



REVISION SHEET

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS-VII

TERM 1

PART I

CH 1 GEOGRAPHICAL DIVERSITY OF INDIA

Q1. Which physical feature acts as a natural barrier in the north of India?

- a) Aravalli Hills b) Vindhya Range c) Himalayas d) Western Ghats

Q2. A shipping company plans to establish a new port. Which region of India would be the most suitable?

- a) Northern Plains b) Himalayas c) Coastal Plains d) Thar Desert

Q3. **Assertion (A):** India experiences different climatic conditions in different regions.

Reason (R): India's physical features and location influence its climate.

Q4. **Assertion (A):** The Thar Desert receives heavy rainfall every year.

Reason (R): The desert region lies in the rain shadow area and receives very little rainfall.

Q5. Differentiate between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats.

Q6. A family from Rajasthan shifts to Kerala. Mention **two changes** they are likely to notice in the climate and lifestyle.

Q7. Describe the major physical divisions of India. Mention one important feature of each division.

Q8. **Read the source carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

India is a land of diverse physical features. It has the lofty Himalayas in the north, fertile Northern Plains, the ancient Peninsular Plateau, the Thar Desert in the west, and long coastal plains along the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. These landforms influence the climate, vegetation, occupations, and lifestyle of the people living there.

(a) Name any two physical divisions of India mentioned in the passage. **(1)**

(b) Which physical division is most suitable for agriculture? Give one reason. **(1)**

(c) Explain how geographical diversity influences the occupations of people living in different regions. **(2)**

CH 2 UNDERSTANDING THE WEATHER

Q1. Which of the following best describes **weather**?

- a) Average atmospheric conditions over many years
b) The condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and time
c) Distribution of natural vegetation
d) Movement of tectonic plates

Q2. Air pressure is measured using a:

- a) Hygrometer b) Barometer c) Thermometer d) Anemometer

Q3. Riya notices that the sky is cloudy, the air feels sticky, and it starts raining after some time. Which weather element mainly explains the sticky feeling?

- a) Wind b) Humidity c) Air Pressure d) Temperature

Q4. Your school is planning an outdoor sports day. Which weather elements should the organisers consider before finalising the date? Explain with reasons.

Q5. A mountaineer carries warm clothes even during summer while climbing a high mountain. Using your understanding of weather, explain why this is necessary.

Q6. Explain the five major elements of weather. Also mention the instrument used to measure each.

Q7. Describe the instruments used to measure the following:

- a) Temperature b) Air Pressure c) Rainfall

Q8. Read the source carefully and answer the questions.

On a summer afternoon, the weather was very hot and humid. Dark clouds gathered in the sky, strong winds started blowing, and soon heavy rain began. After the rain, the temperature became pleasant.

- (a) Name any two weather elements mentioned in the passage. (1)
(b) Which weather element caused the air to feel sticky before the rain? (1)
(c) Explain how rainfall affected the temperature of the place. (2)

CH 4 NEW BEGINNINGS: CITIES AND STATES

Q1. Read the source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

In the early 2nd millennium BCE (that is, over a few centuries after 2000 BCE), the Indus / Harappan / Sindhu-Sarasvatī civilization, which we called India's 'First Urbanization', disintegrated. Some of its cities were abandoned; in others, some people continued living there, but reverting to a rural or village lifestyle. They had to, since all the components of the Harappan urban order had disappeared: elaborate structures, both private and public; crowded streets and busy markets; different communities with specialised occupations (metalsmiths, potters, builders, weavers, craftspeople, and so on); a writing system; a sanitation system; the presence of an administration; and, behind it all, a larger state structure with a ruling class at the head. And for a whole millennium, urban life remained absent from India, though there may have been a few towns here and there in north India.

- a) Why was the Harappan civilisation called India's 'First Urbanisation'?
b) What lifestyle did people adopt after the decline of Harappan cities?
c) For how long did urban life remain absent from India?

Q2. The Second Urbanisation began mainly in which region?

- a) Deccan Plateau b) Himalayan region c) Ganga plains d) Coastal regions

Q3. People formed clans or groups based on:

- a) Different occupations only b) Common language and customs
c) Foreign influences d) Military strength

Q4. Which of the following literary sources mention the new urban centres?

- a) Mughal and British records b) Vedic, Buddhist and Jain literatures
c) Greek and Roman writings only d) Modern history books

Q5. Assertion (A): Vajji and Malla were different from many other mahājanapadas because their assemblies had more power.

Reason (R): The sabhā or samiti took important decisions through discussion and voting.

Q7. Describe the extent of the 16 mahājanapadas mentioned in ancient texts.

