



# पुर्णा International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

CLASS – 7 <sup>th</sup>	PERIODIC ASSIGNMENT -3
SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE	
SYLLABUS	HIS – 5,6    GEO – 5,6    CIVICS – 5

❖ **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. The Rajarajeshvara temple is located in:
- Durg
  - Thanjavur**
  - Madurai
  - Vrindavan
3. Tomb of Humayun, constructed between
- 1568 and 1581
  - 1564 and 1578
  - 1562 and 1571**
  - 1566 and 1578
4. 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

5. The \_\_\_\_ weavers of Thanjavur and the nearby town of Uraiyur are busy producing cloth.
- Saliva
  - Seliya
  - Saliya**
  - Saliye
6. Kasim Bazar was located in:
- Bengal**
  - UP
  - Karnataka
  - None of these
7. Which of the Pilgrimage centre developed into township
- Vrindavan and Tiruvannamalai**
  - Vellar and Tiruvannamalai
  - Vellar and Annamalai
  - Vrindavan and Annamalai
8. Taxes were levied by the
- Artisans
  - Samanta**
  - Weavers
  - Traders
9. Identify the ocean in the given figure



- Pacific**
  - Indian
  - Atlantic
  - Arctic
10. 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
11. 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
12. How waves are differ from tides
- Waves occurs 10 hours a day while tides occur thrice times a day

- b. Waves occurs 10 hours a day while tides occur two times a day  
c. **Waves occurs 24 hours a day while tides occur two times a day**  
d. Waves occurs 24 hours a day while tides occur thrice times a day
13. Mediterranean regions are known as  
a. large fodder land of the world  
b. rice bowl of the world  
c. taiga region  
d. **orchards of the world**
14. Rohtang pass is full of  
a. Snow  
b. Short grass  
c. **Both snow and grass**  
d. Water
15. Following hardwood trees found in tropical deciduous forest  
a. rosewood, teak, ebony and shisham  
b. rosewood, teak, mahogany and ebony  
c. ebony, mahogany and rosewood  
d. **sal, teak, neem and shisham**
16. Tropical evergreen forests of Brazil are like  
a. Velds  
b. **lungs of earth**  
c. Hardwood forests  
d. Grasslands
17. Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain knew how to read and write  
a. Bangla  
b. Hindi  
c. **Urdu**  
d. English
18. Our belief that people belonging to particular groups based on religion, wealth, language, we create a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Prejudice  
b. Discrimination  
c. Difference  
d. **Stereotype**
19. Passage of law on domestic violence in 2006 was the result of  
a. protesting  
b. raising awareness  
c. showing solidarity  
d. **campaigning**
20. 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

**(Q-1) Match the following:**

(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)

**(Q-2) Match the following:**

(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)

**(Q-3) Match the following:**

(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)

**(Q-4) Match the following:**

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).

❖ **Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:**

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 **Pandyan** was described by Babur in his autobiography.
5. The Pietra Dura work on the emperor's throne depicts the Greek God **Chahar bagh**

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. **Amazon** river could have flowed in Haryana a hundred years ago.
13. Oceans contain large amount of **dissolved salt** .
14. The average salinity of the oceans is **35** parts per thousand .
15. Dead sea in Israel has the salinity of **340** grams per litre of water.
16. Water is absolutely essential for **survival**.
17. **Anaconda** one of the world's largest snakes, is found in the tropical rainforest.
18. Tropical evergreen forests are also called **Tropical rainforests**.
19. Tropical deciduous forests are called **Monsoon forests**.
20. Softwood trees are found in **temperate evergreen** forests.
21. Mediterranean forests are known as **Orchards of the world** for their fruit cultivation.
22. We find more women in professions such as teaching and **Nursing**.
23. Rashundari Devi was born in the state of **West Bengal**.
24. According to 2011 census, **65.46** percent women are literate.
25. Ramabai was honoured with title of **Pandita** due to her capability to read and write.
26. Rashundari Devi wrote her autobiography in **Bangla** language.

