



# PUNTA International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

## PERIODIC ASSIGNMENT 1

GRADE: 7

Subject: Social Science

SYLLBUS: HIS - 1,2 GEO- 1,2 CIVICS- 1,2

### ❖ Multiple Choice Questions:

- 1 Which is not a natural ecosystem?  
(a) Desert (b) Aquarium (c) Forest.
- 2 Which is not a component of the 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 the environment?  
(a) Growing plant (b) **Growing population** (c) Growing crops.
- 5 In which century Babur used Hindustan to describe geography of subcontinent?  
(a) 17th century (b) 18th century (c) **16th century** (d) None of these
- 6 Which of the following is not the meaning of 'foreigner' in the past?  
(a) Stranger (b) Pardesi (c) Ajnabi (d) **Indigenous**
- 7 Which type of people collected Manuscripts?  
(a) Poor people (b) **Wealthy people** (c) Local people (d) None of these
- 8 Ziyauddin Barani wrote his Chronicle first in  
(a) 13th century (b) 12th century (c) **14th century** (d) 15th century
- 9 The rock which is made up of molten magma is  
(a) **Igneous** (b) Sedimentary (c) Metamorphic. (d) none of these
- 10 The innermost layer of the earth is  
(a) Crust (b) **Core** (c) Mantle (d) none of these
- 11 Rocks which contain fossils are  
(a) **Sedimentary rocks** (b) Metamorphic rocks (c) Igneous rocks.
- 12 What is the literal meaning of hiranya-garbha?  
(a) Rashtrakutas (b) Dantidurga (c) **Golden womb** (d) Golden deer
- 13) From whom was the Revenue also collected?  
(a) **Traders** (b) Merchants (c) Peasants (d) Artisans

- 14 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
- 15 Which one of the following is a communicable disease?
- (a) Headache    (b) Cancer    (c) Sore Throat      **(d) Diarrhoea**
- 16 Tax money is used to fund which of the activities?
- (a) Education      (b) Defence      (c) Police      (d) All of these
- 17 By whom are the public health services run?
- (a) Government      (b) Private organizations      (c) Private doctors      (d) None of these
- 18 In which language was the prashasti found in Gwalior written?
- (a) Hindi                      (b) English                      **(c) Sanskrit**                      (d) Urdu
- 19 What is NOT the element of equality?
- (a) Justice                      **(b) Religion**                      (c) Wealth                      (d) Health
- 20 Who drafted the Indian Constitution?
- (a) Pt. J.L. Nehru    (b) Mahatma Gandhi    (c) Lai Bahadur Shastri    **(d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**

❖ **Fill in the blanks:**

- 1) **Land** is not a component of the human environment?
  - 2) **Road** is a human-made environment .
  - 3) **Lithosphere** is the hard top layer of the earth..
  - 4) Archives are places where **Manuscripts** are kept.
  - 5) **Ziyauddin Barani** was a fourteenth century chronicler.
6. **Potatoes, Com, Chillies, Tea, and Coffee** were some of the crops introduced into the subcontinent during this period.
7. It is the responsibility of the **government** to provide proper healthcare facilities to all.
  - 8 **Coasta Rica** is one of the healthiest country in North America.
  9. The resources needed to run public health services are obtained from **taxes** .
  - 10 In Kerala **40 %** of entire budget is given to Panchayats.
  - 11 **Tamil nadu** was the first state to introduce Midday meal scheme.
  - 12 We are represented in the Parliament through our **elected representative**
  13. Our constitution recognises everyone as equal before **law**
  - 14 When people are treated unequally their **dignity** is violated.
  - 15 **MPs** represent our problems in the Parliament House.
  - 16 Civil Rights movement of USA was about: **Afro Americans**

**Match the following**

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 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) Inner most layer                      |
|              | f) Changes into Slate                    |
|              | g) Process of transformation of the rock |

**Answer :** i) \_ e)    ii) \_ d)    iii) \_ b)    iv) \_ f)    v) \_ c)

❖ **Match the following:**

- |                   |   |                       |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Gwjara-Pratiharas | – | Western Deccan        |
| Rashtrakutas      | – | Bengal                |
| Palos             | – | Gujarat and Rajasthan |
| Cholas            | – | Tamil Nadu            |

**Answer:**

- |                     |   |                       |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Gurj ara-Pratiharas | – | Gujarat and Rajasthan |
| Rashtrakutas        | – | Western Deccan        |
| Palas               | – | Bengal                |
| Cholas              | – | Tamil Nadu            |

❖ Match the following:

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| i) The Indian State                     | a) Abolished |
| ii) The force used by a legal authority | b) Skull cap |
| iii) The practice of untouchability     | c) Secular   |
| iv) Jews                                | d) Headscarf |
| v) Muslims                              | e) Coercion  |



Answer:

(i) (d), (ii) (e), (iii) (a), (iv) (b), (v) (c).