Q8. How did trade networks contribute to the growth of mahājanapadas?

Q9. Why was controlling the entry and exit of people and goods important for ancient rulers?

Q10. Why do you think powerful mahājanapadas like Magadha, Kosala, and Avanti were able to expand their territories?

Q11. Why do you think different sub-jātis developed their own customs and traditions related to marriage, rituals, and food habits?

CH 5 THE RISE OF EMPIRES

Q1. What does the Sanskrit word *samrāj* mean?

- a) King of kings
- b) Overlord
- c) The lord of all or supreme ruler
- d) Prince

Q2. Assertion (A): A guild had a head and executive officers.

Reason (R): The head of the guild was usually elected, and the officers were expected to possess ethical qualities.

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

Q3. During whose reign did Siddhārtha Gautama (the Buddha) and Vardhamāna (Mahāvīra) live?

- a) King Bimbisāra
- b) King Ajātaśatru
- c) King Chandragupta Maurya
- d) King Aśoka

Q4. Who overthrew Nandas and established his rule over Magadha?

- a) Aśoka
- b) Chandragupta Maurya
- c) Ajātaśatru
- d) Bimbisāra

Q5. Read the source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

In ancient Sanskrit texts, words commonly used for ‘emperor’ made this clear; they included *samrāj*, meaning ‘the lord of all’ or ‘supreme ruler’; *adhirāja* or ‘overlord’; and *rājādhirāja* or ‘king of kings’ Indian history is full of empires. They rose, expanded, lasted for a while, declined, and disappeared. In fact, the last empire that ruled the Subcontinent existed less than a century ago! But now is not the time to tell that story; we start at the other end of time, so we may understand how empires functioned in the distant past and how they deeply impacted India’s evolution at all levels — political, economic, social, and cultural.

- a) Why did many empires disappear despite becoming powerful?
- b) Name any one other title used for an emperor in ancient Sanskrit texts.
- c) What can we infer about the nature of empires from the source?

Q6. What reasons might encourage a king to turn his kingdom into an empire?

Q7. Name the strategist who advised Chandragupta Maurya.

Q8. Why was the availability of iron considered a turning point in the expansion of Magadha? Discuss its impact on both agriculture and warfare.

Q9. Explain why conducting military campaigns, especially in distant lands, was a difficult task. Discuss the different resources and arrangements needed to maintain an army.

CH 9 FROM THE RULERS TO THE RULED: TYPES OF GOVERNMENT

Q1. Which type of government allows citizens to choose their representatives through elections?

- a) Monarchy
- b) Democracy
- c) Dictatorship
- d) Oligarchy

Q2. Your class has to elect a class monitor. Some students suggest voting, while others suggest that the teacher should simply nominate one student.

Which method is more democratic? Give two reasons.

Q3. Which of the following is an important feature of a democratic government?

- a) Rule by a single family
- b) People's participation in governance
- c) No elections are held
- d) Citizens cannot question the government

Q4. Assertion (A): People's participation strengthens democracy.

Reason (R): Citizens have the right to express their views and elect representatives.

Q5. Assertion (A): In a democracy, citizens can replace their representatives.

Reason (R): Elections are held at regular intervals.

Q6. Define Legislature and Executive.

Q7. Give 2 points of difference between direct democracy and representative democracy.

Q8. What is the Indian government working for?

Q9. Mention any 5 fundamental principles of democracy.

CH 11 FROM BARTER TO MONEY

Q1. In the barter system, exchange was based on:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| a) Currency notes | b) Mutual agreement on the value of goods |
| c) Digital payment | d) Bank transfers |

Q2. Which feature of money makes it easier to compare the value of different goods?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| a) Portability | b) Durability |
| c) Common measure of value | d) Divisibility |

Q3. Which payment method allows money to be transferred without using cash?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| a) Exchange of goods | b) Digital payment |
| c) Barter | d) Gift exchange |

Q4. Rohan buys a notebook using UPI instead of cash. Which advantage of money is shown here?

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Exchange through barter | b) Digital transaction |
| c) Exchange without value | d) Saving goods |

Q5. Assertion (A): Money made trade easier than the barter system.

Reason (R): Money is accepted as a common medium of exchange.

Q6. Assertion (A): The barter system works smoothly in every situation.

Reason (R): People may not always want what others offer.

Q7. Why did people gradually stop depending only on the barter system? Give two reasons.

Q8. Describe any three **advantages of money** over the barter system with suitable examples.

