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INDEX

Subject	Lesson	
Geography	Chapter 4	
	4 AIR	
	5 Water	
History	Chapter 6	
	6 TOWNS , TRADERS AND CRAFTSMEN	
Civics	Chapter 5	
	5 WOMEN CHANGE THE WORLD	

CHAPTER 4 AIR

* Key words

Atmosphere, Global warming, Weather, Climate, Temperature, Isolation, Moisture, Humidity, Barometer,

Define terms

Atmosphere :

Barometer : It measures the atmospheric pressure

Wind vane : It shows the direction of the wind

Climate : Climate is the average weather condition of a place for a longer period of time.

Isolation : Isolation is the incoming solar energy intercepted by the earth.

Rain Guage : It measure the amount of rainfall.

Cloud : It is a mass of water droplets

Tick the correct answer:

(i) Which of the following gases protects us from harmful sun rays?

(a) Carbon dioxide (b) Nitrogen (c) Ozone.

(ii) The most important layer of the atmosphere is

(a) Troposphere (b) Thermosphere (c) Mesosphere.

(iii) Which of the following layers of the atmosphere is free from clouds?

(a) Troposphere (b) Stratosphere (c) Mesosphere.

(iv) As we go up the layers of the atmosphere, the pressure

(a) Increases (b) Decreases (c) Remains the same.

(v) When precipitation comes down to the earth in the liquid form, it is called

(a) Cloud (b) Rain (c) Snow.

Answer: (i)—(c), (ii)—(a), (iii)—(b), (iv)—(b), (v)—(b).

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| (i) Trade winds | (a) Incoming solar energy |
| (ii) Loo | (b) Seasonal wind |
| (iii) Monsoon | (c) Horizontal movement of air |
| (iv) Wind | (d) Layer of ozone gas |
| | (e) Permanent wind |
| | (f) Local wind |

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

Very Short Answers

Question 1. How does carbon dioxide create green house effect? [V. Imp.]

Answer: Carbon dioxide creates greenhouse effect by trapping the heat radiated from the earth.

Question 2. What is the significance of greenhouse gas?

Answer: Without the greenhouse gas the earth would have been too cold to live in.

Question 3. What happens when air is heated?

Answer: When air is heated, it expands, becomes lighter and goes up.

Question 4. What is the nature of cold air?

Ans. It has tendency to go down.

Question 5. How is ozone important for us? [Imp.]

Answer: It protects us from the harmful effect of the sunrays.

Question 6. Name three types of winds.

Answer: Three types of wind are :

1. Permanent winds
2. Seasonal winds
3. Local winds.

.7 Name various forms of precipitation.

Ans.1 Rain 2 Snow 3 Sleet 4 Hail

Give an account of the composition of the atmosphere.

Ans. Our atmosphere is composed of mainly two gases—nitrogen (78%) and oxygen (21%). Other gases like carbon dioxide, helium, ozone, argon and hydrogen are found in lesser quantities. Apart from these gases, tiny dust particles are also present in the air.

How do Bacteria help plants use nitrogen?

Ans. Nitrogen is essential for the survival of the plant. But plants cannot take nitrogen directly from the air. Bacteria, that live in the soil and roots of some plants, take nitrogen from the air and change its form so that plants can use it.

3 Why is temperature in cities much higher than that of villages ?

Ans. In cities, we find high rise buildings. The concrete and metals in these buildings and the asphalt of roads get heated up during the day. This heat is released during the night.

Another reason is that the crowded high rise buildings of the cities trap the warm air and thus raise the temperature of the cities.

4 Why do astronauts wear special protective suits when they go to the moon?

Ans. Astronauts wear special protective space suits filled with air when they go to the moon. If they did not wear these space suits, the counter pressure exerted by the body of the astronauts would make the blood vessels burst. The astronauts would bleed.

Give an account of the different layers of the atmosphere.

Ans. Our atmosphere has five different layers. They are:

1. **Troposphere:** This is the most important layer of the atmosphere with an average height of 13 km from the earth. It is in this layer that we find the air that we breathe. Almost all the weather phenomena such as rainfall, fog, and hailstorm occur here.
2. **Stratosphere:** This layer extends up to a height of 50 km. It presents the most ideal conditions for flying aeroplanes. It contains a layer of ozone gas which protects us from the harmful effect of the sunrays.
3. **Mesosphere:** This layer extends up to a height of 80 km. Meteorites bum up in this layer on entering from the space.
4. **Thermosphere:** In this layer, the temperature rises very rapidly with increasing height. The ionosphere is a part of this layer. It extends between 80—400 km. This layer helps in radio transmission. Radio waves transmitted from the earth are reflected back to the earth by this layer.
5. **Exosphere:** It is the uppermost layer where there is very thin air. Light gases such as helium and hydrogen float into space from here.

