A Legislative Assembly is a place where all the MLAs, from the ruling party as well as the opposition, meet to discuss various things.

**3. Who is the head of the executive?**

**Answer:** The Chief Minister is the head of the executive.

**4. Why are press conferences organised?**

**Answer:** Press conferences are organised to discuss various current issues.

**5. Why do people in a democratic set up organise meetings?**

**Answer:** They do so to voice their opinions and protest against the government if any of its actions is not in their favour.

❖ **Answer the following questions in brief:**

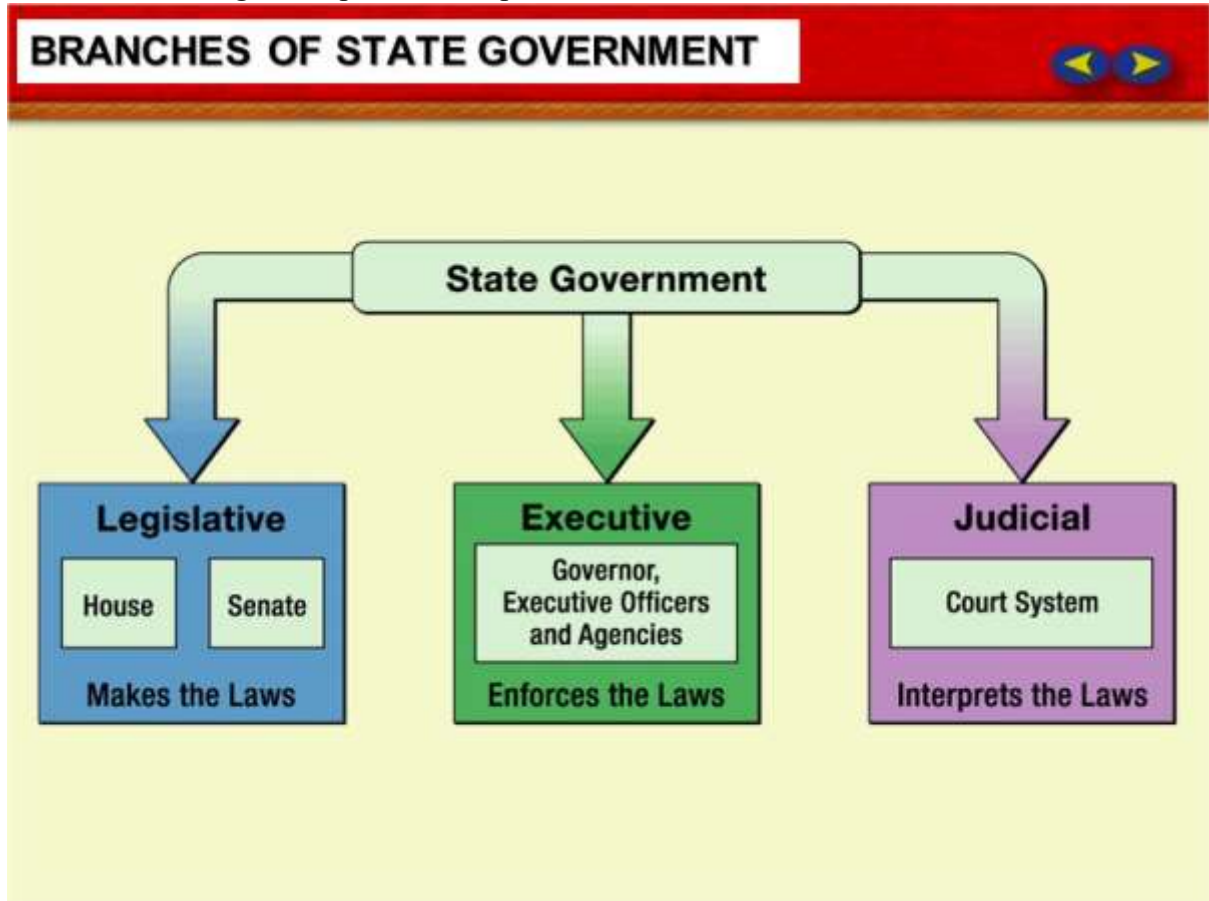
**1. Who becomes a Chief Minister? What is his/her role in a state?**

**Answer:** Chief Minister is the leader of the ruling party. He/She is elected out of the total members of the party gaining majority in the general election. He/she is the executive head of the government. He/She is responsible for every action of the government. He/she also coordinates between the government at the centre and the state.