❖ **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. Craftspersons of Bidar were famous for their inlay work.- **True**
6. Mullah Abdul Ghaffur and Virji Vora owned number of ships.-**True**
7. Cloth bags in Thanjavur were produced by Saliya weavers.-**True**
8. Murshidabad on the banks of Ravi became capital of Bengal in 1704.-**False**
9. Uraiyur made bronze idols, ornamental bell and metal lamps.-**False**
10. The sun's heat causes evaporation of water vapour.-**True**
11. Glacier is a source of saline water.-**False**
12. Ground water constitutes 0.68% of the world's distribution.-**True**
13. Tsunami waves travel in a speed of more from 700 km/hour.-**True**
14. Tropical evergreen forests shed their leaves.-**False**
15. Tropical deciduous forests shed their leaves in the dry season.-**True**
16. Eucalyptus is found in temperate evergreen forests.-**True**
17. Coniferous forests are found in southern hemisphere.-**False**
18. Giraffes are found in tropical grasslands.-**True**
19. Women are good only for certain jobs.-**False**
20. Laxmi Lakra is the first woman engine driver for Northern Railways.-**True**
21. Ramabai was given the title 'Pandita'.-**True**
22. Women never struggled at all to learn to read and write.-**False**
23. Many men support the women's movement as well.-**True**

❖ **Very Short Answer Questions:**

**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. What are the elements of Mughal Chahar bagh garden?**

- Chahar bagh garden was placed within rectangular walled enclosures and divided into four quarters by artificial channels. Such garden was the river front garden. Here dwelling was not located in the middle of the chahar bagh but at its edge close to the bank of the river.

### **4. 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.

### **5. Name three important centres of trade.**

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

### **6. Why was Surat so famous?**

- Surat was the gateway for trade with West Asia via the Gulf of Ormuz. It has also been called the gateway to Mecca because many pilgrim ships set sail from here. The textiles of Surat were famous for their gold lace borders.

### **7. 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.

### **8. 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.

### **9. What do you mean by terrarium?**

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

### **10. Why do swimmers float in Dead Sea?**

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

### **11. How are clouds formed?**

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

### **12. What are waves?**

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

**13. What is salinity?**

- Salinity is the amount of salt in grams present in 1,000 grams of water. 6. When is the World Water Day celebrated? The World Water Day is celebrated on March 22.

**14. Name the animals found in tropical grasslands.**

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

**15. 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.

**16. Name some animals of tropical deciduous forests.**

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

**17. Where do you find the Tundra vegetation?**

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

**18. 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.

**19. Why was Ramabai given the title of 'Pandita'?**

- It was because she could write and read Sanskrit. It was a markable achievement as women were not allowed such knowledge those days.

**20. Which are the two languages Rokeya Sakhawat learned?**

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

**21. What is census?**

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

**22. Why many girls do not continue their education?**

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



❖ **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 emphasis their moral right to be rulers. ii) Constructing places of worship gave rulers a change to proclaim their close relationship with God, especially important in an age of rapid political change.

**3. What is 'Lost Wax' technique?**

- (i) In this technique, first an image was made of wax which was covered with clay and allowed to dry.
- (ii) Then it was heated, and a tiny hole was made in the clay cover. The molten was drained out through this hole and molten metal was poured into the clay mould through the hole.
- (iii) When the metal cooled and solidified, the clay cover was removed and the image was cleaned and polished.

**4. 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.

**5. How are spring and neap tides formed?**

- During the full moon and new moon days, the sun, the moon and the earth are in the same line and the tides are highest. These tides are called spring tides. (ii) When the moon is in its first and last quarter, the ocean waters get drawn in diagonally opposite directions by the gravitational pull of sun and earth, resulting in low tides. These tides are called neap tides.

**6. 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.

**7. Give an account about the learning scenario in the 19th century.**

- In the 19th century, many new ideas about education and learning emerged. (i) Schools became more common and communities that had never learnt reading and writing started sending their children to school. (ii) There was a lot of opposition to educating girls even then, many women and men made efforts to open schools for girls. (iii) Women struggled to learn to read and write.

