

**SURA'S
SUPER
GUIDE**

**2019-20
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SURA'S

SOCIAL SCIENCE

TERM-I



New Syllabus 2019-20



- Term-wise Guide for the year 2019-20, for Term - I
- Answers for all Textbook Questions.
- Exhaustive Additional Questions in all Units.
- Unit Test Question paper for each unit, with answer key

**7th
Std.**



Social Science

7th Standard



**Based on the New Syllabus and
New Textbook for 2019-20**

Salient Features

- ✦ Term-wise Guide as per the Revised Textbook for the year 2019-20, for Term - I
- ✦ Complete Solutions to Textbook Exercises.
- ✦ Exhaustive Additional Questions in all Units.
- ✦ Unit Test Question paper for each unit, with answer key



SURA PUBLICATIONS

Chennai

2019-20 Edition

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ISBN : 978-81-8449-584-3

Code No. : T1-7-SS (EM)

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It gives me great pride and pleasure in bringing to you **Sura's Social Science Guide** for **7th Standard Term-I**. It is prepared as per the Revised Textbook for Term-I for the year 2019.

This guide encompasses all the requirements of the students to comprehend the text and the evaluation of the textbook.

- ◆ Additional questions have been provided exhaustively for clear understanding of the units under study.
- ◆ Chapter-wise Unit Tests with Answers.

In order to learn effectively, I advise students to learn the subject section-wise and practice the exercises given. It will be a teaching companion to teachers and a learning companion to students.

Though these salient features are available in this Guide, I cannot negate the indispensable role of the teachers in assisting the student to understand the subject thoroughly.

I sincerely believe this guide satisfies the needs of the students and bolsters the teaching methodologies of the teachers.

I pray the almighty to bless the students for consummate success in their examinations.

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Unit 1

History

SOURCES OF MEDIEVAL INDIA

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

To acquaint ourselves with

- ❑ Sources of the study of medieval India
- ❑ Temples, mosques, tombs, palaces and forts as important sources
- ❑ Literary and inscriptional texts
- ❑ Accounts of Arab and Turkish travellers



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ are the writings engraved on solid surfaces such as rocks, stones, temple walls and metals.

(a) Chronicles	(b) Travelogues
(c) Coins	(d) Inscriptions

[Ans : (d) Inscriptions]
2. _____ was the land gifted to temples.

(a) Vellanvagai	(b) Shalabhoga
(c) Brahmadeya	(d) Devadana

[Ans : (d) Devadana]
3. _____ period was known as the period of devotional literature.

(a) Chola	(b) Pandya
(c) Rajput	(d) Vijayanagara

[Ans : (a) Chola]
4. _____ provides information about the first Sultan of Delhi.

(a) Ain-i-Akbari	(b) Taj-ul-Ma'asir
(c) Tuzk-i-Jahangiri	(d) Tarikh-i-Frishta

[Ans : (b) Taj-ul-Ma'asir]



5. _____, an Arab-born Morocco scholar, travelled from Morocco to India.

- (a) Marco Polo
(c) Domingo Paes

- (b) Al Beruni
(d) Ibn Battuta

[Ans : (d) Ibn Battuta]

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. _____ inscriptions provide details about administration in a Brahmadeya village.

[Ans : Uttiramerur]

2. _____ had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and had his name inscribed on it.

[Ans : Muhammad Ghori]

3. 3.6 grains of silver amounted to a _____.

[Ans : Jital]

4. _____ was patronised by Sultan Nazir-ud-din Mahmud of Slave Dynasty.

[Ans : Minhaj-us-Siraj]

5. An Italian traveller _____ visited Vijayanagar Empire in 1420.

[Ans : Nicolo Conti]

III. Match the following

A		B
1. Khajuraho	– i.	Odisha
2. Konark	– ii.	Hampi
3. Dilwara	– iii.	Madhya Pradesh
4. Virupaksha	– iv.	Rajasthan

Ans. 1 – iii 2 – i 3 – iv 4 – ii

IV. State true or false :

1. Pallichchandam was the land donated to Jaina institution.

[Ans : True]

2. The composition of metal coins gives us information on the political condition of the empire.

[Ans : False]

Correct statement: The composition of metals in the coins gives us information on the **economic condition** of the empire.

3. The high cost of copper made palm leaf and paper cheaper alternatives for recording royal orders and events in royal courts.

