

Chapter 1st**Assessment Tracing Changes Through A Thousand Years****Let's Recall**

Qno.1. Who was considered a “ Foreigner” in the past?

**Ans. In past any stranger or someone who was not a part of that
Society or culture was considered as foreigner.**

Qno.2. state whether true or false:

- (a) We do not find inscriptions for the period after 700 (False)**
- (b) The Marathas asserted their political importance during this period (True)**
- (c) Forest dwellers were sometimes pushed out of their lands with the spread of agriculture settlements (True)**
- (d) Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban controlled Assam , Manipur and Kashmir. (False)**

Qno.3. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) Archives are places where Manuscripts are kept.**
- (b) Ziyauddin Barani was fourteenth century chronicler.**
- (c) Potatoes ,corn, chillies,tea and coffee were some of the new crops
Introduced into the subcontinent during this period.**

Qno.4. List some of the technological changes associated with this period

Ans. Following technological changes were associated with this period:

- . Persian wheel for Irrigation .**
- . Spinning wheel for weaving.**
- . Firearms for warfare.**

Qno.5. what were some of the major religious developments during this period?

Ans. Emergence and worship of new deities and construction of temples by royalty

for them.

Brahman dominance .

Emergence of new bhakti cult

Introduction of new religions like Islam.

Let's Understand.

Qno.6. In what ways has the meaning of the term “Hindustan” changed over the centuries?

Ans. The meaning of the term “Hindustan” changed considerably over the centuries:

During 13th century Minhaj -i- Siraj used it in political sense to denote lands under

Delhi sultans. In 14th century Amir khusrau used it to refer to the culture and people

Of the indus river. And Barbar used it to describe culture, Geography and fauna of the inhabitants of the sub- continent in early 16th century. Today it is used to denote India.

Qno.7. How were the affairs of jatis regulated?

Ans. The affairs of the jatis were regulated by their own jatis rules and regulations

to manage the conduct of their member enforced by jati panchayat . Also jatis were

required to follow the rules of their villages.

Qno.8. What does the term Pan- regional empire mean?

Ans. The term Pan- regional empire means diverse regions under the rule of an emperor or king .

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Geography chapter 1

Class 7th

Environment

Qno.1. what is an eco-system ?

**Ans. Interaction of all living organisms with each other and with their physical
And chemical environment in which they live is known as eco- system .**

Qno. 2. What do you mean by nature environment ?

**Ans. Natural environment means the environment which flourish with out
human intervention like forests.**

Qno. 3. What are the major components of environment?

Ans. The major components of environment are:

(a) Natural components like air , water, land, ,biotic things etc.

(b) Human made components like buildings ,roads.

(c) Human component. i.e human population.

Qno. 4. Give 4 examples of a human made environment ?

Ans. Parks , Buildings , Industries and Bridges.

Qno. 5. What is Lithosphere ?

**Ans. The solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth is called lithosphere
having various landforms e.g plains, plateaus and mountains etc.**

Qno. 6. What are two major components of biotic environment?

Ans. Fauna and Flora.

Qno. 7. What is a Biosphere ?

**Ans. It is a narrow zone of earth where land , water and Air interact with
each other to support life.**

Qno. 8. Tick the correct Answer.

(i) Which is not a Natural ecosystem?

(a) Desert (b) Aquarium (c) Forest.

Ans. (b) Aquarium

(ii) Which is not a component of the human environment?

(a) Land (b) Religion (c) community.

Ans. Land.

(iii) Which is the human made environment?

(a) Mountain (b) sea (c) Road

Ans. Road.

(iv) Which is a threat to the environment?

(a) Growing plants (b) Growing population (c) Growing crops.

Ans. Growing population.

Qno. 9. Match the Following.

Ans. Biosphere. Narrow zone where land, water and Air interacts

. Atmosphere. Blanket of air which surrounds the earth

Hydrosphere. Domain of water

Environment. Our surroundings

Qno. 10. Give Reason.

(i) Man modifies his environment?

Ans Man modifies his environment in order to fulfill his basic requirement from

environment which are essential for his survival e.g grow crops, construct buildings etc.

(ii) Plants and Animals depend on each other.

Ans. Plants and Animals are interdependent in several ways. plants are Producers and animals are consumers. Plants release oxygen which animals Use for respiration and animals exhale carbon dioxide which plants use for photosynthesis.

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Chapter 1 Civics

On Equality

Qno.1. In a democracy why is Universal Adult Franchise important?

Ans. In a democracy universal adult franchise is important as it ensures equality

Of all and is essential based on the very idea of equality.

Qno.2. Re- read the box on Article 15 and State two ways in which this Article addresses inequality ?

Ans. It prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion , race ,caste ,sex or place of birth.

It provides equal access to public places e.g parks, hospitals.

Qno.3. In what ways was Omprakash Valmiki experience similar to that of the Ansari.

Ans. Both were discriminated and had to suffer unequal treatment as they belong to different caste and religion and by this their dignity was violated.

Qno.4. what do you understand by the term “all person are equal before the law”

Why do you think it is important in a democracy?

Ans. By this term we understand that the laws are applicable upon everyone

Irrespective of their caste, gender, status etc. and the law expects everyone

to treat others as equal. This is important in a democracy as it preserves true nature of democratic society where everyones dignity is respected.

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FA 2

Chapter 2nd from History.

NEW KINGS And KINGDOMS

Qno.1. Match the Following.

