INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS: VII 2016-17
HISTORY THE DELHI SULTANS

WORKSHEET

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The official language under the Delhi Sultans.
   (a) Sanskrit (b) Persian (c) Hindi
2. A fortified settlement with soldiers
   (a) Hinterland (b) Iqtas (c) Garrison towns
3. A mosque is called masjid in
   (a) Persian (b) Arabic (c) Urdu
4. Special slaves purchased by Delhi Sultans for military service
   (a) Muqtis (b) Bandans (c) Clients
5. From which country did Ibn Batutta travel to India?
   (a) Jahanpanah (b) Morocco (c) Transoxiana
6. Who introduced the system of Token currency?
   (a) Muhammad Tughluq (b) Alauddin Khalji (c) Sher Shah
7. The new garrison town constructed by Alauddin Khalji.
   (a) Daulatabad (b) Siri (c) Adilabad
8. Whose administrative measures were followed by Akbar?
   (a) Ala uddin Khalji (b) Muhammad Tughluq (c) Sher Shah
9. Moth Ki Masjid was built in the reign of
   (a) Qutbuddin Aybak (b) Ilutmish (c) Sikander Lodi
10. Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the
    (a) Qutbuddin Aybak (b) Tomara Rajputs (c) Bahlul Lodi
11. Begumpuri Mosque was built in the reign of
    (a) Alauddin Khalji (b) Muhammad Tughluq (c) Bahalul Lodi

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Delhi became an important city only in the ______ century.
2. ________ & _________ were the 2 Rajput rulers under whom Delhi became an important commercial centre.
3. ______ were the coins minted under the Delhi Sultans.
4. The privileges claimed on account of birth are called ______.
5. Muhammad Tughluq shifted his capital from Delhi to ______
6. _______ was the mid fourteenth century chronicler who reported about Muhammad Tughluq’s incapacity to rule.
7. Someone who is under the protection of another is called ______.
8. ______ was built by two Sultans Qutub-ud-din Aybak and Ilutmish
9. ______ were the military commanders appointed as the governors of territories of varying sizes by the Delhi Sultans.
10. ______ was the chronicler of 1236 A.D who recognized Razia Sultan as more able and qualified than her brothers.
I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:-

1. The middle layer of the earth is called _____________ (Crust, Mantle, Core)

2. The continental mass is called _____________ (Sial, Sima, Hydrosphere)

3. The Red Fort is made of _____________ (Marble, Limestone, Sandstone)

4. The oceanic crust is called _____________ (Sial, Sima, Lithosphere)

5. The Deccan Plateau is made up of ________ rocks. (Basalt, Slate, Limestone)

6. _____________ rocks contain fossils. (Sedimentary, Igneous, Metamorphic)

7. The core is called _____________ (Sial, Nife, Sima)

8. _____________ is the thinnest layer of the earth. (Crust, Mantle, Core)

9. The core consists of (Nickel and Iron, Aluminium and Magnesium, Iron and Copper)

10. The crust has ________ km. thickness on the ocean floors. (5, 3, 4)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:-

1. _____________ is the uppermost layer of the earth's surface.

2. The deepest mine in the world is in _____________

3. The radius of the earth is _____________ km.

4. _____________ and _____________ rocks can change into metamorphic rocks under great heat and pressure.

5. The innermost layer of the earth is _____________

6. Igneous rocks are also called _____________ rocks.

7. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called a ______

8. Rocks are made up of different _____________

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I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. ________ is the key feature of Indian democracy.
   (Equality, Justice, Right to vote)

2. The most common form of inequality in India is ________.
   (Racial discrimination, Caste system, Right to vote)

3. ________ is the term by which the lower castes use to address themselves. (Dalit, Brahmin, Kshatriyas)

4. The word ‘Dalit’ means ________. (Poor, broken, caste)

5. Ansaris were treated unequally on the basis of the difference in ________.
   (Caste, Religion, Racial discrimination)

6. The Indian Constitution recognizes every persons as ________.
   (Unequal, Equal, None of these)

7. ________ means all adult citizens have the right to vote.
   (Universal Adult Franchise, Equality, Dignity)

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. ________ is the autobiography written by Omprakash Valmiki.

2. ________ is the first state in India to introduce Mid Day Meal Scheme.

3. ________ were treated unequally in USA.

4. The Civil Rights Act was passed in the year ________.

5. ________, an African American woman changed the course of American history with one defiant act against inequality.
I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Who performed the ritual called 'hiranya-garbha'?
   (Nagabhatta, Dantidurga, Harichandra)

2. __________ is a tax in the form of forced labour.
   (Vetti, Prashastis, Kadamal)

3. Settlements of peasants in Chola empire were known as __________.
   (Nadu, Ur, Nagaram)

4. Associations of traders were known as ________________.
   (Ur, Nagaram, Sabha)

5. Kings often rewarded grants of land recorded on ____________.
   (Copper plates, silver plates, inscriptions)

6. Land gifted to Brahmanas was called ________________.
   (Shalabhoga, Brahmadeya, Vellanvagai)

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. ___________ wrote a Sanskrit poem about the ruler of Kashmir.

2. ______________ was the prized city in the Ganga Valley.

3. Kitab- al- Hind was written by ____________.

4. ________________ was the best known Chahamana ruler.

5. Prithviraja III defeated Sultan Muhammad Ghori in the year __________.

6. ________________ was a title given to the rich landowners.

7. Land gifted to temples was known as ________________.

8. Groups of villages in Chola empire were known as ____________.

9. Cholas captured the Kaveri delta from the ____________ in the middle of the 9th century.

10. ________________ was considered as the most powerful Chola ruler.

11. Brahmadeya was looked after by an assembly or ________________.

12. ________________ inscriptions provide details on the way in which the sabha was organised.
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET CLASS VII 2016-17

GEOGRAPHY - L: 3 OUR CHANGING EARTH

I. Choose the correct answer:
   1. The place in the crust where earthquake occurs is called the _________.
      (epicentre, focus, plate boundary)
   2. _________ is the machine used to measure an earthquake.
      (Seismograph, barometer, Thermometer )
   3. The world’s highest waterfall is _________.
      (Niagra Falls, Victoria Falls, Angel Falls )
   4. _________ is a bend or loop in a river’s course.
      (Meander, Levee, Ox bow lake)
   5. Large deposits of loess is found in _____________.
      (India, China, Canada)
   6. Branches of a river that do not return to the main river are called _________.
      (Tributaries, Delta, Distriutaries )
   7. _________ is the origin of the seismic energy.
      (Epicentre, Focus, Plate boundary )
   8. The _________ cuts off from the river and forms an ox bow lake.
      (Levee, delta, meander)
   9. Rivers of ice are known as _____________.
      (waterfall, glaciers, ox bow lakes)
   10. In which year did a massive earthquake cause wide spread destruction in Gujarat?

II. Name the following.
    1. The place on the surface of the earth above the focus.
    2. The magnitude of the earthquake is measured on
    3. The breaking up of the rocks on the earth’s surface.
    4. An active agent of erosion and deposition in the deserts.
    5. The steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above the sea water.
    6. Forces that work on the surface of the earth.
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