

SOCIAL SCIENCE SA II WORKSHEETS
CLASS -VII

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA, CRPF PALLIPURAM

CHAPTER: TOWNS TRADERS AND CRAFTPERSONS

I. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

“In the fifteenth century European sailors undertook unprecedented explorations of sea routes. They were driven by the desire to find ways of reaching the Indian subcontinent and obtaining spices. Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese sailor, was one of those who sailed across the Atlantic to the African coast, went round it, crossing over to the Indian Ocean. His first journey took more than a year; he reached Calicut in 1498, and returned to Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, the following year. He lost two of his four ships, and of the 170 men at the start of the journey, only 54 survived. In spite of the obvious hazards, the routes that were opened up proved to be extremely profitable – and he was followed by English, Dutch and French sailors.”

1. In the fifteenth century, why did the European sailors undertake unprecedented explorations of sea routes?
.....
.....
2. Which Portuguese sailor reached India in 1498?
.....
3. What were the casualties in this journey?
.....
.....
4. Who followed this Portuguese sailor?
.....

II. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

This is a description of Masulipatnam by William Methwold, a Factor of the English East India Company, in 1620: This is the chief port of Golconda, where the Right Worshipfull East India Company have their Agent. It is a small town but populous, unwall'd, ill built and worse situated; within all the springs are brackish. It was first a poor fisher town ... afterwards, the convenience of the road (a place where ships can anchor) made it a residence for merchants and so continues since our and the Dutch nation frequented this coast.

1. Where was the town of Masulipatnam located?
.....
2. Why did the English and the Dutch decide to establish settlements in Masulipatnam?
.....
.....
3. Who built the fort at Masulipatnam?
.....
4. How did William Methwold describe Masulipatnam?
.....

III. This is a picture of a bronze statue of Krishna subduing the serpent demon Kaliya. Answer the questions related to this picture:

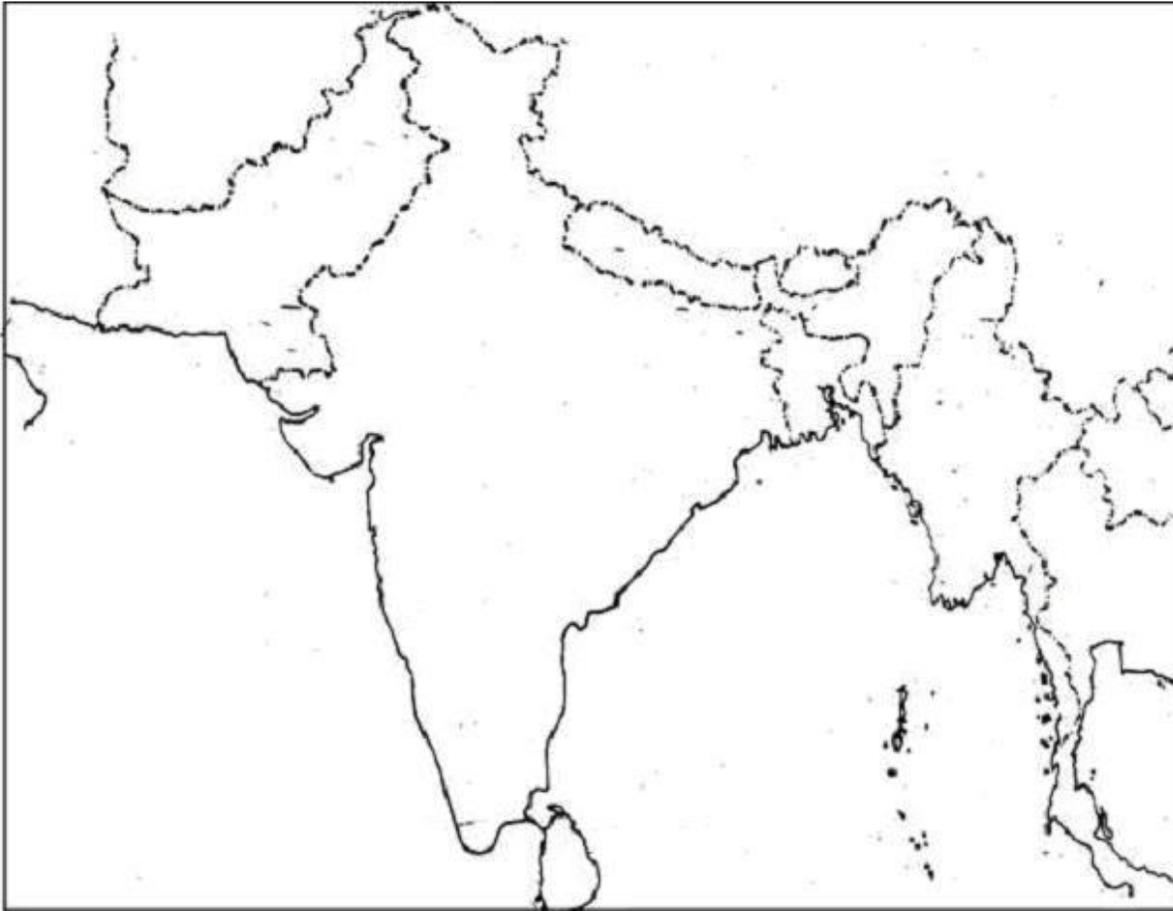
1. Which technique was used in Chola bronze statues?.....
2. How is bronze made?.....
3. How is bell metal different from bronze?
.....



