

HIST.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH

SA 1 2015-16

CLASS :VII

SUBJECT: HISTORY

LN:1 TRACING CHANGES THROUGH A THOUSAND YEARS

Fill in the blanks:

1. A person who makes maps is called _____.
2. A place where documents and manuscripts are stored is _____.
3. _____ refers to the environment of a region and the social and economic lifestyle of its residents.
4. A city dweller might have regarded forest dweller as a _____.
5. _____ was a 14th century chronicler.
6. _____ was a Arab geographer.
7. Minhaj-Al-Siraj was a _____.
8. _____ was the 14th century poet.
9. The term _____ today we understand it as 'India', the modern nation state.
10. In the medieval period a _____ was any stranger who was not a part of that society or culture.
11. When there was no printing press _____ copied manuscripts by hand.
12. _____ means the son of a ruler.
13. _____ is an assembly of elders who framed rules and regulations for the villages.
14. The Mughal Empire declined in the _____.
15. Loving a personal duty without the aid of priests or elaborate rituals is called _____.
16. Merchants and Migrants first brought the teachings of the Holy Quran to India in the _____.
17. Muslims regard the _____ as their Holy Book.
18. _____ carries with it a sense of material progress and intellectual advancement.
19. Collective belief in a supernatural agency is called _____.

HIST

20. _____ is an influential, wealthy individual who supports another person.
21. _____ is the learned theologians and jurists.

LN:3 DELHI SULTANS

Fill in the blanks:

1. Privileges claimed on account of birth is called _____.
 2. _____ is the social and biological differences between women and men.
 3. _____ are the lands adjacent to a city or a part that supply it with goods and services.
 4. A fortified settlement with soldiers is called _____.
 5. _____ is some who is under the protection of another.
 6. _____ became the first capital of a kingdom under the _____.
 7. _____ travel to India from Morocco in Africa.
 8. Many rich Jaina merchants lived in the city and constructed several temples and coins minted here were called _____.
 9. _____ was the first slave ruler.
 10. Histories of sultan were called _____ and _____.
 11. _____ was the language of administration under the Delhi sultans.
 12. The authors of Tawarikh were _____.
 13. In 1236 Sultan Iltutmish's daughter _____ became Sultan.
 14. A mosque is called a _____ in Arabic.
 15. During prayer, Muslims stand facing Mecca, this is called the _____.
 16. The new capital of _____ was constructed by Muhammed Tughlaq.
 17. Token currency was introduced by _____.
 18. The Mongals under _____ invaded Transoxiana in north-east Iran in 1219.
 19. _____ was the leader of Mongals.
 20. Taxes on cultivation was called _____.
 21. _____ were the 12nd given to the military commander as salary by Delhi Sultans.
 22. The holders of Iqtas were called _____ or Muqtis.
 23. The special slaves purchased for military service were called _____.
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GEOG

CHAPTER 1 ENVIRONMENT

Fill in the blanks:

1. The solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth is _____.
2. The domain of water is referred to as _____.
3. A thin layer of air that surrounds the earth is _____.
4. _____ is a trade in which goods are exchanged without the use of money.
5. _____ is a narrow zone of the earth where land, water and air interact with each other to support life.
6. The world of non-living elements are called _____.
7. The world of living organisms are called _____.
8. _____ is our basic life support system.
9. The place, people, things and nature that surround any living organisms is called _____.
10. _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____ comprise the natural environment.
11. _____ is made up of rocks and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil.
12. _____ are found over the continents and also on the ocean floors.
13. _____ is also a source of mineral wealth.
14. The _____ of the earth holds the atmosphere around it.
15. _____ means neighbourhood.
16. Plants and animal kingdom together makes _____.
17. On _____ every year World Environment Day is celebrated.

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SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER : 2 INSIDE OUR EARTH

Fill in the blanks:

1. The remains of the dead plants and animals trapped in the layer of rocks are called _____.
2. Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up earth's crust is called _____.
3. _____ is a fiery red molten magma coming out from the interior of the earth on its surface.
4. _____ are naturally occurring substances which have certain physical properties and definite chemical compositions.
5. The innermost layer of the earth is called _____.
6. _____ is a very thick layer beneath the crust extending upto 2900 kilometre in depth.
7. The uppermost layer of the earth's crust is called _____.
8. The main mineral constituents of the continental mass are _____ and alumina.
9. The mantle extends up to a depth of _____ km.
10. The radius of the earth is _____ kilometer.
11. The earth's crust is made up of various types of _____.
12. _____ means fire.
13. _____ means settle down.
14. _____ means change of form.
15. Rocks formed in on the crust are called _____.
16. The innermost layer is the core with a radius of about _____ kilometer.
17. The process of transformation of the rock from one to another is known as the _____.
18. The crust is about _____ kilometer on the continental masses and only _____ kilometer on the ocean floors.

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SUBJECT: CIVICS

CHAPTER 1 - EQUALITY IN INDIAN DEMOCRACY

Fill in the blanks:

1. Thinking of oneself and other persons as worthy of respect is called _____.
2. _____ is a key feature of democracy.
3. The idea of _____ is based on the idea of equality.
4. One of the more common forms of inequality in India is the _____.
5. _____ is a famous Dalit writer.
6. _____ is the autobiography of Omprakash Valmiki.
7. _____ means broken.
8. When persons are treated unequally, their _____ is violated.
9. _____ recognizes every person as equal.
10. _____ was the first state in India to introduce midday meal scheme in 2001.
11. _____ was an African – American woman.
12. A huge agitation against the unequal ways in which African – American were treated and which came to be known as the _____.
13. _____ prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin, among the citizens in USA.

CIVICS

CHAPTER 2 – ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN HEALTH

Fill in the blanks:

1. Our ability to remain free of illness and injuries is called _____.
2. The public health service is a chain of health centres and hospitals run by the _____.
3. At the village level there are health centres where there is usually a _____ and a _____.
4. One of the most important aspects of the _____ health system is that to provide quality healthcare services either free or at a low cost.
5. According to our _____, it is the primary duty of the government to ensure the welfare of the people and provide health care facilities to all.
6. The government must safeguard the _____ of every person.
7. _____ has the largest number of medical colleges in the world.
8. India gets a large number of _____ from many countries.
9. India is the _____ largest producer of medicines in the world.
10. _____ are water borne.
11. _____ is considered to be one of the healthiest countries in South America.
12. A system of hospitals and health centres run by the government is called _____.

D.No. X

HISTORY

CLASS: VII

GR. NO. _____