**2. How does a government function in a state? [V. Imp.]**

**Answer:** A government is headed by the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister, in order

to manage the functioning of the government, appoints ministers at various levels like cabinet ministers, state ministers and deputy ministers. Every government departments is headed by a cabinet minister who is directly accountable for the functioning of the particular department.



## Geography Chapter – 1 “Environment”

### ❖ **Multiple choice questions:**

- 1) Which is not a natural ecosystem?  
(a) Desert  
**(b) Aquarium**  
(c) Forest.
- 2) Which is not a component of human environment?  
**(a) Land**  
(b) Religion  
(c) Community.
- 3) Which is a human made environment?  
(a) Mountain  
(b) Sea  
**(c) Road.**
- 4) Which is a threat to environment?  
(a) Growing plant  
**(b) Growing population**  
(c) Growing crops.
- 5) Which one of the following is created by nature?  
(a) Cars, scooters and buses  
**(b) Mountains, rivers and trees**  
(c) Roads, books, pen and copies  
(d) All of these

### ❖ **Write whether the given statements are true or false:**

1. Landforms are found only over continents.
2. Trade in which goods are exchanged without the use of money is called barter system.
3. Gravitational force of the earth holds the atmosphere around it.
4. No life can exist in biosphere.
5. Abiotic environment consists of living organism.

### Answer:

1. False      2. True      3. True      4. False      5. False

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Hydrosphere is a part of **Biosphere**.
2. Two main constituents of environment are **natural** and **man-made**
3. **Lithosphere** is the hard top layer of the earth.
4. **Human beings** modify the natural environment.

❖ **Answer the following in short:**

1. **What is environment?**

**Answer:** Everything that we see in our surroundings forms environment. It is our basic life support system. It provides us air, water, food and land—the basic needs of our life.

2. **What are the basic components of natural environment?**

**Answer:** The basic components of natural environment are—land, water, air, plants and animals.

3. **What does lithosphere provide us?**

**Answer:** Lithosphere provide us forests, grasslands for grazing land for agriculture and human settlements. It is a rich source of minerals.

4. **How is atmosphere important for us?**

**Answer:** Atmosphere protects us from the harmful rays and scorching heat of the sun.

5. **What is barter system?**

**Answer:** Barter system is a method of trade in which goods are exchanged without the use of money.

❖ **Answer the following in brief:**

1. **Write a note on lithosphere.**

**Answer:** Lithosphere is the solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth. It is made up of rocks and minerals. It is covered by a thin layer of soil. It is an irregular surface with various landforms such as mountains, plateaus, desert, plains, valleys etc. Lithosphere plays an important role in our life. It provides us forests, grassland for grazing , land for agriculture and human settlements. It is also a treasure of various minerals.

2. Give an account of atmosphere.

**Answer:** Atmosphere is the thin layer of air that surrounds the earth. It is made up of various gases such as oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, dust particles and water vapour. The gravitational force of the earth holds the atmosphere around it. It protects us from harmful rays and scorching heat of the sun. The changes in atmosphere produce changes in the weather and climate.