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CHAPTER: TRIBES, NOMADS AND SETTLED COMMUNITIES

I. Mark the following names on the given map.

- (i) Ahoms (ii) Bhil (iii) Gonds (iv) Kolis (v) Mundas



II. This is a picture of a Gond women. Answer the following questions related to the picture:

1. Where did the Gond tribe live?
.....
2. Which Gond kingdom is mentioned in *Akbar Nama*?
.....
3. Which Gond king assumed the title of „Sangram Shah“?
.....
4. Why was Garha Katanga a rich state?
.....



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WORKSHEET**

CHAPTER: DEVOTIONAL PATH TO DIVINE

Answer the following questions:-

1. Who were the major deities worshipped by the people during the Common Era?

.....

2. What was the professional background of the Nayanars?

.....

3. Name some of the famous Nayanars.

.....

4. What are hagiographies?

.....

5. What is a *dargah*?

.....

6. Who conceived the idea of Gurumukhi script?

.....

7. Who were Alvars?

.....

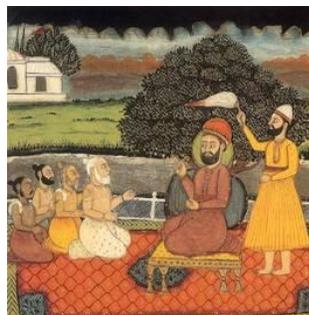
8. Why did people turn to Buddhism and Jainism during this period?

.....

9. What was *silsilas*?

.....

10. Write a note on the



.....
.....
.....
.....

CHAPTER: THE MAKING OF THE REGIONAL CULTURES.

Fill in the blanks:

1. When the Mughal empire declined, many painters moved out to courts of the new _____.
2. The earliest miniatures were written on _____.
3. The Mughal emperors Akbar, _____ and _____ patronized highly skilled painters.
4. Anantavarman was one of the most important rulers of the _____ in the 12th century.
5. Kathak developed in the courts of _____ and _____.
6. Kathak grew into major art form under the patronage of last Nawab of Awadh _____.
7. _____ was the language introduced by the rulers of Chera kingdom.
8. King Anangabhimha dedicated his kingdom to _____ and proclaimed himself as _____.
9. Bhakti movement began with the _____ and the _____.
10. _____ used the language of common people.

WORKSHEET

CHAPTER: Eighteenth-Century Political Formations

I. Fill in the blanks:

- a) _____ invaded India between 1739-1761.
- b) _____ was established by Nawab Murshid Quli Khan.
- c) _____ was established by Nizam - ul-Mulk
- d) Sikhs united as a force under _____ in 1699.
- e) Khalsa was instituted in _____.
- f) _____ was an important leader of Marathas.

II. Match words of Column A with words of Column B.

A	B
a) Sa' adt Khan	1. Hyderabad
b) Murshid Quli Khan	2. Gujarat
c) Asaf Jah	3. Malwa
d) Ijaradars	4. Awadh
e) Rama Ajit Singh	5. Bengal
f) Sawai Raja Jai Singh	6. Revenue Formers

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WORKSHEET

CHAPTER: NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE

1. Match the following:-

Column A	Column B
A. Tropical Evergreen Forest	(i) Composed of rich mix of grasses and forbs
B. Tropical Deciduous Forest	(ii) They comprise both hard and soft wood trees.
C. Temperate grassland	(iii) They are also called tropical rainforest.
D. Temperate Deciduous Forest	(iv) They are the monsoon forests, which are found in the large part of India, Northern Australia and in Central America.