2 What is wind? Mention its different types.

Ans. The wind is the movement of air from the high-pressure areas to low-pressure areas. It is divided into three types:

1. Permanent winds
2. Seasonal winds
3. Local winds

1. Permanent winds. The trade winds, westerlies, and easterlies are the permanent winds. These blow constantly throughout the year in a particular direction.

2. Seasonal winds. These winds change their direction in different seasons. For example monsoons in India.

3. Local winds. These winds blow only during a particular period of the day or year in a small area. For example land and sea breeze. Loo is a local wind which hot and dry and blows in the northern plains of

6 TOWNS , TRADERS AND CRAFTSMEN (History)

1. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Rajarajeshvara temple was built in
2. Ajmer is associated with the Sufi saint.....
3. Hampi was the capital of the
4. The Dutch established a settlement at in Andhra Pradesh.

Answer:

1. (a) early 11th century
2. (b) Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti
3. (c) Vijayanagara
4. (d) Masulipatnam

State whether true or false:

- (a) We know the name of the architect of the Rajarajeshvara temple from an inscription.
- (b) Merchants preferred to travel individually rather than in caravans.
- (c) Kabul was a major centre for trade in elephants.
- (d) Surat was an important trading port on the Bay of Bengal.

Answer: (a)—T, (b)—F, (c)—F, (d)—F.

What do temple towns represent? [Imp.]

Answer: Temple towns represent a very important pattern of urbanization.

2. Why did the rulers endow temples with grants of land and money?

Answer: They did so in order to carry out elaborate rituals, feed pilgrims and priests, and celebrate festival

.3 What did the Indian traders bring from Africa?

Answer: They brought gold and ivory from Africa.

4. Name a few Indian spices which became an important part of European cooking.

Ans. Pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, dried ginger, g.

5. What were crafts persons of Bidar famous for?

Answer: They were famous for their inlay work in copper and silver,

6 What was special with the Surat hundis?

Answer: The Surat hundis were honoured in the far-off markets of Cairo in Egypt, Basra in Iraq, and Antwerp in Belgium.

7. Name the residence meant for the white rulers in Madras.

Answer: Fort St. George.

8 Name the residence meant for the white rulers in Calcutta

Answer: Fort St. William.

Short Answer Type Questions**1. What is the 'lost wax' technique?**

Answer: 'Lost wax' technique was used to make Chola bronze statues. This technique involved several stages :

- First of all, an image was made of wax. This was covered with clay and left in sun to dry.
- It was then heated and a small hole was made in the clay cover. The molten wax was drained out through this hole.
- Then molten wax was poured into the clay mould through the hole. Once the metal cooled and solidified, the clay cover was carefully removed and the image was cleaned and polished.

2 Give an account of the architecture of Hampi

Answer: The architecture of Hampi was distinctive in several ways :

- Hampi was a well-fortified city. No mortar or cementing agent was used in the construction of these walls. The technique followed was to wedge them together by interlocking.
- The buildings in the royal complex had splendid arches, domes and pillared halls with niches for holding sculptures.
- They also had well-planned orchards and pleasure gardens with sculptural motifs such as the lotus and corbels.

3. What made the city of Masulipatnam populous and prosperous?

Answer: The city of Masulipatnam was a centre of intense activity during the 17th century. Both the Dutch and English East India Companies attempted to control this city as it became the most important part of the Andhra coast. Qutb Shah rulers of Golconda imposed royal monopolies on the sale of textiles, spices, and other items to prevent the trade from passing completely into the hands of the various East India Companies. This led to fierce competition among various trading groups such as the Golconda nobles, Persian merchants, Telugu Komati Chettis, and European traders. As a result, the city became populous and prosperous.

Chapter 5 WOMEN CHANGE THE WORLD (CIVICS)

KEY WORDS:

Stereotype , Discrimination , Violation , Schedule caste , Manuscript , Autobiography

Census

Stereotype: the Fixed image of a person and a community. Stereotypes prevent us from looking at people as unique individuals.

Discrimination: Treating people unequally.

Violation: When someone forcefully breaks the law or a rule or openly shows disrespect, we often say that he/she has committed a violation.

Sexual Harassment: Physical or verbal behaviour that is of a sexual nature and against a woman's wishes.

Protest: To raise voice against the wrong action or decision.

Scheduled Caste (SC): It is the official term used for Dalit class of people.

Scheduled Tribe (ST): It is the official term used for Adivasi class of people.

