

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.



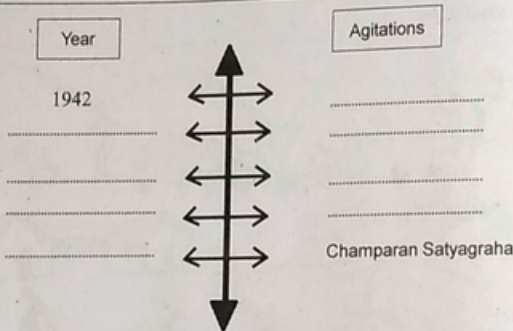
- A) Which activities in this picture adversely affect the nature?
- B) Suggest solutions for any two adverse activities you saw in the picture.
- C) Prepare a placard promoting social awareness among the people in this area.

## 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.
  - .....
  - .....
- 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