❖ **State whether true or false:**

- a) We do not find inscriptions for the period after 700.
- (b) The Marathas asserted their political importance during this period.
- (c) Forest-dwellers were sometimes pushed out of their lands with the spread of agricultural settlements.
- (d) Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban controlled Assam, Manipur and Kashmir.

**Answer:**

(a) False; Historians rely on coins, inscriptions, architecture and textual records for information

for the study of period from 700 to 1750.

(b) True

(c) True

(d) False; Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban (1266-1287) ruled a vast empire that stretched from Bengal (Gauda) in the east to Ghazni (Gajjana) in Afghanistan in the west and included all of south India (Dravida).

**Ans. (i) .True (ii) False (iii) False (iv) True (v) False.**

❖ **State true or false:**

- i. In Indian secularism, the State is not strictly separate from religion.
- ii. Wearing a pagri is central to a Sikh's religious practice.
- iii. Government schools can promote any one religion.
- iv. The Indian Constitution does not grant religious communities to set up their own schools and colleges.
  
- v. In Indian secularism, the State cannot intervene in religion.

**Answers: i).True      ii).True    iii).False    iv).False    v) False**

❖ **State true or false:**

- i. South Africa is a country that has people of several races.
- ii. Equality means all are not equal in the eye of law.
- iii. Cauvery water dispute is between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu states.
- iv. Democracy is a good standard for evaluating political life.

**Answers: i).True      ii).False      iii).True      iv).True**

❖ **Very Short Answer Type Questions:**

**1What is an ecosystem?**

**Ans:** All plants, animals and human beings depend on their immediate surroundings. They are also interdependent on each other. This relation between the living organisms as well as the relation between the organism and their surroundings form an ecosystem.

**2What do you mean by the natural environment?**

**Ans:** The natural environment consists of land, water, air, plants and animals. Thus, the natural environment refers to both biotic (plants and animals) and abiotic (land) conditions that exist on the earth.

**3 Give four examples of a human-made environment.**

**Ans ;**Four examples of human-made environments—buildings, parks, bridges, and roads.

**4 What is the lithosphere?**

**Ans:** The lithosphere is the solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth. It is made up of rocks and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil. It is an irregular surface with various landforms such as mountains, plateaus, plains, valleys, etc.

### **5 Which are the two major components of the biotic environment?**

**Ans:** Plants and animals are the two major components of a biotic environment,

### **6. Who was al-Idrisi?**

**Answer:** al-Idrisi was an Arab cartographer

### **7 What sources do historians use for the study of a particular period of history?[V. Imp.]**

**Ans.** The historians use sources like coins, inscriptions, architectures, and textual records for the study of a specific period.

### **8 What do you mean by archives?**

**Answer:** Archives were the places where manuscripts were collected.

### **9 What were the new groups of people to be prominent at this age? [V. Imp.]**

**Answer:** Rajputs, Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, Ahoms, and Kayasthas were the groups which came to be prominent in this age. They availed most of the opportunities of society.

### **10 Who were the patrons?**

**Answer:** Patrons were a group of rulers and rich class of people who provided protection and livelihood to the Brahmanas, artists, and poets

### **11. Who was Dantidurga?**

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

### **12. What was called 'rent'?**

**Answer:** Resources obtained from the producers were called 'rent'.

### **13 Who paid revenue?**

**Answer:** The traders paid revenue

### **14 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.

### **15 Who wrote Kitab al-Hind?**

**Answer:** A great Arab poet al-Baruni wrote Kitab al-Hind

### **16 Who was Prithviraja in ?**

**Answer:** Prithviraja III was a famous Chauhan ruler of Delhi and surrounding regions during

### 17 Who destroyed the temple of Somnath?

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

### Answer the following questions in brief:

#### 1 What does time mean for historians? How does it help them?

**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. The historians study different aspects of the specific period and then assess the comparative developments their impact on society and their contribution to the future generations.

#### 2 What do you mean by pan-regional rule? What was its impact?

Pan-regional rule applies to the trend of extending the empire to the region beyond one's own state. With the decline of the Mughal Empire in the eighteenth century, many regional states emerged. Consequently, a chance of sharing different traditions in the realms of governance, economy, elite cultures, and languages was brightened. People knew a lot of new things, manners, etc, without losing their own culture and identity.

#### 3 Mention two different kinds of inequalities that exist in our country. Give examples.

**Answer:** Two different kinds of inequalities that exist in our country are—inequalities based on the caste system and that based on the religion.

Omprakash Valmiki was treated extremely unequally because he was a dalit. In school, 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.is headmaster made him sweep the school and the playground.