Q9. Read the source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

In ancient times, people exchanged goods through the barter system. A farmer exchanged grains for clothes, while a potter exchanged pots for vegetables. However, this system became difficult because people often could not find someone who wanted exactly what they were offering. Gradually, money became the commonly accepted medium of exchange, making buying and selling easier.

- (a) What system of exchange is described in the passage? **(1)**
(b) What was the main problem faced in this system? **(1)**
(c) Explain any two ways in which money solved this problem. **(2)**

Q10. Although money is widely used today, barter still exists in some situations. Give two examples of barter that may take place in today's world.

PART II

CH 1 THE STORY OF INDIAN FARMING

Q1. Which of the following is an important requirement for healthy crop growth?

- a) Polluted water b) Fertile soil c) Plastic waste d) Dry rocks

Q2. Which factor mainly determines the type of crop grown in a region?

- a) Colour of the soil only b) Climate and availability of water
c) Number of schools d) Population density

Q3. **Assertion (A):** The crops grown in a region depend upon factors such as soil, climate, water availability, and terrain.

Reason (R): Every crop requires the same environmental conditions for growth.

Q4. **Assertion (A):** Ancient Indian texts contain valuable information about agriculture and farming practices.

Reason (R): Texts such as the *Arthasāstra* and *Vṛikṣhāyurveda* describe methods of seed preparation, irrigation, and soil cultivation.

Q5. Define agriculture. Why is it considered an important occupation in India?

Q6. Describe the seed preparation practices mentioned in the Arthashastra.

Q7. What is soil? How is it essential requirement for farmers?

Q8. Give a detailed description of different types of soils and their formation.

CH 3 EMPIRES AND KINGDOM S: 6TH TO 10TH CENTURIES

Q1. Read the source carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Despite Kashmir's mountainous geography, throughout history the kingdom remained well connected to the political and cultural developments elsewhere in India. During the period we consider here, Kashmir was a major centre for Sanskrit learning, philosophy, and the arts. A school of thought called Kashmir Śhaivism produced several great scholars, such as Abhinavagupta, whose works on philosophy, poetry, arts and aesthetics had a vast influence across India. Kashmir also served as a crucial bridge for Buddhist scholarship, with scholars, monks and texts traveling between Kashmir and other parts of northern India, Tibet and Central Asia. Kashmiri artisans, sculptors, and manuscript painters were in demand across north India and beyond. In short, the region's intellectual and artistic exchanges linked it closely with the cultural life of the entire subcontinent.

- a) Who was Abhinavagupta?
b) Which fields were influenced by Abhinavagupta's works?
c) How did intellectual exchanges strengthen Kashmir's cultural importance?

Q2. What was the capital of Harṣhavardhana when he ascended the throne?

- a) Pāṭaliputra b) Kannauj c) Ujjain d) Sthāneśhvara

Q3. **Assertion (A):** Narasimhavarman I became one of the most powerful rulers of the Pallava dynasty.

Reason (R): He defeated Pulakeśhin II and captured Badami.

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

Q4. Kanauj was anciently known as:

- a) Kānyakubja b) Vikramaśhilā c) Māmallapuram d) Takṣhaśhilā

Q5. Where was the copper plate inscription of Harṣhavardhana found? Which script was used on this plate?

Q6. Name two important features of Chola administration.

Q7. What did Xuanzang do with the manuscripts after returning to China? Why his travelogue considered an important historical source?

Q8. Madurai was considered an important cultural centre. Why?

Q9. How does Harsha's support for scholars show the importance of literature and education in ancient kingdoms?

Q10. Compare the contributions of Harsha and the Pāla rulers in promoting learning and culture.

CH 7 INFRASTRUCTURE: ENGINE OF INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT

Q1. Which type of infrastructure helps people communicate quickly over long distances?

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Transport infrastructure | b) Communication infrastructure |
| c) Irrigation infrastructure | d) Housing infrastructure |

Q2. Which statement best explains the role of infrastructure in development?

- a) It benefits only urban areas.
- b) It improves the quality of life and supports economic activities.
- c) It is useful only for trade.
- d) It is limited to roads and bridges.

Q3. **Assertion (A):** Good communication infrastructure connects people and services across different regions.

Reason (R): Modern communication systems enable faster sharing of information.

Q4. **Assertion (A):** Digital infrastructure has reduced the importance of communication.

Reason (R): Digital networks help people access information and services more easily.

Q5. What is physical infrastructure? What does it include?

Q6. Why is taking care of public infrastructure considered a collective responsibility?

Q7. Mention the benefits of metro train stations in Indian cities.

Q8. Explain the ways in which advancements in communication have improved people's lives.

Q9. Describe the contributions of J.C. Bose to the development of wireless communication. Mention his experiments and inventions.