

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH

SA I [2015-2016]

CLASS :VII

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.

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 ' _____'.

HISTORY CLASS: VII

