



DAV NUPPL Public School

NUPPL Township, Ghatampur, Kanpur Nagar, UP-209206

Assignment: Half yearly
Subject: Social Science

Class : VII
Session: 2024-25

Ch-4

Air around Us

- In many cities in India when you get up in the morning you see a lot of smoke. Write a paragraph on what is causing it and how it affects human beings.
- Fill in the blanks.**
 - _____ is very important for all living organisms.
 - _____ is the densest layer of the atmosphere.
 - Total absence of water vapours and dust particles in _____ prevents formation of clouds in this layer.
 - The smoke particles when combined with fog form _____.
 - The pressure of air is measured using _____.
- Multiple choice questions.**
 - The densest layer of the atmosphere is
 - Troposphere
 - Stratosphere
 - Mesosphere
 - Thermosphere
 - Special form of oxygen called ozone is found in
 - Mesosphere
 - Ionosphere
 - Stratosphere
 - Thermosphere
 - _____ gas is released during respiration.
 - Oxygen
 - Nitrogen
 - Carbon dioxide
 - Ozone
 - As we go higher on the mountain ear pop because of
 - decrease in temperature
 - decrease in air pressure
 - increase in air pressure
 - a and b
 - The wind always flows from
 - high pressure to low pressure
 - low pressure to high pressure
 - at same pressure
 - none of the above
- Match the following.**

Column A	Column B
State of atmospheric condition over a long period that covers large area	Ozone
Flow or movement of air	Ionosphere
Lower layer of Thermosphere full of ions	Stratosphere
Layer with clean and calm air	Wind

Acts as a filter and absorbs UV rays	Climate
--------------------------------------	---------

Answer the following questions.

5. What is the atmosphere?
6. What will happen on earth if there is no air?
7. Name the four layers of atmosphere.
8. Why is the weather continuously changing in the Troposphere?
9. What enables the Radio waves to be sent in the thermosphere?
10. Name the major gases found in air up to an altitude of 90 km above earth.
11. How is the level of oxygen and carbon dioxide maintained in air?
12. Increase in carbon dioxide leads to global warming, explain
13. State the major causes of air pollution and its effects.
14. Why do ears pop on going up the mountain or on travelling in air?
15. Differentiate weather from climate.
16. What is wind? Explain the phenomenon of monsoon.
17. With the help of a diagram briefly explains the mechanism of rainfall.
18. What will happen if rainfall is scarce or low?

Assertion and Reason

19. Assertion (A): Wind always flows from high pressure areas to low pressure areas.
Reason (R): The space vacated by hot, rising air is replaced by cold, denser air from surrounding high pressure areas.
20. Assertion (A): Monsoon winds are an example of seasonal winds.
Reason (R): Monsoon winds are caused by the unequal heating of land and water.
 - A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

Case Based Questions

In an area where temperature rises high, the air gets heated and rises upward. This causes a fall in air pressure and the area, thus, becomes a low pressure area. The space vacated by hot air is replaced by cold, denser air of the surrounding high pressure area. This flow or movement of air is called wind. Thus, wind always flows from a high pressure area to a low pressure area. The phenomenon of monsoon is a good example of such seasonal winds. This change is caused due to unequal heating of land and water. Our country receives monsoon rains which support our agricultural economy. Thus, our country is very much dependent on the monsoonal rainfall.

Answer the following questions.

- A) What causes air to rise upward in high-temperature areas?
- B) How does a low-pressure area form?
- C) What replaces the hot air that rises in low-pressure areas?
- D) Why is monsoonal rainfall important for our country?

Chapter 10

The Rise of Small Kingdoms in North India

1. Fill in the blanks.

1. The _____ established the most powerful empire in northern Deccan in 753 CE.
2. Rashtrakutas followed _____ but also patronised Buddhists, Hindus and Muslims.

3. _____ himself was a great lover of Sanskrit.
4. Dharamapala was the greatest ruler of the Pala dynasty and he set up a centre of Buddhist Education, known as _____.
5. The founder of the Pratihara Empire was _____.

