



केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

आंचलिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, ग्वालियर

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
ZONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION & TRAINING,
GWALIOR**

कार्यपत्रक सामग्री कक्षा-7th सामाजिक विज्ञान

**WORKSHEETS MATERIAL FOR
CLASS 7th - SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**“EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING IN
SOCIAL SCIENCES”**

(WORKSHOP FROM 23.09.2024 TO 27.09.2024)

FOR- TGTs (SOCIAL SCIENCE)

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5 Day Workshop on "EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING IN SOCIAL SCIENCE" for TGT(SSC)- Batch 4

(From 23.09.2024 TO 27.09.2024)



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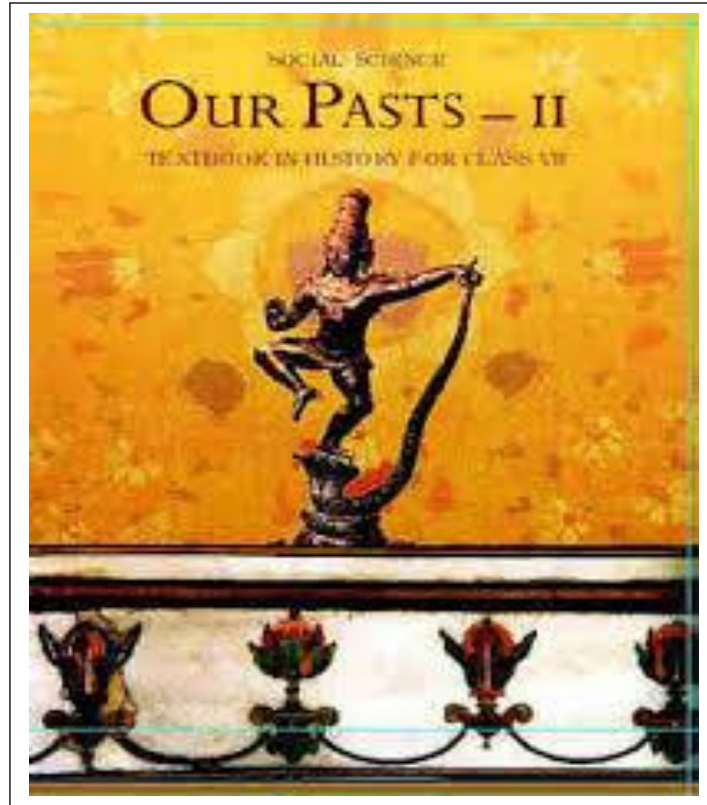
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“HISTORY”



WORK SHEET-01

CHAPTER-1

TRACING CHANGES THROUGH A THOUSAND YEARS

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30 min

MAX MARK: 20

Section A-Choose the Correct Option.

[1×5=5]

1. An influential wealthy individual who supports another person – an artist, a crafts person, a learned man, or a noble is called a _____.

- a. Rajputs b. Muslims c. Hindus d. Patron

2. Who said - "Common people do not know Sanskrit, only Brahmins do"?

- (a) Siraj (b) Akbar (c) Birbal (d) Amir Khusro

3. The periods in which British historians divided the Indian history.

- (a) Hindu, Muslims and Shudras periods (b) Hindu, Muslims and Christians periods
(c) Hindu, Muslims and British periods (d) Hindu, Muslims and Sikhs periods

4. _____ was a fourteenth-century chronicler.

- (a) Ziauddin Baruni (b) Minhaj-i Siraj (c) Siraj Khan (d) Sultan

5. There was no printing press earlier so the writers copied manuscripts by _____.

- (a) paper (b) hands (c) pen (d) prints

Section B- Fill in the blanks.

[1×5=5]

6. Archives are places where are kept.

7. was a fourteenth-century chronicler.

8. and were some of the new crops introduced into the subcontinent during this period.

9. Several villages were governed by a

10. framed their own rules and regulations to manage the conduct of their members.

Section C-Short Answer Type Question

[2×3=6]

11. Who was Al-Idrisi?

12. What does a Cartographer do?

Section D- Long Answer Type Question

[4×1=4]

13. What were some of the major religious developments during this period?

REMARKS

TEACHER'S SIGN.

WORK SHEET-02**CHAPTER-2****NEW KINGS AND KINGDOMS**

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30 min

MAX MARK: 20

Section A- Choose the Correct Option.**[1×5=5]**

1. Kings often rewarded Brahmanas by grants of
(a) House (b) Land (c) Foods (d) Golden Coin
2. The city of Kanauj is in the
(a) Yamuna valley (b) Narmada valley (c) Ganga valley (d) Tapi valley
3. Hiranyagarbha rituals were performed with the help of
(a) Farmers (b) Brahmanas (c) Shudras (d) Artist
4. Who were subordinate to the Pallava kings of Kanchipuram
(a) Pala (b) Rashtrakutas (c) Chera (d) Cholas
5. Chahamanas ruled over the
(a) Delhi and MP (b) Delhi and Gujarat (c) Delhi and UP (d) Delhi and Ajmer
6. Vetti is a
(a) Good (b) Samanta (c) Tax (d) King

Section B- 7. Match the following:**[1×4=4]**

Gurjara-Pratiharas	Western Deccan
Rashtrakutas	Bengal
Palas	Gujarat and Rajasthan
Cholas	Tamil Nadu

Section C-Short Answer Type Question**[2×3=6]**

8. Who were the parties involved in the “tripartite struggle”?
9. What were the two major cities under the control of the Chahamanas?