Ans. Gurjara- partiharas.

Gujarat and Rajasthan

Rashtrakutas.

Western Deccan

Palas.

Bengal

Cholas .

Tamil Nadu

Qno. 2. Who were the parties involved in the Tripartite Struggle?

Ans. Gujara- Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and pala dynasties fighting for control over kannauj.

Qno.3.what were the qualifications necessary to become a member of a committee of the sabha in the chola empire?

Ans. One should be the owner of revenue generating land .

One should have own home.

One should be aged between 35 and 70 years and have knowledge of Vedas.

One should be honest and well-versed in administration matters.

Qno.4. What were the two major cities under the control of the chahamanas?

Ans. Delhi and Ajmer.

Let's Understand

Qno.5. How did Rashtrakutas become powerful?

Ans. Rashtrakutas grab power after overthrew chalukyan overlord by a rashtrakutas

Chief Dantidurga and then Dantidurga performed "Hiranya- garbha " ritual which provides religious justification to his rule. subsequently , Rashtrakutas defeated Gurjara- partiharas and palas and established powerful kingdom in Karnataka and Rajasthan respectively.

Qno.6. what did the new dynasties do to gain acceptance?

Ans. They took new high sounding titles.

They performed religious rituals to become a part of the kshatriyas .

They used to fought wars.

Qno.7. what kind of irrigation works were developed in the Tamil region?

Ans. Following irrigation works were developed in the Tamil region:

Water channels for agriculture were built.

Construction of embankment .

Digging of Wells .

Construction of Tanks for water storage.

Qno.8. what were the activities associated with chola Temples?

Ans. Chola Temples were hub of the economic activities and settlements flourished

around them . They used to be centres of craft production e.g famous bronze image production. They were also endowed with land by rulers and others and production from the land was used to support all of the specialists who worked at the temple.

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Chapter 2nd Geography.

Inside Our Earth

Qno.1 . Answer the Following Questions.

(i) What are the three layers of the earth?

Ans. Crust, Mantle and core.

(ii) What is a Rock?

Ans. Any natural mass of minerals matter that makes up the earths crust is called a Rock.

(iii) Name three types of Rocks.

Ans. Igneous, sedimentary and Metamorphic rocks.

(iv) How are extrusive and intrusive rocks formed?

Ans.Extrusive rocks are formed when molten lava cools and solidified on the surface of earth eg. Basalt and Intrusive rocks are formed when molten lava solidifies deep inside the earth crust eg. Granite.

(V) What do you mean by a rock cycle?

Ans. The process of transformation of rocks from one type to another due to changes in certain conditions in a cyclic manner is called a Rock cycle.

(Vi) What are the uses of rocks?

Ans. Rocks are used in making roads , buildings, houses.

Small stones are used by children in different types of games.

Rocks are used in fertilizer.

(Vii) What are Metamorphic rocks?

Ans. Metamorphic rocks are those rocks formed when igneous and sedimentary rocks experience heat and pressure.

Qno.2. Tick the correct answer:

(i) The rock which is made up of molten magma is ?

Ans. Igneous

(ii) The innermost layer of the earth is?

Ans. Core

(iii) Gold, petroleum and coal are examples of?

Ans. Minerals

(iv) Rocks which contain fossils are ?

Ans. Sedimentary rocks

(V) The thinnest layer of the earth is?

Ans. Crust

Qno.3. Match the Following.

Ans. Core.

Innermost layer

Minerals.

Has definite chemical composition

Rocks.

Used for roads and buildings

Clay.

Changes into slate

Sial.

Made of silicon and alumina

Qno.4. Give Reasons.

(i) We cannot go to the centre of the earth?

Ans. We cannot go to the centre of the earth because the temperature and pressure at the centre of the earth is very high.

(ii) Sedimentary rocks are formed from sediments?

Ans. The breakdown of rocks forms sediment deposition. These sediment deposition are then compressed and hardened to forms layer of rocks called the sedimentary rocks.

(iii) Limestone is changed into Marble?

Ans. Limestone changes into Marble when it undergoes heat and pressure (known as Metamorphism).

Civics chapter 2.

ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN HEALTH

Qno.1. In this chapter you have read that health is a wider concept than illness.

Look at this quote from the constitution and explain the terms “ living standard ‘and “public Health “ in your own words.

Ans. Living standard means level at which an individual lives his life in terms of

Comfort, wealth etc. living standards can be low or High.

Public Health means health facilities provided by the government for all the People in the country e.g government hospitals , dispensaries.

Qno.2. what are the different ways through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all? Discuss.

Ans. The government can take following steps to provide healthcare for all:

Increase the number of hospitals , healthcare center .

Organize free medical camps .

Organize healthcare programs .

Conduct seminars,, workshops, training camps.

Qno.3. what difference do you find between private and public health services in your area? Use the table to compare these.

Ans

Facility. Quality	Affordable.	Available.	
Private Best .	No, as it is expensive .	24*7 available.	At its

Public. **Yes, as it is either free or of** **24*7 available.** **Not so**
good.

Low Cost .

Qno.4. ' improvement in water and sanitation can control many diseases .
Explain

With the help of examples.

Ans. Quality sanitation and water helps us to control many diseases. As we know Poor water and sanitation creates breeding ground for harmful insects and worms which in turn cause deadly diseases like malaria, dengue , jaundice, cholera, typhoid etc. Improvement in water and sanitation can control these diseases.

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