



WORKSHEET 1

GRADE: VII ANNUAL EXAMINATION

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ is known as the military organization of the Mughals.
2. Present day Uzbekistan was known in the Olden days as _____.
3. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in _____.
4. _____ served under sher shah suri before serving under Akbar.
5. Mughal rulers preferred to call themselves _____.
6. Babur lived as a fugitive in _____ mountains.
7. Babur was a descendant of _____ through his father and _____ through his mother.
8. _____, _____, _____ and Humayun were the sons of Babur.
9. Humayun recaptured Delhi by _____
10. Akbar established indirect control over Deccan Kingdoms such as _____ and _____.
11. Akbar's rule was termed as the _____ of the Mughal rule.
12. Division of property/ empire amongst all the sons is known as _____.
13. People directly made laws and took decisions in _____.
14. In _____ people elected representatives to govern the country.
15. In _____, an elected body called the parliament made laws which had to be obeyed by the King.
16. _____ fought for equal rights for all.
17. _____ fought for freedom from the British rule.
18. The water cycle is also known as _____.
19. _____ is a water body with the highest salinity.
20. Tsunami means _____.
21. _____ grows in areas where cold currents meet warm currents.

22. Only _____percent of all water on Earth is fresh water.
23. On nights when the moon is not visible at all, the tide is known as _____ tide.
24. _____ are regular streams of ocean flowing through the ocean.
25. A series of giant waves due to an undersea volcanic eruption is called a _____.
26. The position of men and women in the society is based on certain _____.
27. _____ is a group of women from North India who has been involved in stopping discrimination and violence against women.
28. Through advertisements the companies _____ the consumers to buy the products.
29. _____ is the special name or symbol given to a product.
30. Advertisements can be made interesting using _____or _____.
31. Democracy originated in _____.
32. _____ were the representatives who formed the government in Rome by replacing the emperor.
33. _____ is the advisory body for elected representatives in Rome.
34. _____ is the first country to have a written constitution.
35. _____ was an authoritarian from Italy.
36. In Uganda, _____ was a military dictator with unlimited power.
37. In China and North Korea _____ rule is in existence.
38. Equality and justice are the key features of a _____.
39. In a democracy the government is _____ to the people.
40. We need to have _____, implement them and makes sure everyone follows them.

II. Answer the following questions in 4 to 5 sentences each:

- 1) What was the advantage of Babur over the Indian rulers?
- 2) Why was Humayun unable to control his empire?.
- 3) How did Sher Shah Suri Administer the regions he acquired?
- 4) What was the impact of Sher Shah Suri's brief period of rule on the Mughal Empire?
- 5) Despite himself being a follower of Islam, Akbar instituted a new religion called Din-i-illahi. Explain.
- 6) what is Jaziya?
- 7) What did Babur refer to India in his auto biography?
- 8) What was the greatest strength of the Mughal rule?

- 9) What do you mean by the term Regent? How did Bairam khan justify the position he held?
- 10) Which revenue system became the backbone of the Mughal empire? Who was it devised by?
- 11) What were the chief port towns and besides which rivers?
- 12) What benefits did the kingdoms enjoy due to these port towns?
- 13) Why do you think the popularity of the cities in the 18th century declined?
- 14) What were the main items of export of the 18th century? Did they benefit the Indian subcontinent?
- 15) What are the disadvantages of Democracy?
- 16) How is the rule of law ensured in a democracy?
- 17) What do you mean by the rule of law?
- 18) How can we reduce the inequality which is based on the living and working conditions of people?
- 19) Can the Constitution alone bring about equality in the society?
- 20) What does equality mean in a Democracy?

III. Answer the following questions in detail

1. Who was Sher Shah Suri ? What region did he rule? How did he rise to power and How did he run his Kingdom smoothly?
2. How did Akbar divide his empire?. Who helped Akbar to look after the day to day administration of the Mughal empire?
3. Why did Akbar have a large Army? What kind of soldiers did the Army? Who were the Mansabdars? How did Akbar exercise control over the Masabdars?
- 4, Arrange the following rulers in chronological order:
 - i. Akbar, Babur, Sher shah suri, Humayun, Timur.
5. How are the Cities different from villages? How do cities emerge?
6. What were the various towns that existed in medieval India? Why do you think many towns grew in prominence?
7. What were the factors that supported the rise of towns? Why do you think these towns were classified in to commercial, administrative and religious centers?
8. Why do you think the new towns emerge in the 18th century? What impact did they have on trade and crafts persons?

9. How was democracy in Rome different from the way it was practiced in Greece? How did Democracy get stronger in England, France and the USA?
10. How are democratic governments different from authoritarian governments?
11. Where is the rule of law respected – in democratic or authoritarian governments – Why?
12. What is Democracy?
13. Which government in your opinion is most suitable today? Why?
14. The government of a country is elected and has been working for the welfare of the people. After governing for 5 years, they passed a law that elections are not necessary in the country because there would be no need for an elected government when the existing one is good enough. Do you agree with the decision of the government? Justify.
15. Differentiate between tsunamis and surface waves.
16. How are ocean currents useful to human beings?
17. Why are people discriminated on the basis of caste?
18. Discuss about the discriminations faced by the Afro Americans in America.
19. What does constitution do to make sure everyone is treated equally?.
20. Are all treated equally in the society? What are the different ways people are treated unequally in the society? Is inequality specific to India?

IV. WHO AM I ?

1. I Sought Babur's help to overthrow Ibrahim Lodhi
2. The famous battle of Panipat took place between me and Babur
3. Babur defeated me in the Battle of Khanua.
4. I defeated the Afghan chiefs who had controlled the eastern regions of India in the Battle of Ghangra.
5. My name means the lucky one, But I was constantly challenged by my brothers.
6. I am the founder of the Sur dynasty.
7. I wrote a three volume history titled Akbarnama.

V. Match the three columns.

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| 1. Battle of Panipat | 1556 | Humayun was defeated by Sher shah Suri. |
| 2. Battle of Khanua | 1540 | Babur defeated the Afghan chiefs of eastern India. |
| 3. Battle of Ghagra | 1527 | Babur defeated Rana Sangram Singh. |
| 4. Battle of Khanauj | 1526 | Bairam Khan defeated Emperor Hemu. |

5. Second battle of 1529 Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi.
Panipat.

VI. Differentiate between the following.

- 1. AN Unelected government and an Elected government.**
- 2. An Elected government and an Authoritarian government.**
- 3. Equal rights and Equal privileges.**
- 4. Racial discrimination and caste inequality.**