Section D-Long Answer Type Question**[4×1=4]**

10. How did the Rashtrakutas become powerful?

REMARKS**TEACHER’S SIGN.**

WORK SHEET-03

CHAPTER-3

DELHI 12 TO 15 CENTURY

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30 min

MAX MARK: 20

Section A- Fill in the Blanks:

1x5=5

1. The Delhi Sultanate was established by ____ in 1206.
2. ____ was the first woman to rule the Delhi Sultanate.
3. The ____ Dynasty was founded by Qutb-ud-din Aibak.
4. Alauddin Khalji introduced the policy of ____ to control market prices.
5. The last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate was ____.

Section B- . True or False:

1x5=5

6. Alauddin Khalji constructed the Qutub Minar.
7. Razia Sultan was the first female ruler of the Delhi Sultanate.
8. Muhammad bin Tughlaq is known for shifting his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad.
9. Firoz Shah Tughlaq abolished all taxes during his rule.
10. The Delhi Sultanate ended with the invasion of Babur in 1526.

Section C- Short Answer Questions:

2x3=6

11. Who was Iltutmish, and what was his contribution to the Delhi Sultanate?
12. What were the main features of Alauddin Khalji's market reforms?
13. Why did Muhammad bin Tughlaq shift his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad?

Section D- . Match the Following:

1x4=4

	A	B
1	Iltutmish	a) Market Reforms
2	Alauddin Khalji	b) Consolidated the Delhi Sultanate
3	Muhammad bin Tughlaq	c) First Female Sultan
4	Razia Sultan	d) Shifting of Capital

REMARKS

TEACHER'S SIGN.

WORK SHEET-04**CHAPTER -4****THE MUGHALS (16TH TO 17TH CENTURY)**

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30 min

MAX MARK: 20

Section A- Fill in the Blanks:**1x5=5**

1. The Mughal Empire was founded by ____ in 1526 after the Battle of Panipat.
2. ____ was known as the "Zinda Pir" or the "Living Saint" among the Mughal rulers.
3. The capital of the Mughal Empire was shifted to ____ by Shah Jahan.
4. ____ was the only Mughal ruler who ruled without taking the title of 'Emperor.'
5. The Mughal Empire reached its greatest territorial extent under ____.

Section B-True or False:**1x5=5**

6. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat.
7. Akbar's reign is known for the introduction of the Mansabdari system.
8. Aurangzeb was known for his policy of religious tolerance.
9. The Mughal Empire was founded in 1600 by Humayun.
10. The Taj Mahal was built by Akbar to commemorate his victory over Gujarat.

Section C- Short Answer Questions:**2x3=6**

11. Who was Babur, and how did he establish the Mughal Empire?
12. What were Akbar's contributions to the administration of the Mughal Empire?
13. Describe the Mansabdari system introduced by Akbar.

Section D- Match the Following:**1x4=4**

	A	B
1	Babur	a) Mansabdari System
2	Akbar	b) Founder of the Mughal Empire
3	Shah Jahan	c) Expansion of the empire to its largest extent
4	Aurangzeb	d) Taj Mahal

REMARKS**TEACHER'S SIGN.**

WORK SHEET-05**CHAPTER - 5****TRIBES, NOMADS, AND SETTLED COMMUNITIES**

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30 min

MAX MARK: 20

Section A- Fill in the Blanks:**1x5=5**

1. _____ were the wandering groups of people who did not have a permanent settlement.
2. The Bhils were mainly found in the regions of _____.
3. _____ were the warrior chiefs of the tribal communities.
4. The pastoral nomads moved from place to place in search of _____ for their animals.
5. The _____ were a powerful tribe in Punjab during the medieval period.

Section B - True or False:**1x5=5**

6. Tribal societies were divided into various castes like the settled societies.
7. Nomadic tribes did not practice any form of agriculture.
8. Tribal chiefs were responsible for collecting taxes from the members of their tribes.
9. The Gonds were a tribe found in the central part of India.
10. Tribal communities never engaged in any trade activities.

Section C- Short Answer Questions:**2x3=6**

11. Who were nomads?
12. What role did tribal chiefs play in the administration of tribal societies?
13. Why were tribal societies different from settled communities?

