



Brain International School

Vikas Puri, New Delhi

REVISION SHEET

Session 2025-26

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS-VII

TERM-1

History Chapter-2

Kings and Kingdoms

Q1. By the seventh century there were..... in different regions of the subcontinent.

- a) Big rulers
- b) Dacoits
- c) big landlords or warrior chiefs
- d) Priests

Q2. A ritual called hiranya-garbha (literally, the golden womb) was considered as the?

- a) "Rebirth" of the sacrificer as a Kshatriya
- b) Rebirth as a brahman
- c) Sacrificial performance
- d) None

Q3. How did the Dantidurga become a Kshatriya?

Q4. What was the process of controlling the financial condition in the states?

Q5. During the Chola kingdom, what was the role of temples?

Q6. Which parties participated in the 'tripartite struggle'?

History Chapter-3

Delhi: 12th to 15th Century

Q1. Assertion (A): In 1236 Sultan Iltutmish's daughter, Raziyya, became Sultan

Reason(R): She was removed from the throne in 1240.

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

Q2. Assertion (A): Special slaves purchased for military service, called in Persian.

Reason(R): Rather than appointing aristocrats and landed chieftains as governors, the early Delhi Sultans, especially Iltutmish, favoured their special slaves.

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

Q3. Why did the authors of tawarikh write their histories for Sultans?

Q4. Who was Ibn Battuta? When did he come to India?

Q5. Explain the administration under Khalji and Tughluq.

Q6. Why was Raziyya not accepted as a Sultan?

History Chapter-4

Mughals: 16th to 17th Century

Q1. Akbar's court historian who wrote Akbarnama was:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| (a) Amir Khusrau | (b) Abul Fazl |
| (c) Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana | (d) Al-Biruni |

Q2. The policy of "Sulh-i-Kul" means:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) War for peace | (b) Universal peace and tolerance |
| (c) Equal land distribution | (d) Tax on non-Muslims |

Q3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Akbar was one of the greatest Mughal emperors, ruling from 1556 to 1605. He introduced several administrative reforms, such as the mansabdari system and the land revenue system, to strengthen his empire. He is also known for his policy of Sulh-i-Kul (universal peace) and his efforts to include people of different religions in his administration. His court was famous for the Navratnas (nine gems), which included poets, musicians, and scholars.

- (a) Name two reforms introduced by Akbar.
- (b) What does "Sulh-i-Kul" mean?
- (c) Who were the Navratnas? Give two examples.

Q4. Describe the main features of Akbar's administration.

Q5. Explain the Mansabdari system. How did it help the Mughal Empire?

History Chapter-5

TRIBES, NOMADS AND SETTLED COMMUNITIES

Q1. Many societies did not follow the social rules prescribed by the Brahmins, who were they?

- a) Poets
- b) Peasants
- c) Artisans
- d) Tribes

Q2 Write a short note on Akbar's religious policy.

Q3. Explain the relationship of Mughals with other rulers.

Q4. Define: Clan.

Q5. What was the role of zamindar in the Mughal administration?

Q6. On an outline map of India, locate the following:

- a) Gonds
- b) Bhils
- c) Baigas
- d) Cheros
- e) Kolis

Geography Chapter-1

Environment

Q1. Which of the following is NOT the major domain of the earth?

- (a) Troposphere
- (b) Biosphere
- (c) Lithosphere
- (d) Hydrosphere

Q2. Assertion (A): Land, water, air, plants and animals comprise the natural environment.

Reason(R): The natural environment refers to both biotic and abiotic conditions existing on the earth.

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

Q3. Plants and animals depend on each other. Justify with reason.

Q4. Write the benefits of lithosphere.

Q5. How do human beings modify the environment?

Q6. Explain the components of environment in detail.

Geography Chapter-2

Inside Our Earth

Q1.Red fort is made up of

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a) Red sandstone | b) Black sandstone |
| c) Red marble | d) Black marble |

Q2. ____ rocks are hard where ____ rocks are soft.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) sedimentary, lava | b) sedimentary, magma |
| c) sedimentary, igneous | d) igneous, sedimentary |

Q3. Describe the interior of the earth using a diagram.

Q4.How are metamorphic and igneous rocks formed?

Q5.Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

Rocks are made up of different minerals. Minerals are naturally occurring substances which have certain physical properties and definite chemical composition. Minerals are very important to humankind. Some are used as fuels. For example, coal, natural gas and petroleum. They are also used in industries – iron, aluminium.

- (a)Define: Rocks.
- (b)List the uses of rocks.
- (c)Define rock cycle with the help of a diagram.

Geography Chapter-3

Our Changing Earth

Q1. What are the two processes which wear away the landscape?

Q2. What are sand dunes?

Q3. What are exogenic and endogenic forces?

Q4. What are ox bow lakes?

Q5.Define: Volcano with the help of a diagram.

Civics Chapter-1

On Equality

Q1. African-Americans are discriminated against in

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| a) South America | b) Africa |
| c) USA | d) Australia |

Q2. Write a short note on mid -day meal scheme.

Q3. What are the provisions in the Constitution of India in respect of recognition of equality?

Q4. What is known as the Civil Rights Movements?

Q5. Write a short note on Article 15.

Civics Chapter-2

Role of the Government in Health

Q1. The public health service is a chain of health centres and hospitals run by the government. They are linked together so that they cover both rural and urban areas and can also provide treatment to all kinds of problems from common illnesses to special services. At the village level there are health centres where there is usually a nurse and a village health worker. They are trained in dealing with common illnesses and work under the supervision of doctors at the Primary Health Centre (PHC). Such a centre covers many villages in a rural area. At the district level is the District Hospital that also supervises all the health centres.

(a) List any two ways by which government improves the health condition in the country .

(b) Differentiate between Public and private health care services.

(c) Name some water-borne diseases.

Q2. Assertion (A): Costa Rica is considered to be one of the healthiest countries in Central America.

Reason(R): Costa Rican government believes that a country has to be healthy for its development and pays a lot of attention to the health of its people.

(a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is correct but R is wrong.

(d) A is wrong but R is correct.

Q3. Assertion (A): For those who are poor, every illness in the family is a cause of great anxiety and distress.

Reason(R): They are not provided basic necessities like drinking water, adequate housing, clean surroundings, etc.

(a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is correct but R is wrong.

(d) A is wrong but R is correct

Q4. Why do the poor don't prefer to go to a private hospital?

Q5. Explain how improvement in water can control sanitation and diseases.

Civics Chapter-3

How the State Government Works

Q1. The MLAs belong to the ruling party will elect their leader who will become the

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a) Chief Minister | b) Chief Justice |
| c) President | d) Governor |

Q2. A _____ is a place where all the MLAs, whether from the ruling party or from the opposition meet to discuss various things.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| a) Supreme Court | b) High court |
| c) Legislative Assembly | d) President House |

Q3. Who are the representatives who contest elections but do not form a government?

Q4. How did some MLAs become Ministers? Explain.

Q5. How will you define a Legislative Assembly?

Civics Chapter-4

Growing up as Boys and Girls

Q1. What was a very important activity on the Samoan islands in the 1920s?

Q2. How was the girls' school in Madhya Pradesh in the 1960s designed differently from the boys' school?

Q3. Why did Harmeet develop a notion that her mother did not work?

Q4. What do you mean by the term 'double burden'?

Q5. Why do we give boys and girls different toys to play with?