2. Fill in the blanks:-

- a) Forest grow well in _____ & _____ climate.
- b) Grasslands are found in regions of _____ rainfall.
- c) _____ & _____ are found in tundra region.
- d) Sal & teak are found in _____.
- e) The _____ forest are found in delta region.

3. Match the following:-

- A
- 1) Prairies
 - 2) Tiger
 - 3) Thorny
 - 4) Pines
 - 5) Hot & wet

- B
- monsoon forest
 - coniferous forest
 - bushes equatorial forest
 - grassland
 - desert

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WORKSHEET

CHAPTER: Human Environment-Settlement, Transport and Communication

I. State whether true or false:

1. Early settlements grew near the river valley as water was available and land was fertile. []
2. The villages are urban settlement. []
3. Places where water accumulates, the houses are constructed on stilts. []
4. Rural settlements are always compact settlement. []
5. Chinese railway network is the largest in Asia. []
6. Sea routes and oceanic routes are mostly used for transporting merchandise and goods from one country to another. []
7. Airways is the most expensive means of transportation due to high cost of fuels. []
8. The railway network is well developed over the hilly areas. []
9. People living in temporary settlement practice hunting, gathering shifting cultivation and transhumance . []

II Fill in the blanks:

- a) The place where a building or a settlement develops is called _____
- b) Settlements which are occupied for a short time are called _____
- c) _____ settlement is mostly found in hilly tracts, thick forest and regions of extreme climate.
- d) Invention of _____ made transport easier.
- e) In the Andes Mountains of South America, _____ and in Tibet _____ are used for transportation.
- f) The _____ roadway connects Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.
- g) _____ highway in the Himalayan Mountain is one of the highest roadways in the world.
- h) _____ are extremely useful in most inaccessible areas in times of calamities.
- i) The satellites have made _____ faster. They have helped in _____.
- j) The _____ railway is the longest railway system connecting St.Petersburg to Vladivostok in Russia.
- k) The invention of _____ and the Industrial Revolution helped in speedy development of railways.

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WORKSHEET

NAME OF THE CHAPTER: Human Environment Interaction- The Tropical and the Subtropical Region

I. Choose the correct answer:-

1. Amazon river basin is the largest river basin of the :

(A) South America (B) Equatorial Region (C) World (D) None

2. What is the staple food of people who live in the Amazon basin?

(A) Wheat (B) Jowar (C) Manioc (D) Bajra

3. What do you mean by 'Maloca'?

(A) Large apartments like houses with a steep slanting roof. (B) Small thatched roof houses.

(C) Plastic houses (D) None of them

4. What is the staple diet of people living in the Ganga - Brahmaputra basin?

(A) Fish and rice (B) Fish and daal (C) Roti and daal (D) Roti and fish

5. On which river is Kolkata port situated?

(A) Betul (B) Tapi (C) Hooghly (D) Ganga

6. Which of the following steps are included in the Slash and burn agriculture process?

i) Farmers clear a piece of land by slashing or cutting down the trees and bushes

(ii) The trees and bushes are burnt, which releases the nutrients into the soil

(iii) Crops are grown in the cleared field for a few years

(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii) (C) (i) and (iii) (D) All of them

II. Match the following from the code given below-

Column A

A. Taj Mahal

B. Kaziranga

C. Imambara

D. Distinct tribal culture

Column B

(i) On the banks of river Yamuna

(ii) Lucknow

(iii) Assam

(iv) Arunachal Pradesh

WORKSHEET

CHAPTER: Life in the Temperate Grasslands

Fill in the Blanks:

1. The temperate grasslands of North America are known as the _____.
2. The word Prairie originated from latin word priata which means _____.
3. The grasslands of prairies were the home of native Americans often called _____.
4. _____ is a hot wind that blows in winter.
5. Large cattle farms are called _____.
6. _____ is the most important animal of Prairies.
7. A single machine which can combine the tasks of sowing, ploughing and threshing is called _____.
8. The prairies are also known as the _____.
9. The temperate grassland of South Africa are called the _____.
10. The tributaries of rivers _____ and _____ drain the region.
11. _____ is known for being the gold capital of the world.
12. _____ is famous for its diamond mines.
13. Merino is the species of _____.
14. Velds are known for _____ and _____.
15. _____ is the coldest month in the Velds