Section D- Match the Following:**1x4=4**

	A	B
1	Bhils	a) Punjab
2	Banjaras	b) Present-day Madhya Pradesh
3	Gonds	c) Traders and Nomads
4	Khokhar tribe	d) Central India

REMARKS**TEACHER'S SIGN.**

DEVOTIONAL PATH TO THE DIVINE

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30 min

MAX MARK: 20

SECTION A : Choose the correct option**5x1=5****1.Ramanuja was born in which state of India?**

- A. Kerala B. Tamil Nadu C. Andhra Pradesh D. None of these

2.Religious biographies are called

- A. Autobiography B. Geography C. Photography D. Hagiography

3. Which devotional path evolved since the 8th century?

- A. Bhakti B. Sufism C. None of these D. Both A & B

4.Allama Prabhu was the companion of:

- A. Ramanuja B. Basavanna C. Shankara D. Kabir

5. Nathpanthis, Siddas and yogis made devotional religion popular in:

- A. North B. South C. East D. West

SECTION B: Fill in the blanks: 1X5=5

6. _____ was an advocate of Advaita

7.The Alvars had an influence on _____.

8.Basavanna, Allama Prabhu, and Akkamahadevi were advocates of _____.

9.Pandharpur was a significant hub for the Bhakti tradition in _____.

10. Local myths and legends were incorporated into the _____ stories as a result.

SECTION C: VERY SHORT QUESTION:**2X2=4**

11. Who was Kabir? How do we know about him?

12. What purpose did khanqahs serve?

SECTION D: SHORT QUESTION: 3x2=6

13. What were the major teachings of Baba Guru Nanak?

14. What were the major beliefs and practices of the Sufis?

REMARKS**TEACHER'S SIGN.**

WORK SHEET-07

LESSON: 7

THE MAKING OF REGIONAL CULTURE

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30 min

MAX MARK: 20

Section A: State whether the given statements are true or false.

1x5=5

1. Malayalam was the first regional language to be used in official record.
2. The Kathaks were originally a caste of priests in temples of North India.
3. Kathaks developed into two traditions or Gharanas—Rajasthan and Lucknow.
4. Nath literature includes songs of Mayanmati and Gopichandra.
5. Kangra style of miniature was inspired by Shaivite traditions.

Section: B: Choose the correct option

5x1=5

6. Bengali language was derived from-
(a) Hindi (b) Sanskrit (c) Persian (d) Urdu
7. What was the capital of Bengal under the Mughal control?
(a) Dhaka (b) Murshidabad (c) Calcutta (d) Awadh
8. Basohli was-
(a) small sized paintings (b) bold and intense style of miniature paintings
(c) old and very distinctive (d) traditions
9. The major patrons of Kathak were-
(a) Mongols (b) Pandayan (c) Mughals (d) Rajput
10. The conquerors tried to control the temple of Jagannatha at Puri because-
(a) they were very devoted to God Jagannatha (b) the temple was very beautiful
(c) the temple had huge wealth (d) none of the above

SECTION C: VERY SHORT QUESTION: 2X2=4

11. When was the Chera kingdom established and where?
12. Name any two classical forms of dance with the name of the state?

SECTION D: SHORT QUESTION: 3x2=6

13. How have the memories of heroes been preserved in Rajasthan? Did women find a place in these?
14. Describe the art of miniature painting.

REMARKS

TEACHER'S SIGN.

WORK SHEET-08

CHAPTER: 8

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATION

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30 min

MAX MARK: 20

Section A : Choose the correct option

1x5=5

1. The British East India Company established its power after.
A. 1757 B. 1761 C. 1768 D. 1771
2. In which year the third battle of Panipat took place?
A. 1741 B. 1751 C. 1761 D. 1771.
3. Chauth was the of the land revenue.
A. 10% B. 20% C. 25% D. 30%
4. Small political groups of the Sikhs were called
A. Khalsa B. Misls C. Dal khalsa D. Jathas
5. Sawai Jai Singh founded his new capital here:
A. Malwa B. Amber C. Jodhpur D. Jaipur

Section B: State whether the given statements are true or false.

1x5=5

6. Nadir Shah invaded Bengal.
7. The jats were prosperous agriculturists.
8. Sardeshmukhi was the 30% of the land revenue paid.
9. Guru Gobind was the third Guru of the Sikh.
10. Poona became the capital of Maratha in 17th century .

Section C: Long answer type question.