[Ans : True]

4. Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveller, visited the Chola Empire in 1522.

[Ans : False]

Correct statement: Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveller, visited the **Vijayanagar** in 1522.

V. Match the statement with the reason

a) Tick (✓) the appropriate answer.

1. Assertion (A) : Muhammad Ghori's gold coins carried the figure of Goddess Lakshmi.

Reason (R) : The Turkish invader was liberal in his religious outlook.



- a) R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is wrong and R is correct.
- d) A and R are wrong.

[Ans : (a) R is the correct explanation of A]

b) Find out the wrong pair

- 1. *Madura Vijayam* - Gangadevi
- 2. Abul Fazal - *Ain-i-Akbari*
- 3. Ibn Battuta - *Tahqiq-i-Hind*
- 4. *Amuktamalyatha* - Krishnadevaraya

[Ans : (3) Ibn Battuta - *Tahqiq-i-Hind*]

c) Find out the odd one

Inscriptions, Travelogues, Monuments, Coins

[Ans : Travelogues]

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences

1. Who compiled *Nalayira Divyaprabhandham*?

Ans. Nathamuni

2. What does the word *Tuzk* mean?

Ans. Auto biography

3. Name Jahangir's memoir.

Ans. Tuzk-i-Jahangiri

4. Name the two different types of sources for the study of history.

Ans. Primary sources and Secondary sources are the two different types of sources for the study of history.

5. List out the important mosques and forts constructed during the medieval times.

- Ans. (i) Quwwat-ul Islam Masjid, Moth-ki- Masjid, Jama Masjid, Fatehpur Sikri Dargah (all in and around Delhi) and Charminar (Hyderabad) are the important mosques belonging to the medieval times.
- (ii) The forts of historical importance are Agra Fort, Chittor Fort, Gwalior Fort and Delhi Red Fort and as well as the forts of Daulatabad (Aurangabad) and Firoz Shah Kotla (Delhi).

6. Mention the important foreign travellers who visited India during the medieval period.

Ans. Marco Polo, a Venetian traveller, Al-Beruni, Ibn Battuta Nicolo Conti, Abdur-Razzaq, Domingo Paes.



**VII. Answer the following :****1. Describe the different types of coins introduced by the rulers of Delhi Sultanate.**

- Ans.**
- (i) The picture and the legend on the coins convey the names of kings with their titles and portraits, events, places, dates, dynasties and logos.
 - (ii) The composition of metals in the coins gives us information on the economic condition of the empire.
 - (iii) Mention of king's achievements like military conquests, territorial expansion, trade links and religious faith can also be found in the coins.
 - (iv) Muhammad Ghori had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and had his name inscribed on it.
 - (v) This coin tells us that this early Turkish invader was in all likelihood liberal in religious outlook.
 - (vi) Copper Jitals are available for the study of the period of the Delhi Sultans.
 - (vii) Silver Tanka introduced by Iltutmish, Ala-ud-din Khalji's gold coins, Muhammad-bin-Tughluq's copper *token currency* are indicative of coinage as well as the economic prosperity or otherwise of the country of the time.
 - (viii) A jital contained 3.6 grains of silver. Forty eight jitals were equal to 1 silver tanka.

VIII. Answer Grid

1. _____ was a courtier of Emperor Aurangzeb. Ans : Khafi khan	2. Tiruvalangadu copper plates belong to _____. Ans : Rajendra Chola I
3. _____ was the land for the maintenance of the school. Ans : Shalabhoga	4. _____ compiled Periyapuranam. Ans : Sekkizhar
5. _____ is an Arabic word meaning history. Ans : Tariq or Tahquiq.	6. Muhammed bin Tughluq transferred his capital from Delhi to _____ in the south. Ans : Devagiri (Daulatabad).

IX. HOTs :**1. The composition of metals in coins is indicative of the economic prosperity of the empire – Substantiate.**

- Ans.**
- (i) Metals like Gold and Silver are precious and rare elements.
 - (ii) They are shiny, strong and have high economic value.
 - (iii) If such metals are used in coins in an empire, it indicates its economic prosperity.



X. Student Activity :

Prepare an album collecting pictures of palaces, tombs, mosques and forts of Medieval India



Humayuns - Tomb



Jama mas jid



Agra fort



Amber Palace

XI. Life skill :

1. Find out from the libraries in your town or village and prepare a report about the primary and secondary sources available there.