2. Multiple choice questions.

1. The _____ universities were important centres of higher education
 - a) Nalanda
 - b) Vikramshila
 - c) both a and b
 - d) none of the above
2. The condition of woman was miserable because
 - a) they were deprived of education
 - b) of practice of sati
 - c) of child marriage
 - d) all of the above
3. Which language enjoyed the place of prominence?
 - a) Pali
 - b) Prakrit
 - c) Sanskrit
 - d) Hindi
4. Who crushed the rule of the Rashtrakutas?
 - a) Palas
 - b) Paratiharas
 - c) Chalukyas
 - d) Rajputs
5. The religion followed by the Palas was
 - a) Jainism
 - b) Buddhism
 - c) Hinduism
 - d) none of the above

3. State whether given statements are true or false.

1. The Rajputs mainly worshipped Gods Vishnu and Shiva.
2. The examples of the paintings of north India can be found in form of murals in palaces, caves and temples.
3. The rigid caste system did not lead to division of Indian society.
4. Prithivraj Chauhan checked the advances made by Muhammad Ghori of Afghanistan.
5. Palas sent many scholars to distant countries to spread Buddhism.

4. Answer the following questions.

1. Which period was known as the Age of Three Empires?
2. Name the three kingdoms and state their extent.
3. When did Rashtrakutas establish the empire and what was its extent?
4. Rashtrakuta rule saw the flourishing of religion and literature. Justify.
5. Who was elected by the people of Bengal to maintain peace and order?
6. Name the greatest Pala ruler and state his achievements.
7. Who was the greatest ruler of Pratiharas?
8. The Partihara kings were also great patron of art and literature, explain
9. What was a tripartite struggle?
10. What was the major cause of the Turkish invasion?
11. Why were Rajputs known as Agnikuls?
12. Why did Chauhans enjoy a special place of prestige among Rajputs?
13. What administrative power did the king enjoy?
14. On an outline political map of India ,mark the following.
 - A. State where Nalanda university was situated
 - B. State that has famous Sun temple of Konark
 - C. State where Ellora caves are situated
 - D. State where Khajuraho Temple is situated
 - E. Kanauj
 - F. Chauhans

CH - 12

TURKISH INVASIONS IN NORTH INDIA

1. Write a note on the plunder of Somnath temple.
2. Write a paragraph on famous rajput ruler Prithviraj Chauhan who was able to defeat the Turks.
3. **Fill in the blanks.**
 - a) The frequent wars among the Rajputs resulted in political _____ in north India.
 - b) _____ of Baghdad recruited Turks as guards and professional soldiers.
 - c) One governor who conquered _____ in Afghanistan started a new lineage of rulers known as _____.
 - d) Mahmud Ghazni invaded India _____ times in _____ years.
 - e) The main objective of Mahmud Ghazni was to propagate _____ and gain popularity among muslims.
4. **Multiple choice questions.**
 - A. What attracted invasions by the Turks in North India?
 - a) frequent war between chola ruler
 - b) frequent war among the Rajputs
 - c) frequent war between rajputs and The cholas
 - d) none of the above
 - B. The Caliphs who employed the Turks as guards and profession solider was
 - a) Mahmud Ghazni
 - b) Muhammad Ghori
 - c) Abbasid Caliphs
 - d) none of the above
 - C. Who was victorious in the second battle of Tarain?
 - a) Prithviraj Chauhan
 - b) Muhammad Ghori
 - c) Mahmud Ghazni
 - d) none of the above.
 - D. The main cause of success of Ghori in India was
 - a) Disunity among Indian rulers
 - b) Caste system
 - c) both a and b
 - d) none of the abo6
 - E. The Muslim army was able to move swiftly in war because they moved on
 - a) Elephant
 - b) horses
 - c) foot
 - d) donkeys
5. **State whether given statements are true /false.**
 - A. The disunity among Indian rulers and caste system were the main cause of success of Ghori.
 - B. Mahmud Ghazni handed the charge of his territories in India to his trusted slave and general Qutubuddin Aibak.
 - C. Mahmud Ghazni's main aim of invading India was to loot the great wealth of India.
 - D. Abbasid Caliphs of Baghdad recruited the Turks as guards and professional soldiers.
 - E. One governor who conquered Ghazni in Afghanistan started a new lineage of rulers.
6. What was the result of frequent wars among the Rajputs?
7. Who recruited Turks as guards and professional soldiers?
8. What happened when the power of Caliph weakened?
9. Who started the new lineage of Ghaznavis?

10. Who should be credited for the foundation of Muslim empire in India?
11. Which part of India did Mahmud Ghazni want to attack and why?
12. Why did he invade India 17 times in 27 years?
13. What attracted Mahmud Ghazni to India?
14. Write a brief note on the town and temples Mahmud Ghazni plundered.
15. What was the effect of Mahmud invasions?
16. “Mahmud Ghazni is remembered as the plunderer of towns and temples in India but in his country he is remembered as a great builder of mosques, palaces and libraries.” Explain.