5x1= 5

11. How were the Sikhs organized in the 18th century?

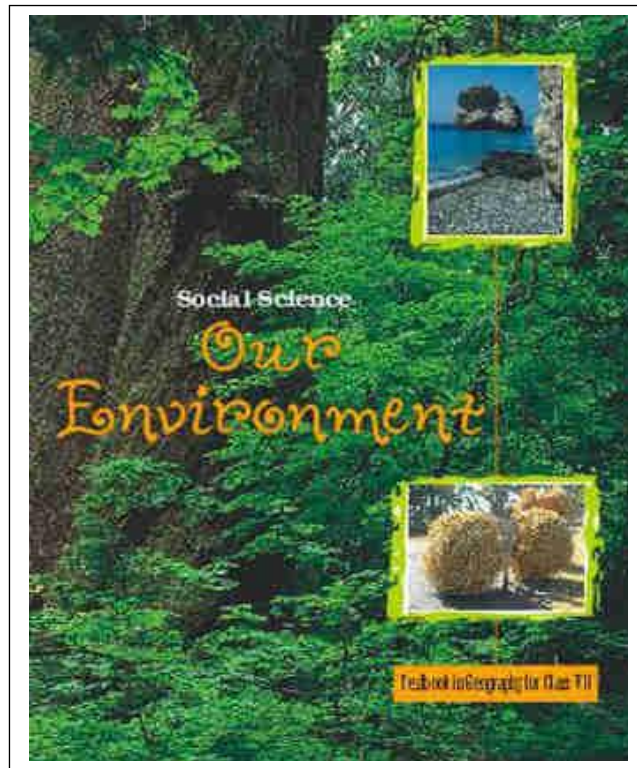
Section D: Map work : On the given political map of India locate the following places.

1. Agra 2. Gwalior 3. Awadh 4. Poona 5. Jodhpur

REMARKS

TEACHER'S SIGN.

“GEOGRAPHY”



GEOGRAPHY

WORK SHEET-01

LESSON-01

ENVIRONMENT

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30 min

MAX MARK: 20

1×5=5

Section A : Choose the Correct Option.

1. What protect us from the harmful rays-
a. Hydrosphere b. Atmosphere. c. Lithosphere d. None of them
2. The changes in atmosphere leads to change in-
a. Minerals b. Rocksc. c. Weather/Climate d. Mountains
3. Different types of Water bodies comprises-
a. Hydrosphere b. Atmospherec. Lithosphere d. None of them
4. Choose the component of environment--
a. Human b. Naturalc. Human made d. all of these
5. Plants and animals are-
a. independent b. interdependentc. separate d. None of them

Section B: Match the Column-

1×5=5

	Column A	Column B
6.	Solid crust/Hard top layer of earth	Gravitational Force
7.	Domain of Water	Landforms
8.	Thin layer of atmosphere	Hydrosphere
9.	Mountains, Plateau and Plains	Atmosphere
10.	Holding of Atmosphere on earth due to	Lithosphere

Section C: Fill in the blanks-

1×5=5

11. Environment is a word from _____ language.
12. On _____ World Environment Day is celebrated.
13. Human being _____ his environment.
14. Exchange of goods without money is _____.
15. _____ is also source of minerals and wealth.

True and False-

1×5=5

16. In Barter system money is exchanged? (T / F)
17. Our surrounding is known as Environment. (T / F)
18. Plants and animals are example of abiotic components. (T / F)
19. Land water air plants are part of man-made environment. (T / F)
20. Land forms only found on continents- (T / F)

REMARKS

TEACHER'S SIGN.

WORK SHEET-02

LESSON-02

INSIDE OUR EARTH

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30 min

MAX MARK: 20

Section A: Choose the Correct Option.

1×5=5

1. The remains of the dead plants and animals trapped in the layer of rocks-
a. Utensil b. Pencil c. Fossils d. None of them
2. Continental crust is made up from –
a. Sima b. Sial c. Alma d. None of them
3. Deccan Plateau is made up from -
a. Sima b. Sial c. Alma d. None of them
4. Hard rocks are used for making-
a. Telkom Powder b. Soap c. Buildings and Road d. All of them
5. Rocks can be of different-
a. Colour b. Size c. Texture d. All of them

Section B: Match the Column-

1×5=5

	Column A	Column B
6.	Mantle	Primary Rock
7.	Igneous	Thinnest layer
8.	Crust	Middle layer of the Earth
9.	Metamorphic	Limestone
10.	Sedimentary	Marble

Section C: Fill in the blanks-

1×5=5

11. _____ rock made when magma cools down deep inside earth.
12. Radius of Earth is _____ K.M..
13. _____ Consists only 0.5% of the volume of the earth.
14. Deepest mine of the world lies in _____.
15. Igneous and sedimentary rocks can be changed into metamorphic rocks under great _____ and _____.

Section D: True and False-

1×5=5

16. Igneous rock is made up from Magma? (T / F)
17. Earth having layers just like onion. (T / F)
18. Inner most layer is crust. (T / F)
19. Oceanic crust is made up from Sial. (T / F)
20. Natural landmass of mineral matter makes rock- (T / F)

REMARKS

TEACHER'S SIGN.

WORK SHEET-03

LESSON 3 OUR CHANGING EARTH

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30 min

MAX MARK: 20

Section A: Choose the correct option

5x1=5

Q. 1. What are the plates that make up the earth's crust called?

A) Continental plates B) Oceanic plates C) Lithospheric plates D) Tectonic plates

Q.2. What are the forces that act in the interior of the earth called?

A) Exogenic forces B) Endogenic forces C) Tectonic forces D) Seismic forces

Q.3. Which of the following is an example of a sudden endogenic force?

A) River erosion B) Wind erosion C) Earthquake D) Glacier movement

Q.4. What is the point on the earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake called?