Ans. On a visit to a library nearby I found that it had primary and secondary sources. I found historical documents, statistical data, pieces of creative writing, speeches and art objects. Interviews, surveys, field work also are available here. I also could see and sources like articles in news papers, popular magazines, book a movie views and articles in journals.





Additional Questions

History

I. Choose the correct answer:

- Uttiramerur inscriptions in _____ district provide details about Brahmadeya village administration.
 - Salem
 - Kanchipuram
 - Chennai
 - Vellore

[Ans : (b) Kanchipuram]
- _____ jitals are available for the study of the period of the Delhi sultans.
 - Gold
 - Silver
 - Copper
 - Aluminium

[Ans : (c) Copper]

II. Fill in the blanks:

- _____ grants, which were treated as legal documents, have significant source value.

[Ans : Copper - Plate]
- Palaces in Jaipur, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur signify the greatness of the _____ dynasty.

[Ans : Rajput]
- A Jital contained _____ grains of silver.

[Ans : 3.6]
- The _____ period was known as the period of devotional literature in South India.

[Ans : Chola]
- _____ are pictures, images in drawing or painting.

[Ans : Portraits]

III. Match the following:

	A		B
a.	Abul Fazal	– i.	King's achievements
b.	Iltutmish	– ii.	Akbar nama
c.	Coins	– iii.	Kalhana
d.	Rihla	– iv.	Chahalgani
e.	Rajatarangini	– v.	The Travels

[Ans: a –ii; b –iv; c –i; d –v; e –iii]

IV. State true or false:

- Zia - Ud - Barni wrote Tarikh - i - Firoz shahi.

[Ans : True]
- Tabakat-i- Akbari was authored by Abul Faze.

[Ans : False]
- Correct statement: Tabakat-i- Akbari was authored by **Nizam-ud-din Ahmad**.
- Ibn Battuta tells us of caste in India and the practice of *Sati*.

[Ans : True]
- Kamba Ramayanam* and *Periyapuranam* were written during chola period.

[Ans : True]
- Minhaj-us-Siraj wrote Tarikh - i - Frishta.

[Ans : False]

Correct statement: Minhaj-us-Siraj wrote **Tabakat-i-Nasiri**.

**V. Match the statement with the reason. Tick the appropriate answer:**

- 1. Statement :** Minhaj - us- siraj, patronised by Sultan Nazir - ud - din Mahmud, wrote *Tabakat-i-Nasiri*.

Reason : The compendium was named after its patron.

- (a) Statement is true but Reason is wrong.
- (b) Statement and Reason are correct.
- (c) Statement is wrong and reason is correct.
- (d) Both Statement and reason are wrong.

[Ans : (b) Statement and Reason are correct.]

- 2. Statement :** According to Ibn Battuta, a Morocco scholar, Egypt was rich in the 16th century.

Reason : The whole of Indian trade with the west passed through Egypt

- (a) Statement is true but Reason is wrong.
- (b) Statement and Reason are correct.
- (c) Statement is wrong and reason is correct.
- (d) Both Statement and reason are wrong.

[Ans : (c) Statement is wrong and reason is correct]

- 3. Statement :** Vitala and Virupaksha temples at Hampi speak of the contribution of these rulers .

Find out which of the following is correct?

- (a) Chola
- (b) Vijayanagara
- (c) Pallava
- (d) Sultans

[Ans : (b) Vijayanagara]

- 4. Statement:** Kayal, which was a port city is situated in this district of Tamil Nadu.

Find out which of the following is correct?

- (a) Kanyakumari
- (b) Tirunelveli
- (c) Thoothukudi
- (d) Ramanathapuram

[Ans : (c) Thoothukudi]

- 5. Find out the wrong Pair**

- (a) Nalayira Divyaprabhandham – 12 Azhwars
- (b) Devaram – Appar, Sambandar, Sundarar
- (c) Thiruvasagam – Manikkavasakar
- (d) Gita Govindam – Kabir das

[Ans : (d) Gita Govindam – Kabir das]

- 6. Pick out the wrong statement.**

- (a) Al-Beruni accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni in one of his campaigns
- (b) He stayed in India for 10 years.
- (c) The most accurate accounts of Mahmud's Somnath expedition is that of Alberuni
- (d) He knew only Arabic.