CASE BASED QUESTIONS

17. Mahmud Ghazni invaded India 17 times in 27 years (1000-1027 CE). He wanted to make Ghazni, a small hilly and poor region, into a powerful empire. He gained the control of Afghanistan and Khurasan. He was attracted by the great wealth of India. So, he started plundering towns and temples in north India like Nagarkot, Thanesar, Mathura and Kanauj. His most destructive attack was directed against Somnath Temple in 1025 CE. This temple is situated on the sea coast of Gujarat.

- A. How many times did Mahmud Ghazni invade India, and over how many years?
- B. What was Mahmud Ghazni's primary motive for invading India?
- C. Which regions did Mahmud Ghazni gain control of before invading India?
- D. What was the most destructive attack by Mahmud Ghazni, and in which year did it occur?

18. On the outline political map of India, mark the following.

- a) Somnath temple of Gujarat
- b) Town of Mathura and Kanauj- conquered by Mahmud Ghazni
- c) Delhi and Ajmer –town taken over by Ghori after second battle of Tarain
- d) Banaras

CHAPTER - 13

DELHI SULTANATE

Answer the following questions.

1. Who established the Slave dynasty? Why was it known as the slave dynasty?
2. Aibak was a great patron of literature, art and architecture. Justify.
3. How did Iltutmish save himself from the wrath of Chenghis Khan?
4. State the different administrative reforms brought about Iltutmish to strengthen his hold on the Delhi sultanate.
5. Name the famous writer and literary person in the court of Iltutmish.
6. Name the only lady to be made the Sultan? And what kind of ruler was she?
7. When did Juan Khan take the name of Muhammad –bin-Tuglaq?
8. What steps were taken by Tughlaq to consolidate the sultanate?
9. Why did farmers give up cultivation under Muhammad Tughlaq?
10. What caused heavy loss during the time of Muhammad Tughlaq?
11. What changes occurred when Feroz Tuglaq adopted the policy of appeasing the nobles and Ulemas?

12. List the various reforms carried by Feroz Tuglaq to redress the grievances people had against Muhammad Tuglaq?
13. Which Lodhi was defeated by Babar in the Battle of Panipat and what does it signify?
14. What kind of governance was there during the Delhi sultanate period?
15. Name the 2 classes present in society during Delhi Sultanate. How were these two classes different from each other?
16. Name the main industries during Delhi sultanate period.
17. The Delhi sultanate had developed Indo –Islamic architecture. Explain with examples.
18. Assertion (A): Qutub Minar was completed by Iltutmish.

Reason (R): Qutubuddin Aibek, who started the construction of Qutub Minar, died early.

19. Assertion (A): Indo-Islamic architecture developed during the Delhi Sultanate period.

Reason (R): This architectural style emerged with the help of Indian craftsmen and is visible in the monuments of that time.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

CASE BASED QUESTIONS

20. Jalal-ud-din Khalji (1290-96 CE) captured the throne at the age of 70 by murdering the last two successors of Balban. He founded the Khalji Dynasty in 1290 CE. He was assisted by his nephew, Ala-ud-din, in his military expeditions. Ala-ud-din was a very ambitious person. He wanted to become the Sultan. He treacherously murdered his uncle who was coming back after defeating the ruler of Devgiri. Thus, he captured the throne in 1296 CE.
 - A. At what age did Jalal-ud-din Khalji capture the throne?
 - B. Who assisted Jalal-ud-din Khalji in his military expeditions?
 - C. How did Ala-ud-din Khalji capture the throne?
 - D. In what year did Ala-ud-din Khalji become the Sultan?
21. On the outline map of India, mark the following.
 - a) Agra
 - b) Ghazni
 - c) Devgiri
 - d) Ajmer
 - e) Delhi

CHAPTER - 18

DEMOCRACY AND EQUALITY

1. State whether given statements are true/false
 - A. On 26 January 1950, India became independent.
 - B. Discrimination on the basis of caste continues to exist, in spite of education and awareness, especially in rural areas.
 - C. Reservation has been provided for scheduled Caste and Tribes and other backward classes to ensure their proportionate share in every walk of life.
 - D. India has opted for secularism means that the state has its own religion.
 - E. Our Constitution gives us the right to equality.

Answer the following questions.