A) Epicenter B) Seismic center C) Crust D) Fault line

Q.5. What is the breaking up of rocks on the earth's surface called?

A) Erosion B) Weathering C) Deposition D) Sedimentation

Section B: Match the column.

Q.6

1x5= 5

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| i) Glacier | a) Sea Shore |
| ii) Meanders | b) River of Ice |
| iii) Beach | c) Rivers |
| iv) Sand Dunes | d) Hard |
| v) Water Fall | e) Desert |

SECTION C: VERY SHORT QUESTION:

2X2=4

Q.7. What are oxbow lakes?

Q.8. Why do the plates move?

Section D : Short Questions.

3x2= 6

Q.9. In what ways Earthquake Preparedness can be done?

Q.10. What are exogenic and endogenic forces? Give example of each.

REMARKS

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WORK SHEET-04**LESSON 4****AIR**

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30 min

MAX MARK: 20

SECTION A : Choose the correct option**1×5=5****Q.1.** Which gas is primarily responsible for the greenhouse effect?

- A) Nitrogen B) Oxygen C) Carbon dioxide D) Ozone

Q.2. Which gas makes up the bulk of the atmosphere?

- A) Oxygen B) Carbon dioxide C) Nitrogen D) Hydrogen

Q.3. Which layer of the atmosphere helps in radio transmission?

- A) Troposphere B) Stratosphere C) Mesosphere D) Thermosphere

Q.4. What is the degree of hotness and coldness of the air called?

- A) Pressure B) Humidity C) Temperature D) Climate

Q.5. What is the movement of air from high pressure areas to low pressure areas called?

- A) Wind B) Cyclone C) Humidity D) Breeze

Section B: State whether the given statements are true or false.**1×5=5****Q.6.** Ozone Layer does not absorb the ultraviolet rays from the Sun.**Q.7.** Atmosphere is a mixture of gases.**Q.8.** Carbon dioxide helps human beings to breathe.**Q.9.** Wet clothes take longer to dry in humid areas.**Q.10.** There are total two layers of atmosphere.**Section C: Fill in the blanks:****1×5=5****11.** The Earth is covered with a layer of air called as _____.**12.** _____ and _____ are the two largest numbers of gases.**13.** _____ is the day-to-day condition of the atmosphere.**14.** There are _____ layers of atmosphere.**15.** _____ protects other layers of atmosphere.**Section D: Write the answer in detail?****1×5=5****16.** Make the diagram of the Atmosphere and write the name of different layers.**REMARKS****TEACHER'S SIGN.**

WORK SHEET-05**LESSON 5****WATER**

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30 min

MAX MARK: 20

Section A : Choose the correct option**1x5=5**

Q.1. Tsunami is a word that means harbour waves.

- A) French B) Chinese C) Japanese D) Russian

Q.2. Which is the process through which water continuously changes its form?

- (a) Water cycle(b) Food cycle(c) Rain(d) All of these

Q.3. On which day world water day is celebrated?

- A) 22
- nd
- March B) 22
- nd
- April C) 22
- nd
- May D) 22
- nd
- June.

Q.4. The movements that occur in oceans can be broadly called

- (a) wave(b) circulation(c) water cycle(d) all of these

Q.5. The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice in a day is known as

- (a) tide(b) wave(c) ocean current(d) none of these

Section B: Fill in the blanks:**1x5=5**

Q.6. The major sources of fresh water are rivers and

Q.7. About% of water is present in the oceans and% as ice-caps.

Q.8. The movements that occur in oceans are waves, and

Q.9. Point in the Andaman and Nicobar islands got submerged after the tsunami of 2004.

Q.10. High tides help inand fishing.

Section C: State True and False:**1x5=5**

Q.11. We have about 0.68% of water as ground water.

Q.12. Ocean water is calm and still.

Q.13. Tsunami can be caused by underwater landslides.

Q.14. Tides are highest on a full or new moon day.

Q.15. Cold currents carry water from lower latitudes to poles.

Section D: Map work.**1x5=5**

Q.16. On the physical map of the world locate the following ocean currents.

- i) Gulf Stream ii) Labrador iii) Kuroshio iv) Oyashio v) Humboldt.

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WORK SHEET-06

LESSON- 6

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT: INTERACTION TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL REGION

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30 min

MAX MARK: 20

Section A : Choose the correct option

1x5=5

Q.1. The Amazon Basin is in

(a) North Africa (b) South America (c) North America (d) South Africa

Q.2. Manas wildlife sanctuary is in

(a) Meghalaya (b) Assam (c) Nagaland (d) Arunachal Pradesh

Q.3. The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin area is dominated by monsoon climate. The monsoon brings rains from

(a) mid-June to mid-July (b) mid-June to mid-September

(c) mid-July to mid-August (d) mid-July to mid-October

Q.4. The place where a river flows into another body of water is called

(a) Tributaries (b) Meanders (c) Delta (d) River's mouth

Q.5. The Amazon Basin is the largest river basin in the

(a) America (b) World (c) Africa (d) Australia.