#### 4 Write a note on equality in Indian democracy.

**Answer:** The Indian constitution recognises all persons as equals. This means that every individual in the country irrespective of his/her caste, religion, educational and economic backgrounds is recognised as equal. Although, inequality still exists in the country, yet the principle of the equality of all persons is recognised. While earlier no law existed to protect people from discrimination and ill treatment now there are several that work to see that people are treated with dignity.

#### 5 Write a brief note on the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

**Answer:** The Civil Rights Act was passed in the year 1964. The Act prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin. It also stated that all schools would be open to African-American children and that they would no longer have to attend separate schools specially set up for them. However, a majority of African-Americans continue to be among the poorest in the country.

#### 6 What do you mean by a rock cycle?

**Ans:** Igneous rocks change into sedimentary rocks, igneous and sedimentary rocks under heat and pressure change into metamorphic rocks, metamorphic rocks into igneous rocks or sedimentary rocks due to melting or wearing down. This process is called the rock cycle.

#### 7 What are the uses of rocks?

**Ans ; Uses of Rocks**Hard rocks are used in making buildings and barrages.

Houses and buildings are built of rocks (stones, slates, granite, marble).  
Stones are used in numerous games:  
Seven stones (phitthoo).

### Long answer questions

#### 1 What was the change in the religion of the time? Trace out major developments?

**Answer:** The period between 700 and 1750 witnessed major changes in religion. It was seen prominently in Hinduism. The worship of new deities, the construction of temples by royalty, and the growing importance of Brahmanas, the priests, as dominant groups in society were some of the major developments.

The idea of bhakti emerged. Merchants and migrants brought the new teachings of the 'Quran', the holy book of the Muslims. A class of patrons emerged. They were the rulers who provided shelter and protection to the ulemas—the learned theologians and jurists. Muslims were divided into two groups—Shia and Sunni. Shia Muslims believed in Prophet Muhammad's authority while the Sunnis accepted the authority of the early leaders—Khalifas.

#### 2. How can you say that establishment of equality in society is a continuous struggle?

**Answer:** In spite of several efforts made by the government inequalities still exist in our society. Even today low caste people are being discriminated against and treated unequally. The reason behind it is that people refuse to think of them as equal even though the law requires it.

This attitude of the people is so deeply rooted that it can not change all of a sudden. It will take a lot of time. Even though people are aware that discrimination is against the law, they continue to treat others unequally on the basis of caste and religion. People are also discriminated against on the basis of economic status, disability and gender.

#### 3 What are the provision made in the constitution for the recognition of equality?

**Answer:** The provisions made in the constitution for the recognition of equality are as follow:

- (a) Every person is equal before the law. What this means is that every person, from the President of India to a domestic worker like Kanta, has to obey the same laws.
- (b) No person can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, caste, race place of birth or whether they are male or female.
- (c) Every person has access to all public places including playgrounds, hotels, shops and markets. All persons can use publicly available wells, roads and bathing ghats.
- (d) Untouchability has been abolished.

#### 4 What are metamorphic rocks?

- When under heat and pressure igneous rocks and sedimentary rocks change their form and more precious rocks are formed to be known as metamorphic rocks.

##### Examples:

- ★ Granite into granite gneiss.
- ★ Coal into slate.
- ★ Slate into schist.
- ★ Limestone into marble.

#### 5. Write a note on Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni [Imp.]

**Answer:** Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni was a ruler of Afghanistan from 997 to 1030. He was an ambitious king and so made all efforts to extend his control over far off regions. He

extended his control over parts of Central Asia, Iran, and the northwestern part of the subcontinent. Almost every year he raided the subcontinent targeting wealthy temples.

The temple of Somnath in Gujarat was the worst victim of his raids. Much of the wealth he carried away was used to create a splendid capital city at Ghazni. Ghazni was fond of knowing more about the people he conquered. He entrusted a scholar named al-Biruni to write an account of the subcontinent. The al-Biruni's account, an Arabic work titled as Kitab al-Hind, is still an important source for historians.

**6 How did the Cholas rise to power? Trace out the role of Rajaraja I in this rise.[V. Imp.]**

**Answer:** Cholas belonged to a minor chiefly family known as Muttaraiyar that held power in the Kaveri delta. They worked as subordinate to the Pallava kings of Kanchipuram. Vijayalaya, a member of the ancient chiefly family of the Cholas from Uraiyur, captured the delta from the Muttaraiyar in the middle of the ninth century. His town of Thanjavur and the temple for goddess Nishambhasudini are some of his great creations. Vijayalaya's successors conquered neighboring regions and the kingdom grew in size and power.

The Pandyan and the Pallava territories to the south and north were made part of this kingdom. Rajaraja I was the most powerful Chola ruler. He became king in 985 and expanded control over most of these areas. He was well known for the reorganization of the administration of his empire. His son Rajendra I continued his policies and even raided the Ganga valley, Sri Lanka and countries of Southeast Asia, developing a navy for these expeditions. The big temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikonda-cholapuram built by them are architectural marvels.