WORKSHEET

CHAPTER: LIFE IN THE DESERTS

Fill in the Blanks :

1. The Sahara desert is located in _____.
2. An arid region characterised by extremely high or low temperatures and has Scarce Vegetation is called _____.
3. _____ in Sahara desert, recorded the highest temperature of 57.70c in 1922.
4. _____ are formed when the wind blows away the sands.
5. _____ in Morocco is a large oasis with an area of about 13,000 sq km.
6. People of Sahara wear heavy robes as protection against _____ and _____.
7. _____ famous worldwide is grown in Egypt.
8. _____ are seen acting as guides to foreign tourist.
9. Ladakh is also known as _____ which means Snow land.
10. _____ one of the coldest inhabited places on earth is located in Ladakh.
11. Ladakh is made up of two words _____ meaning mountain pass and _____ meaning country.
12. _____ is the capital of Ladakh.
13. The finest cricket bats are made from the wood of the _____ trees.
14. The Chinu or the Tibetan antelope is an endangered Species. It is hunted for its wool known as _____.
15. _____ is a cold desert lying in the Great Himalayas.

WORKSHEET

CHAPTER: Understanding Media

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Organizing a rally, starting a signature campaign etc are some ways of _____
2. Advertising is a way of _____ for the media.
3. TV, newspapers and radio are also called _____.
4. _____ and _____ are recent phenomena in the technological aspect of media.

II. Choose the correct answer from the following:-

1. The following are costs incurred by media
 - a) Lights
 - b) Camera
 - c) Salary to the newsreader
 - d) All of the above
2. Which of the following is not electronic media
 - a) Newspaper
 - b) TV
 - c) Radio
 - d) Both b and c
3. Publish refers to the newspaper report, articles, etc. that are printed in
 - a) Newspaper
 - b) Magazine
 - c) Books
 - d) All of the above
4. Media has strong links with
 - a) Technology
 - b) Democracy
 - c) Big business houses
 - d) All of the above

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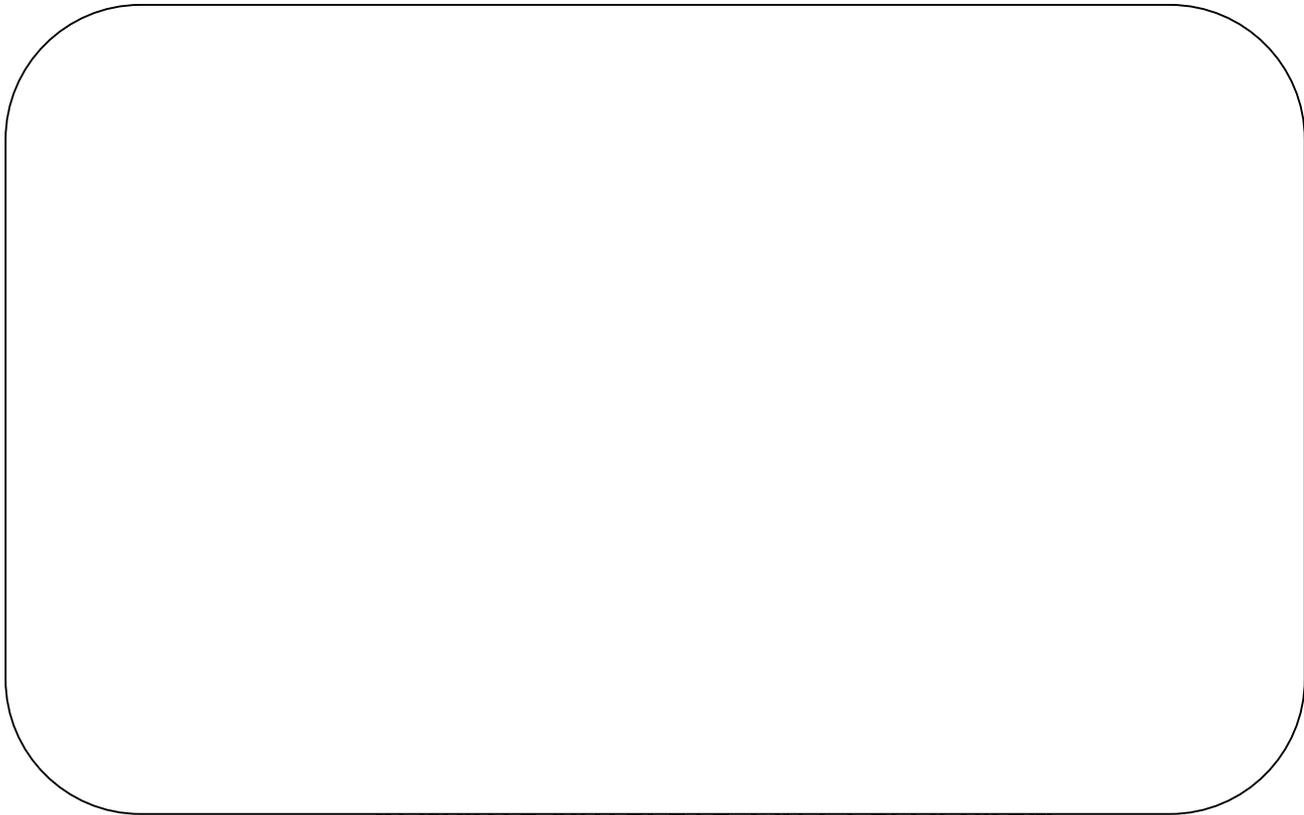
WORKSHEET