Section B: Fill in the blanks: 1x5=5

6. The tropical region lies very close to the

7. are small rivers that join the main river.

8. The basin receive rain almost everyday.

9. are special plants that store water in their leaves.

10. The one-horned rhinoceros is found in the plain.

Section C: Very short Questions: 1x5=5

11. Name the animals that you are likely to find in the rainforests of the Amazon.

12. Where are the one-horned rhinoceros found?

13. Which farming technique is practised by people of Amazon basin?

14. Which river basin is the largest fertile river basin of the world?

15. Name the largest delta of the world.

Section D: Map work. On the world map locate the following places. 1x5=5

i) Amazon Basin ii) Brazil iii) Ganga -Brahmaputra Basin iv) Peru V) Chile

REMARKS

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WORK SHEET-07 LESSON- 7

LIFE IN THE DESERT

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30 min

MAX MARK: 20

Section A- Fill in the Blanks: 1x5=5

- 1.The Sahara Desert is the world's largest ____ desert.
- 2.The Thar Desert is located in ____.
- 3.People of the Sahara desert primarily depend on ____ and ____ for their livelihood.
- 4.____ is known as the 'Ship of the Desert.'
- 5.The capital city of the Ladakh region is ____.

Section B-True or False: 1x5=5

- 6.Deserts receive heavy rainfall throughout the year.
- 7.Camels are well adapted to life in the desert due to their ability to store water.
- 8.The vegetation in deserts is usually sparse due to the lack of water.
- 9.Ladakh is known for its cold desert climate.
- 10.The Bedouins are nomadic people who live in the Sahara Desert.

Section C- Short Answer Questions: 2x3=6

- 11.What are the main characteristics of a hot desert?
- 12.How do people in the Thar Desert adapt to the harsh desert environment?Explain
- 13.why camels are called the 'Ship of the Desert.'

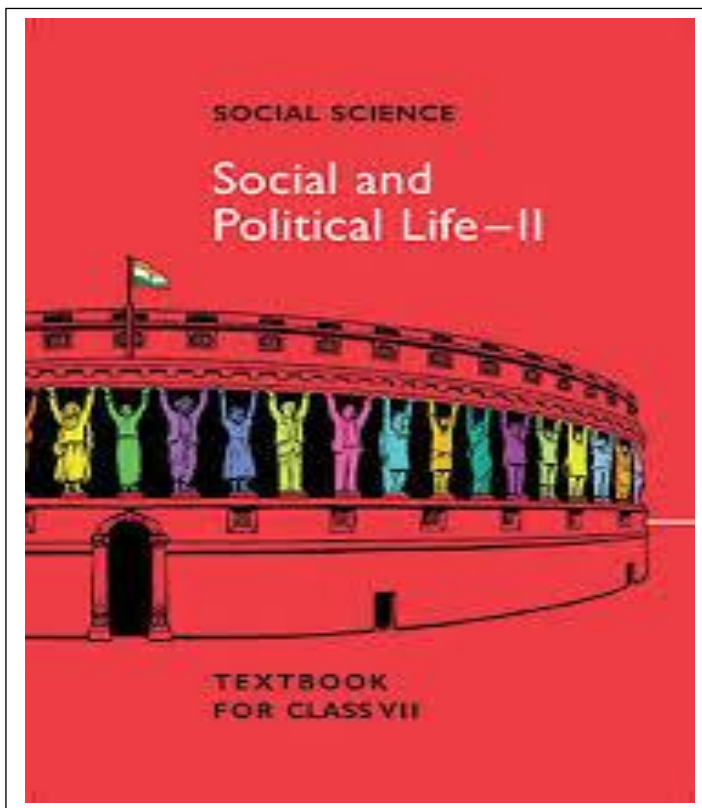
Section D- Match the Following: 1x4=4

	A	B
1.	Thar Desert	Ship of the Desert
2.	Bedouins	Cold Desert
3.	Ladakh	Nomadic people
4.	Camels	Rajasthan

REMARKS

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“CIVICS”



WORK SHEET-01**CIVICS****CHAPTER -1**
ON EQUALITY

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30 min**MAX MARK: 20****Section A:MCQs-****1X5=5**

Q1. Democracy is government of the people, by the people and for the people'. Who said this?

- A. Laski B. David Easton C. Laski D.George Bush

Q2. Which is the most popular form of government in modern times?

- A. Dictatorship B.Democracy C.Monarchy D.Military rule

Q3. Which is the key feature of democracy?

- A. Equality B.Justice C.Rights D.Liberty

Q4. The most common form of inequality in India is –

- A. Racial discrimination B.Caste system C.Right to vote D.Justice

Q5. ----- means that all adult citizens have the right to vote.

- A. Universal adult franchise B.Equality C.Dignity D.Liberty

Section B.:Fill in the blanks-**1X5=5**

6. The Constitution guarantees ----- rights to all citizens.
7. ----- is a fundamental right that ensures equality.
8. India is a ----- republic.
9. ----- was an African- American woman.
10. The idea of ----- is based on the idea of equality.