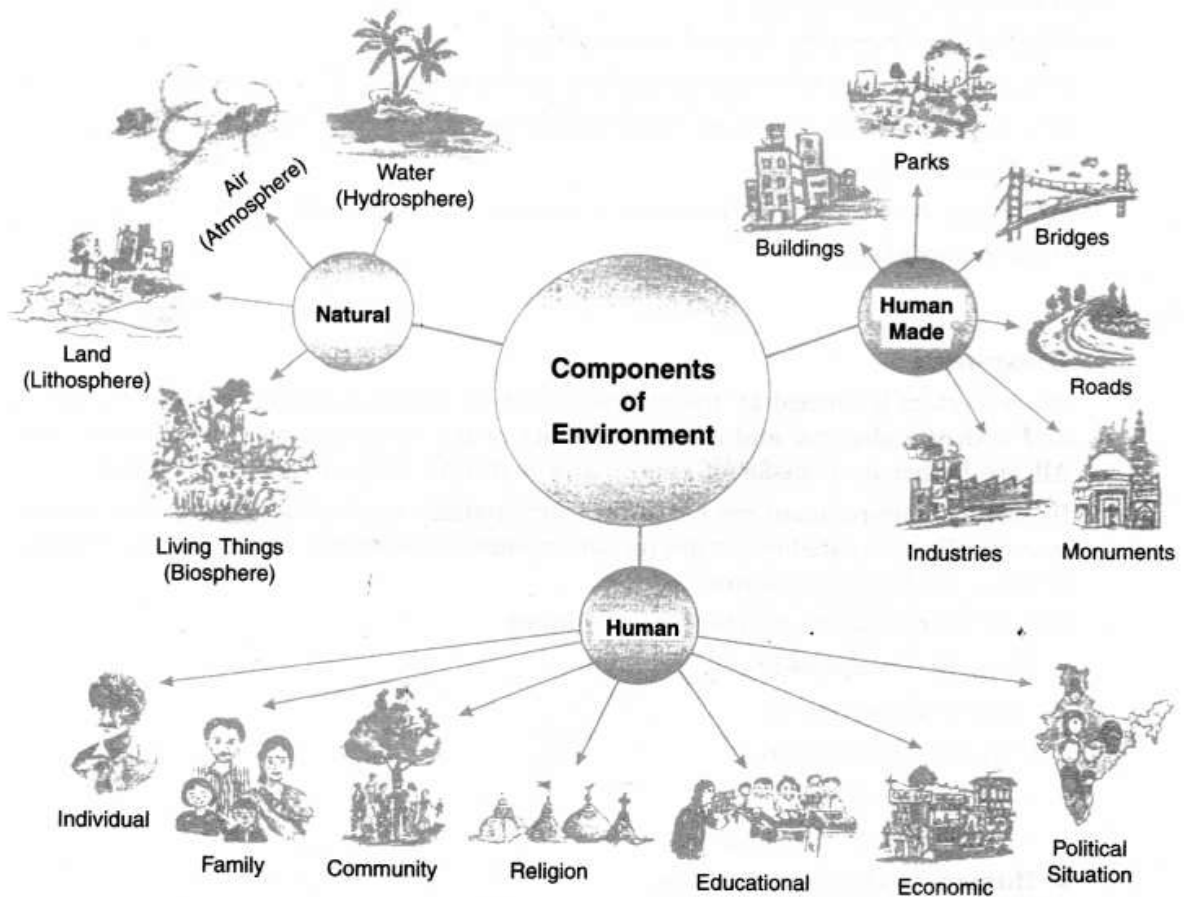


Fig. 1.1. Components of environment



## Geography Chapter – 2 “Inside Our Earth”

### ❖ Multiple choice questions:

- 1) Where is the deepest mine in the world located?
  - (a) South America
  - (b) South Africa**
  - (c) South India
  - (d) South Australia
- 2) The depth of the deepest mine in South Africa is
  - (a) one km
  - (b) two km
  - (c) three km
  - (d) four km**
- 3) What is the radius of the earth?
  - (a) 3671 km
  - (b) 7163 km
  - (c) 6371 km**
  - (d) 1736 km
- 4) The sediments are transported and deposited by
  - (a) wind
  - (b) water
  - (c) wind and water**
  - (d) none of these
- 5) Which rock is the molten magma made up of?
  - (a) Igneous**
  - (b) Metamorphic
  - (c) Sedimentary
  - (d) None of these
- 6) Rocks which contain fossils are called
  - (a) metamorphic rocks
  - (b) igneous rocks
  - (c) core
  - (d) sedimentary rocks**



- 7) The process of transformation of the rock from one form to another is known as
- (a) road cycle
  - (b) food cycle
  - (c) **rock cycle**
  - (d) all of these

❖ **Match the following:**

**Match the skill:**

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| (i) Core      | (a) Earth's surface                       |
| (ii) Minerals | (b) Used for roads and buildings          |
| (iii) Rocks   | (c) Made of silicon and alumina           |
| (iv) Clay     | (d) Has definite chemical composition     |
| (v) Sial      | (e) Innermost layer                       |
|               | (f) Changes into slate                    |
|               | (g) Process of transformation of the rock |

**Ans.** (i)—(e), (ii)—(d), (iii)—(b), (iv)—(f), (v)—(c).

❖ **State whether the given statements are true or false:**

1. Crust is the thickest of all the layers.
2. Core is the innermost layer of the earth.
3. Mantle extends up to the depth of 2900 km.
4. The loose sediments are hardened to form metamorphic rocks.
5. Deccan plateau is made up of basalt.
6. Fossils are remains of dead plants and animals.

**Answer:**

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True
6. True

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Lava is the molten magma from **interior** of the earth's surface.
2. Like a **onion** the earth is made up of **concentric** layers.
3. Crust is about **35 km** on the continental mass and **5 km** on the ocean floor.
4. Mantle forms about **16%** of the earth's volume.
5. Core has a radius of about **3500 km** and has very high temperature and **pressure**.