Manuscript: The script written in the writer's own handwriting.

Autobiography: Autobiography is the life sketch of the writer himself

Sensus: Census is held every 10 years. It counts the whole population of the country. It also gathers information about the people living in India—their age, schooling, what work they do, and so on

***Points to be remember**

- (1) Women's movements protest when violations against women happen or when a law or policy works against their interest.
- (2) The women's movement used to raise issues are by raising awareness, protesting,

showing solidarity and campaigning.

(3) Women's movements raise awareness on women's rights issues.

(4) Rokeya started a school for girls in Kolkata in 1910.

(5) Her book titled *Amar Jiban* is the first known autobiography written by a woman.

Very Short answers

1 How did women support men in the pottery trade?

Answer: They collected the mud and prepared the earth for the pots.

2 How did Laxmi Lakra break the stereotype that only men could be engine drivers?

Answer: She became the first woman engine driver for Northern Railways.

3 Who was Rashsundari Devi? What did she write in her autobiography?

Answer: Rashsundari Devi was a housewife from a rich landlord's family in west Bengal. She wrote about her everyday life experiences in her autobiography.

4. What is the purpose of conducting a census every 10 years?

Answer: Census is held every 10 years to count the whole population of the country. It also gathers detailed information about the people living in India—their age, schooling, what work they do, and so on.

5 What is meant by the Women's Movement?

Answer: Women as a whole struggled for a long to bring out all-round improvement in women's condition. This is known as the Women's Movement.

What are the various ways women apply to fight discrimination and seek justice? [V. Imp.]

Answer: The various ways women apply to fight discrimination and seek justice are as follow:

(a) It has proved to be a great success. It has led to a new law being passed in 2006. This law gives legal protection to women against domestic violence which includes physical and msptrijj.. violence within then- homes.

, dowry Women by dint of campaigning made the Supreme Court formulate guidelines in 1997 to protect women against sexual harassment at workplace. They also campaigned for bringing justice to those families which have become pray to dowry deaths. As a result of their campaigns laws were changed to punish families who seek dowry.

(b) Raising Awareness. Women, in order to fight-discrimination, work hard to raise public awareness on women's rights issues. They do so through several means such as street plays, songs, and public meetings.

c) Whenever a law or policy acts against the interest of the women, they rise in protest by holding public rallies and demonstrations. These are powerful ways of drawing attention to injustices.

(d) Showing Solidarity. Women associated with the Women's movement also believe in showing solidarity with other women and their causes.

GEOGRAPHY CHAPTER 5

WATER

. 1. Answer the following questions briefly.

(a) What is precipitation?

Ans: a) Falling of moisture in the form of rainfall, snow, fog, sleet, and hailstone is termed as precipitation.

(b) What is the water cycle?

Ans: The water cycle is the process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere, and land.

(c) What are the factors affecting the height of the waves?

Ans: Winds, earthquakes, volcanic eruption, or underwater landslides are the factors affecting the height of the waves. The stronger the wind blows, the bigger the wave becomes

(d) Which factors affect the movement of ocean water?

Ans: Temperature, winds, the gravitational pull of the sun, the earth, and the moon; warm and cold currents are the factors that affect the movement of ocean water.

(e) What are tides and how are they caused?

Ans: Tides are the rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water that occurs twice in a day. The strong gravitational pull exerted by the sun and the moon on the earth's surface cause the tides.

(f) What are ocean currents?

Ans: Ocean currents are streams of water flowing constantly on the ocean surface in definite directions.

. 2. Give reasons:

(a) Ocean water is salty.

Ans : (a) The water of the oceans is salty as it contains a large amount of dissolved salts.

(b) The quality of water is deteriorating.

Ans. Water is being used injudiciously. Whatever potable water is available, its quality is not good. It is because industrial effluents and untreated water of industries get mixed into streams and rivers. Sewerage water also gets mixed into these water bodies. As a result, the quality of water is deteriorating day by day.

Q. 3. Tick the correct answer.

(a) The process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere and land

(i) Water cycle

(ii) Tides

(iii) Ocean currents.

b) Generally the warm ocean currents originate near

(i) Poles

(ii) the Equator

(iii) None of these.

(c) The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice in a day is called

(i) Tide

(ii) Ocean current

(iii) Wave

9. 4. Match the following.

(i) Caspian Sea

(ii) Tide

(iii) Tsunami

(iv) Ocean currents

(a) Largest lake

(b) Periodic rise and fall of water

(c) Strong seismic waves

(d) Streams of water moving
along definite paths

(e) Water cycle

Ans. (i)—(a), (ii)—(b), (iii)—(c), (iv)—(d).