Section C:Very Short Answer Questions-**2X2=4**

Q11. What does the term Equality mean?

Q12. What is Democracy?

Section D:Long Answer Questions-**3X2=6**

Q13. Why is Universal adult franchise important in democracy?

Q14. What do you know about the Mid-day Meal program?

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WORK SHEET-02

CHAPTER- 2

ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN HEALTH

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30 min

MAX MARK: 20

Section A: MCQs-

1X5=5

Q1. PHC stands for-

- A. Presentable health centre B.Primary health centreC.Primary health council D.Poor's health centre

Q2. Which of the following is a public health issue?

- A. Pollution B. Education C. Unemployment D. Casteism

Q3. Communicable diseases are spread through-

- A. Water B. Food C.Air D. Rain

Q4. In 1996, the ----- government passed some major changes regarding health.

- A. Maharashtra B. Kerala C.Andhra PradeshD.Haryana

Q5. Public facilities mean-

- A. Meant for all people in country B. Mainly organized by the government
C. Meant only for the poor people D. Meant for rich class only.

Section B:Fill in the blanks-

1X5=5

1. The public health service is a chain of health centres run by the ----.
2. India is the ----- largest producer of medicines in the world.
3. Half of population of children in India do not get ----- food to eat .
4. People in rural areas have to travel to a long distance to reach ----- .
5. The number of doctors in ratio of population in India is much ----- in rural areas.

Section C: Very Short Answer Questions-

2X2=4

Q1. What do you mean by public health?

Q2. What are the communicable diseases?

Section D: Long Answer Questions-

3X2=6

Q1.Compare public health service with those of private health services.

Q2. How does the government help in promoting health among its citizens?

REMARKS

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WORK SHEET-03

CHAPTER -3

HOW THE STATE GOVERNMENT WORKS

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30 min

MAX MARK: 20

Section A: MCQs-

1X3=3

Q1. How many states are there in India?

- A.21 B.25 C.28 D.30

Q2. Who appoints the chief minister?

- A. President B. Governor C. Speaker D. People

Q3. Who appoints the governor?

- A. Central government B.State government C.Speaker D.President

Section B: True or False-

1X3=3

1. The Chief Minister is the head of the State government.
2. The Governor has no role in the State Legislature.
3. Haryana has 68 Constituency

Section C: Very Short Answer Questions-

3X2=6

Q1. What is a Constituency?

Q2. What is a Coalition Government?

Section D: Long Answer Questions-

4X2=8

Q1. Differentiate between Ruling party and Opposition party?

Q2. Describe about the role of Governor.

REMARKS

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GROWING UP AS BOYS AND GIRLS

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30 min**MAX MARK: 20****Section A: MCQs-****1X5=5**

(i) In which country was the "Samoa Islands" case study conducted?

- a) India b) USA c) Samoa d) Brazil

(ii) At what age did children in Samoa begin helping with household work?

- a) 5 years b) 10 years c) 15 years d) 18 years

(iii) What is one key difference in upbringing between boys and girls in most societies?

- a) Boys are often encouraged to help with cooking b) Girls are usually expected to do outdoor activities
c) Boys are often given more freedom d) Girls are encouraged to play sports

(iv) Which of the following is NOT a typical gender role for girls in many cultures?

- a) Caring for younger siblings b) Being a leader in local activities
c) Doing household chores d) Being responsible for cooking

(v) Which term best defines the socially constructed roles, behaviours, and attributes that a society considers appropriate for men and women?

- a) Gender b) Sex c) Class d) Caste

Section B: Fill in the Blanks-**1X4=4**

(i) In the Samoan society, boys and girls were treated ____ until they reached their teenage years.

(ii) ____ is the biological difference between males and females.

(iii) ____ is a process by which children learn and adopt the roles expected of them in society.

(iv) In most societies, the division of labor between men and women is based on ____.

Section C: Short Answer Questions-**3X2=6**

(i) How are gender roles shaped in different societies?

(ii) Explain how the upbringing of boys and girls differs in rural India.

(iii) How does education influence the changing perception of gender roles?

Section D: Long Answer Question-**5X1=5**

Discuss the importance of challenging gender stereotypes in the upbringing of children. How does society benefit from promoting gender equality

REMARKS**TEACHER'S SIGN**

WOMEN CHANGE THE WORLD

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30 min**MAX MARK: 20****Section A: Multiple Choice Questions -****1x5=5**

1. Which of the following is an example of a job stereotypically associated with women?
a) Pilot b) Nurse c) Engineer d) Scientist
2. What is the term for unfair treatment based on gender?
a) Equality b) Discrimination c) Liberty d) Democracy
3. Which law was enacted in India to provide free and compulsory education for children aged 6-14?
a) Right to Education Act b) Child Labour Act c) Fundamental Rights Act d) Women's Education Act
4. Who was the first woman to go to space?
a) Marie Curie b) Kalpana Chawla c) Indira Gandhi d) Sarojini Naidu
5. Which movement focused on improving women's right to education in India?
a) Swadeshi Movement b) Suffrage Movement
c) Education Reform Movement d) Women's Liberation Movement

Section B: Fill in the Blanks -**1x5=5**

6. The movement for women's right to vote is known as the ____.
7. Women face ____ in many professions due to preconceived notions about their capabilities.
8. ____ was a social reformer who fought for widow remarriage and women's education in India.
9. Education helps to empower women and enables them to break the ____ of inequality.