CHAPTER: Understanding Advertising

I. Fill in the Blanks :

1. _____ draw our attention to various products and describe them positively so that we become interested in buying them.
2. Advertising is all about building _____.
3. _____ means stamping a product with its particular name or sign.
4. Advertising plays a crucial role of trying to _____ us to buy the products.
5. Advertising of ten show us images of _____ of rich people.
6. Advertising a product costs a lot of _____.
7. Social advertisement refers to advertisement made by the _____ or _____ that have a larger message for society.
8. Advertisement is an important part of our _____ and _____ life today.

II. Make an advertisement on any new product.



WORKSHEET

CHAPTER: Markets around Us

Q1. Choose the correct option.

- a) The objective of market is to:
- i) Raise standard of living
 - ii) Help a country's economy
 - iii) Both of these
 - iv) None of these
- b) Wholesaler links producers with
- i) Retailers
 - ii) Salesman
 - iii) Consumers
 - iv) All of These
- c) Weekly markets sells items like
- i) Vegetables
 - ii) Groceries
 - iii) Utensils
 - iv) All of these
- d) Marketing establishes a link between producers and consumers through
- i) Markets
 - ii) Consumption
 - iii) Traders
 - iv) Products
- e) In order to maximize business retailers must ensure
- i) Product Presentation
 - ii) Customer Satisfaction
 - iii) Availability of goods
 - iv) All of these

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- a) _____ is a place where goods, services and information are exchanged for money.
- b) A _____ maintains direct link with the consumers.
- c) _____ is a shopping complex that has a number of retail outlets.
- d) _____ is authorized to sell a company's goods and services at a particular place.
- e) _____ plays an important role in determining consumer's choice of markets.

WORKSHEET

CHAPTER: A Shirt in the Market

I. Match the words of Column A with Column B

A

B

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1) Ginning | a) money put in by the manufacturer to produce cloth |
| 2) Spinning | b) who gets goods from other countries |
| 3) Looms | c) removing seeds from cotton |
| 4) Importer | d) makes cloth with yarn |
| 5) Investment | e) changing cotton into yarn |
| 6) Weaver | f) machine for weaving cloth |

II. **State whether True or False:**

1. Cotton harvesting takes a few days. []
2. Most often, the small farmers need to borrow the money to meet the expenses of cotton cultivation. []
3. A large variety of cloth is sold in Erode s bi-weekly market. []
4. The dependence of the weaver on merchants, both for raw materials and markets means that the weaver has a lot of powers. []
5. The weavers know who they are making the cloth for or at what price it will be sold. []
6. The weavers are paid good price by the merchant under the putting out system. []
7. In the Impex garment factory most of the workers are women. []
8. The foreign business person made huge profits in the market. []
9. Every one gains equally in the market. []
10. It is usually the rich and the powerful that get the maximum earnings from the market. []