1. Why was there an urgent need to frame a constitution at the time of independence?
2. What is a constitution?
3. The Indian state does not have religion of its own. Explain.
4. What do you understand by the term 'Universal Adult Franchise'?
5. How do people form their own government? If the government does not run according to the wishes of the people, what can they do?
6. Why is it not easy for an independent candidate to contest an election?
7. What is a political party? And how does it support its candidate?
8. Who forms the government?
9. What is the function of the opposition?
10. List the main provisions of Right to Equality.
11. What is the threat to equality provided by the constitution?

CASE BASED QUESTIONS

12. In the Indian Multi-Party System, the party or a combination of parties that gets the majority, forms the government. The elected leader of the party or a person, whom the combination of parties supports, becomes the Prime Minister. A party or combination of parties that fails to get a majority of seats in the election, performs the role of 'opposition'. It keeps a check on the activities of the ruling party and protects the rights of the people.
 - A. What forms the government in the Indian Multi-Party System?
 - B. Who becomes the Prime Minister in India?
 - C. What role does the party or combination of parties that fails to get the majority perform?
 - D. How does the opposition protect the rights of the people?

CHAPTER - 19

OUR STATE GOVERNMENTS

1. The student should collect and write down the name of the state he stays in. Then note down the name of the chief minister and the number of members in the legislative assembly of the state.
2. Browse the internet and collect information about the number of union territories in India and name the head of each of the union territories.
3. Fill in the blanks
 - A. Each state has its own _____ which is run on the lines of the Central Government.
 - B. The Union Territory is administered by _____ through a lieutenant Governor or the Chief Commissioner.
 - C. The number of members of the Assembly depends on the _____ of the state.
 - D. The _____ over the meetings of the Assembly and conducts its business.
 - E. The Legislative Council (_____ _____) is a permanent House which cannot be dissolved.

4. Multiple choice questions.

- A. The Chief Minister of the State is appointed by the
 - a) President
 - b) Governor
 - c) Prime Minister
 - d) Council of Minister
- B. The real executive powers in the state is with the
 - a) Governor
 - b) Council of Minister
 - c) Chief Minister
 - d) none of the above
- C. Only Union Territory that has an elected Assembly and Council of Ministers is headed by the Chief Minister as well as a Lieutenant Governor.
 - a) Chandigarh
 - b) Puducherry
 - c) Delhi
 - d) Daman and Diu

D. Which of the following states does not have two houses?

- a) Uttar Pradesh b) Bihar c) Jharkhand d) Maharashtra

E. The minimum number of members in a Legislative Council is

- a) 30 b) 40 c) 20 d) 50

5. State whether the given statements are true/false.

- a) The areas directly administered by the Union Government are called Union Territories.
- b) The Governor, Rajyapal, is appointed by the Prime Minister for five years.
- c) State legislature makes laws for state on the subjects mentioned in the state list and Concurrent list.
- d) The minimum age to be a member of the Legislative assembly is 30 years.
- e) Like Lok Sabha, the Legislative Assembly has a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker.

6. Why has India been divided into 29 States and 7 Union Territories?

7. What is the basis of division of power between the State and Central government?

8. Differentiate between Unicameral and bicameral legislature.

9. Name 3 states that have 2 houses.

10. On what does the number of members of the Legislative Assembly depend?

11. What is the minimum age to be a member of the assembly?

12. How is the Legislative Assembly similar to the Lok Sabha?

CASE BASED QUESTIONS

13. In most states, the legislature has only one House-Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha). Only six states, i.e. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, have two Houses, i.e. In the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) and the Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad).

The number of members in an Assembly depends on the population of the state. However, the minimum strength is 60 and the maximum cannot be more than 500. Its members are directly elected by the people. The minimum age to be a member of the Legislative Assembly is 25 years. Some seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For example, Uttar Pradesh has 404 members in its Legislative Assembly and Mizoram has 40 only.

- A. How many states in India have two Houses in their legislature?
- B. What is the minimum and maximum number of members in a Legislative Assembly?
- C. At what minimum age can someone become a member of the Legislative Assembly?
- D. How many members does the Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh have?

ASSERTION AND REASON

14. Assertion (A): The number of members in a State Legislative Assembly is determined by the state's population.

Reason (R): The minimum strength of a Legislative Assembly is 60 members, and the maximum cannot exceed 500 members.

15. Assertion (A): The Lok Sabha is the lower house of India's Parliament.

Reason (R): The members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people of India.