

Brain International School

Social Science Assignment

Class VII

July'2024

History Chapter – 3 Delhi(12th-15th Century)

Q1. Who was the first slave king of Delhi Sultanate?

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| a) Qutbuddin Aibak | b) Iltutmish |
| c) Raziyya Sultan | d) Alauddin Khalji |

Q2. What was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans?

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|----------|------------|
| a) Urdu | b) Persian |
| c) Hindi | d) English |

Q3. Raziyya Sultan was unique in the history of the Delhi Sultanate. Do you think women leaders are accepted more readily today? Give examples.

Q4. From which country did Ibn Batuta travel to India?

Q5. How did Delhi become an important city in the twelfth century?

History Chapter – 4 The Mughals (16th-17th Century)

Q1. Genghis Khan was a ruler of this tribe:

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|------------|------------------|
| a) Turkish | b) Mongols |
| c) Huns | d) None of these |

Q2. _____ refused to accept the Mughal authority for a long time.

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| (a) Sisodiya Rajputs | (b) Ahom Rajputs |
| (c) Behlam Rajputs | (d) Maratha Rajputs |

Q3. Assertion (A)- The Mughals did not like to be called Mughal or Mongol. Reason

Reason (R)-: This was because Genghis Khan's memory was associated with their great ancestor who had captured Delhi in

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| a) A is correct but R is wrong |
| b) Both A and R are wrong |
| c) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A |
| d) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A |

Q4. Why was it a difficult task for rulers of Middle Ages to rule the Indian subcontinent?

Q5. What were the military responsibilities of mansabdars?

Geography Ch-2 Inside Our Earth

Q1. There are two statements given below, marked as Assertions (A) and Reasons (R) . Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The uppermost layer over the Earth's surface is called Crust.

Reason (R) : The thinnest layer of all the layers of the earth's surface is its uppermost layer.

- a) A is correct but R is wrong
- b) Both A and R are wrong
- c) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- d) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

Q2. The innermost layer of the earth is

- a) Mantle
- b) Sima
- c) Crust
- d) Core

Q3. The molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust. Solid rocks so formed are called:

- a) Intrusive Sedimentary rocks
- b) Intrusive Metamorphic rocks
- c) Extrusive igneous rocks
- d) Intrusive igneous rocks

Q4. What happens to igneous and sedimentary rocks when they are subjected to great heat and pressure?

Q5. How are minerals useful to mankind?

Civics Ch- 3 How the State government works?

Q1. Read the extract and answer the following questions:

Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are elected by the people. They then become members of the legislative assembly and also form the government. In this way we say that the MLAs represent people. Every state in India has a Legislative Assembly. Each state is divided into different areas or constituencies. From each constituency, the people elect one representative who then becomes a Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA). These MLAs, therefore, belong to different political parties. A political party whose MLAs have won more than half the number of constituencies in a state can be said to be in a majority. The political party that has the majority is called the ruling party and all other members are called the opposition. For example, the Legislative Assembly of the state of Himachal Pradesh has 68 MLA constituencies.

- (a) How are the MLAs elected?
- (b) What are constituencies?
- (c) Who is known as the opposition?

Q2. Explain the following terms—majority, ruling party

Q3. Why should decisions taken by the Chief Minister and other ministers be debated in the Legislative Assembly?

Q4. What is a Legislative Assembly?

Q5. Who is the executive head of state in India?