

Class - 7

Social Science

Time : 2 hours

Instructions

1. 15 minutes cool-off time is allotted for reading and understanding the activities.
2. Answer any **EIGHT** from the **TEN** activities given.
3. Answer all sub questions of the selected activities.

Activity 1

- Scientific use of natural resources is essential for the sustainability of living beings.

Observe the picture.



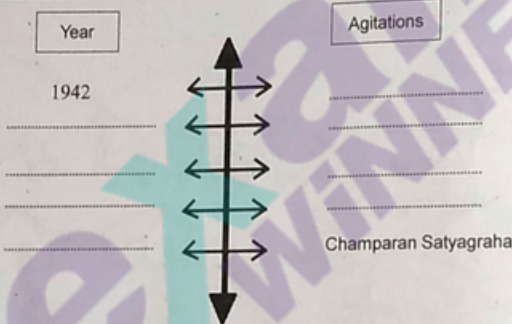
- Which activities in this picture adversely affect the nature?
- Suggest solutions for any two adverse activities you saw in the picture.
- Prepare a placard promoting social awareness among the people in this area.

Activity 2

- The third phase of the National Movement began with the arrival of Gandhiji. This period is known as Gandhian Phase.

A) The given table shows the agitations led by Gandhiji. Prepare a timeline rearranging the years and agitations accordingly.

A	B
Salt Satyagraha	1917
Quit India Movement	1919
Kheda Satyagraha	1930
The agitation against the Rowlatt Act	1942
Champaran Satyagraha	1918



- A) Who is described as the 'leader of the Quit India Movement' by Gandhiji?
- Sarojini Naidu
 - Captain Lakshmi
 - Aruna Asaf Ali
 - Annie Basant

Activity 3

- Constitution is an authentic document containing the basic ideas, principles and laws of a country.
- A) Who is known as the 'Architect of the Indian Constitution'?
- Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- B) How does the parliamentary system differ from the presidential system? Prepare a comparison with atleast two points.
- C) Write any two basic ideals of Indian Constitution.

Activity 4

- An individual is not a social being unless he is socialized.
- A) What is socialization?
- B) How does the school help you in socialization? (Write any 2 points)
- C) Find out the statements which are helpful for socialization.
 - I. Leading an isolated life.
 - II. Prevents the destruction of public property.
 - III. Keep decency in public places.
 - IV. Spending time excessively in front of visual media.

Activity 5

- The leadership of Gandhiji led to massive participation of people in the National Movement.
- A) In India, the first strike led by Gandhiji was the Champaran Satyagraha. What was this strike for?
- B) How do the movements led by Gandhiji differ from that of the extremist movements? Prepare a short note.
- C) Write any two authorizations earned by British Government as part of the Rowlatt Act.

Activity 6

- The sun is the sole source of energy for Earth.
- A) Even though Earth receives sunlight regularly, the surface temperature does not increase much. Why? (temperature, absorption, carbondioxide)
- B) Find out the uses of the following instruments.

Instruments	Uses
Thermometer	
Anemometer	
Hygrometer	

Activity 7

- The progress gained from the social reformation movement guided Kerala in its later development.
- A) Name an earlier revolt led by the women in Kerala.
- B) Name any one missionary society which promoted education in Kerala.
- C) Prepare a short note on the progress gained from the social reformation movements in Kerala.
(Freedom for movement, Occupation, Dress code, Education, Gender equality, Caste hierarchy)

Activity 8

- Rivers have a profound role in flourishing agriculture and evolving an agro-based culture in India.
- A) Which of the following are peninsular rivers?
- * Indus
 - * Godawari
 - * Brahmaputra
 - * Krishna
 - * Luni
- B) Write a short note on the features of North Indian rivers. (Origin, Water, Alluvium)
- C) In which river bank does the famous Varanasi town situated?

Activity 9

- India's physiography, rivers, climate, soil types, natural vegetation and animal lives are diversified.
- A) The following are the physiographic divisions in India, Complete it.
- The North Indian plain.
 - The coastal plains and the islands.
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- B) Which is the hot desert located in the north western part of India?
- C) What are the characteristics of North Indian plains? Write a short note.
(Formation, population, encompassing states, crops)

Activity 10

- The Europeans who came to India for trade started many trade centres in different places.
- A) The trade centres of British and French in India are given below. Locate the states in the outline map of present India.

Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Mahi, Surat