Section C: Short Answer Questions -**2X3=6**

10. What is the significance of the Right to Education Act in promoting equality for girls in India?
11. How do stereotypes affect women's participation in certain professions?
12. What role do women's movements play in ensuring equal rights for women?

Section D: Long Answer Question-**4X1=4**

13. Discuss the importance of education in changing the lives of women and how it contributes to reducing gender inequality. Provide examples.

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WORK SHEET-06**CHAPTER 6****UNDERSTANDING MEDIA**

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30 min

MAX MARK: 20

Section: A. MCQ-**1x5=5**

Q 1 Which of the following are forms of media?

(a) T.V.(b) Radio(c) Newspaper(d) All of these

Q2 Which one of the following is print media?

(a) Newspaper(b) T.V.(c) Radio(d) Television

Q3-Which has brought the world closer to us?

(a) Television(b) Tape recorder(c) Typewriter(d) None of these

Q4-Which is the main source of income of media?

(a) Advertisements(b) Articles(c) General news(d) None of these

Q5-On which basis are the cost of advertisement set?

(a) Popularity of channel(b) Popularity of product(c) Both (a) and (b)(d) None of these

Section B: Short Answer Questions -**3x4= 12**

Q6-What is the positive aspect of media reporting?

Q7-Describe relationship between media and technology.

Q8-What is called 'media

Q9-What is censorship and factual information?

Section- C Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.**1x3=3**

1. Independent media plays a role in a democratic country.

2. Mass media earns money through

3. At times media is prevented from publishing a story, this is called

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WORK SHEET-07**CHAPTER: 7.****MARKET AROUND US**

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30 min**MAX MARK: 20****Section: A. MCQ-****1x5=5**

Q1. Select the proper order of Chain of market.

- (a) Producer-Agents -Retailer- Wholesaler (b) Agents- Producer -Wholesaler-Retailer
(c) Producer-Wholesaler-Retailer-Agents (d) Producer-Agents-Wholesaler-Retailer

Q2. Erode market is situated in

- (a) Kerala (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Odisha (d) Tamil Nadu

Q3. Collecting ____ item has become status symbol

- (a) Free (b) Cheap (c) Branded (d) Natural

Q 4. Who are seller in the weekly market

- (a) Businessmen (b) Large sellers (c) Small traders (d) Industrialist

Q 5. Who among the following sell goods at higher price and earn more profit than other in the market.

- (a) Producer (b) Retailer (c) Agent (d) Wholesaler

Section B- Fill in the blanks**1x3= 3**

Q6. Poor peoples purchase goods from.....market.

Q7. A person purchase branded goods onprice.

Q8. Erode was a market ofcloths.

Section C- Short- Questions:**3x4=12**

Q9. Write the entire process of making of a shirt and selling in the market .

Q10. Write how equality established in the market?

Q11. In what ways a hawker different from a shop owner?

Q12. In what ways a Shopping Mall is different from the neighbors Shop?

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WORK SHEET-08**CHAPTER- 8****A SHIRT IN THE MARKET**

NAME OF STUDENTS.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30 min

MAX MARK: 20

Section: A- MCQ-**1x5= 5**

Q1. _____ removes the seeds and presses the cotton into bales

(a) Ginning Mill (b) Traders(c) Dealers (d) Spinning Mill

Q2. Who earn the least in the Erode market

(a) Consumer (b) Agents(c) Retailer (d) Weaver

Q3. This refers to buying and selling in large quantities. Most products, including vegetables, fruits and flowers have special wholesale markets.

(a) Sellers (b) Retail (c) Wholesale (d) Shopkeepers

Q4. A series of markets that are connected like links in a chain because products pass from one market to another.

(a) Chain of shops (b) Chain of traders(c) Chain of mall(d) Chain of markets

Q5. The amount that is left or gained from earnings after deducting all the costs. If the costs are more than the earnings, it would lead to a loss.

(a) Profit(b) Expenditure(c) Income(d) Revenue

Section: B. State True or False.**1x5= 5**

Q6. Markets offer equal opportunity to all.

Q7. The weavers depend on farmers for the raw material.

Q8. Buying and selling takes place at every step in the chain of market.

Q9. The foreign business persons do not make profit in the Indian Market.

Q10. Kurnool is a place where cotton is sold.

Section C- Long Answer type question:**5x2=10**

Q11. Explain the conditions of employment as well as the wages of workers in the garment exporting factory.

Q12. How garment exporting factories maximise their own profit?

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