6. Limestone under excessive heat and pressure changes into marble.

❖ **Answer the following questions in short:**

1. **What is called the uppermost layer of the earth?**

**Answer:** It is called the crust.

2. **What is the radius of the core?**

**Answer:** The radius of the core is about 3500 km

3. **What are the main constituents of the core?**

**Answer:** The main constituents of the core are nickel and iron. It is usually known as nife.

4. **What are fossils?**

**Answer:** The remains of the dead plant and animals trapped in the layers of rocks are called fossils.

5. **What happens when igneous and sedimentary rocks go under great heat and pressure?**

**Answer:** They change into metamorphic rocks.

❖ **Answer the following questions in brief:**

1. **What are minerals? How are they useful for mankind?**

**Answer:** Minerals are naturally occurring substances which have certain physical properties and definite chemical composition.

Minerals are very useful for mankind. Some minerals like coal, natural gas and petroleum are used as fuels. They are also used in industries. Iron, aluminium, gold, uranium etc. are used in medicine, in Fertilizers etc.

2. **What do you know about the interior of the earth?**

**Answer:** Our earth is made up of several concentric layers with one inside another. These layers are three in number—crust, mantle and core.

**Crust.** It is the uppermost layer over the earth's surface. It is the thinnest of all the layers. It is about 35 km on the continental masses and only 5 km on the ocean floors.

**Mantle:** It is just beneath the crust. It extends up to a depth of 2900 km below the crust

**Core:** It is the innermost layer. Its radius is about 3500 km. It is mainly made up of nickel and iron and is known as nife (ni-nickel and fe-ferrous, Le., iron). The central core has very high temperature and pressure.

## Geography Chapter – 3 “Our Changing Earth”

### ❖ Multiple choice questions:

- 1) Which is not an erosional feature of sea waves?
  - (a) **Cliff**
  - (b) Beach
  - (c) Sea cave.
- 2) The depositional feature of a glacier is
  - (a) Flood plain
  - (b) Beach
  - (c) **Moraine.**
- 3) Which is caused by the sudden movements of the Earth ?
  - (a) **Volcano**
  - (b) Folding
  - (c) Flood plain.
- 4) Mushroom rocks are found In
  - (a) **Deserts**
  - (b) River valleys
  - (c) Glaciers.
- 5) Ox bow lakes are found In
  - (a) Glaciers
  - (b) **River valleys**
  - (c) Deserts.

### ❖ Fill in the blanks:

1. Magma inside the earth moves in a **circular** motion.
2. A **volcano** is a vent in the earth’s crust through which molten material comes out.
3. The place in the crust where the earthquake starts is called **epicentre.**
4. The processes of **erosion** and **deposition** create different landform on the surface of earth.
5. Deposition of layers of fine soil along the bank of rivers forms **flood plains.**
6. Sand deposits over larger areas are called **loess.**

❖ **Write whether the given statements are true or false:**

1. Sudden movements like earthquake do not cause mass destruction.
2. Deposition is breaking up of rocks on the earth's surface.
3. Wearing away of the land by different agents like water, wind and ice is called erosion.
4. Sea caves become bigger and only the roof remains forming the sea arches.
5. Moraine is a depositional feature of glaciers,
6. River is an agent of erosion and deposition in the desert.

**Answer:**

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. False.

❖ **Answer the following questions in short:**

1. **How do the lithospheric plates move?**

**Answer:** They move around very slowly, just a few millimetres each year.

2. **What is a volcano?**

**Answer:** A volcano is a vent or opening in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts suddenly.

3. **Define 'focus' and 'epicentre'.**

**Answer:** The place in the crust where the movement starts is called the 'focus'. The place on the surface above the focus is called the 'epicentre'.

4. **What is a seismograph?**

**Answer:** A seismograph is a machine which measures an earthquake.

5. **Name the scale on which the magnitude of the earthquake is measured.**

**Answer:** Richter scale.

6. **Name the two processes which wear away the landscape.**

**Answer:** Weathering and erosion.

❖ **Answer the following questions in brief:**

1. **Mention the work of ice.**

**Answer:** Glaciers are rivers of ice which erode the landscape by destroying soil and stones to expose the solid rock below. Glaciers carve out deep hollows. As the ice melts they get filled up with water and become beautiful lakes in the mountains.

2. **Give an account of earthquake preparedness.**

**Answer:** Earthquake is a natural calamity which we cannot stop. But we can minimise its impact if we are prepared before-hand. During an earthquake, we should shift to some safe spot. We should hide under a kitchen counter, table or desk against an inside corner or wall. We should stay away from fire places, areas around chimneys, windows that shelter including mirrors and picture frames. Moreover, we should spread awareness amongst our friends and family members.

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