[Ans : (d) He knew only Arabic]



**7. Pick out the wrong statement.**

- (a) Silver Tanka was introduced by Iltutmish.
- (b) Ala-ud-din khilji used gold coin.
- (c) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq introduced copper token currency.
- (d) Gold Jitals are available for the period of the Delhi sultans.

[Ans : (d) Gold Jitals are available for the period of the Delhi sultans.]

VI. Answer in one or two sentences**1. Who composed Nalayira Divya Prabhandam?**

Ans. Nalayira Divya Prabhandam was composed by 12 Azhwars.

2. By whom was Devaram composed and compiled?

- Ans. (i) Devaram composed by Appar, Sundarar and Sambandar
(ii) Compiled by Nambiyandar Nambi.

3. How many jitals were equal to 1 silver tanka?

Ans. Forty - eight

4. Name some magnificent Structures or temples of the Chola period.

Ans. Thanjavur (Brihadeshwara), Gangaikonda Cholapuram and Darasuram

VII. Answer the following :**1. What are Primary sources?**

Ans. Inscriptions, monuments and coins, are the primary sources.

2. What are secondary sources?

Ans. Literary works, chronicles, travelogues, biographies and autobiographies.

3. What are inscriptions?

Ans. Inscriptions are writings engraved on solid surfaces such as rocks, stones, temple walls and metals.

4. What are monuments?

Ans. Temples, palaces, mosques, tombs, forts, minars and minarets are called by the collective name monuments.

VIII. HOTS :**1. How are sources of history useful to us?**

- Ans. (i) Sources are the supporting materials, documents or records in the form of evidence that help to reconstruct the past.
(ii) They are available in different forms such as Inscriptions, monuments, coins, chronicles, travelogues, biographies etc.,
(iii) Through these sources we get to know a lot of information about social, economic and political condition of a country under different rulers.

Who am I ?

1. I am a person who writes accounts of important historical events. [Ans : Chronicles]

2. I am a collection of detailed information about a particular subject.

[Ans : Compendium]

3. I am a tall tower, typically part of a mosque.

[Ans : Minaret]

4. I am an Arabic word meaning generations or centuries.

[Ans : Tabakat]



UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer :

(2 × 1 = 2)

1. _____ period was known as the period of devotional literature.

- (a) Chola (b) Pandya
(c) Rajput (d) Vijayanagara

2. Uttiramerur inscriptions in _____ district provide details about Brahmadeya village administration.

- (a) Salem (b) Kanchipuram
(c) Chennai (d) Vellore

II. Fill in the blanks :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. _____ had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his gold coins and had his name inscribed on it.

2. 3.6 grains of silver amounted to a _____.

3. _____ was patronised by Sultan Nazir-ud-din Mahmud of Slave Dynasty.

V. Match :

(4 × 1 = 4)

A

B

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Khajuraho | – i. Odisha |
| 2. Konark | – ii. Hampi |
| 3. Dilwara | – iii. Madhya Pradesh |
| 4. Virupaksha | – iv. Rajasthan |

IV. True or False :

(2 × 1 = 2)

1. Pallichchandam was the land donated to Jaina institution.

2. Tabakat-i- Akbari was authored by Abul Faze..

V. Read the Statement and tick the appropriate answer : (1 × 1 = 1)

1. Assertion (A) : Muhammad Ghori's gold coins carried the figure of Goddess Lakshmi.

Reason (R) : The Turkish invader was liberal in his religious outlook.

- a) R is the correct explanation of A.
b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is wrong and R is correct.
d) A and R are wrong.



**VI. Answer in one or two sentences****(4 × 2 = 8)**

1. Name the two different types of sources for the study of history.
2. Mention the important foreign travellers who visited India during the medieval period.
3. What are inscriptions?
4. What are monuments?

VII Answer the following:**(1 × 5 = 5)**

1. Describe the different types of coins introduced by the rulers of Delhi Sultanate.

**Answer Key**

- I 1) (a) Chola 2) (b) Kanchipuram
- II 1) Muhammad Ghori 2) Jital 3. Minhaj-us-Siraj
- III 1 – iii 2 – i 3 – iv 4 – ii.
- IV 1) True 2) False
- V 1) (a) R is the correct explanation of A
- VI 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 3; Q. No. VI -4
2) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 3; Q. No. VI -6
3) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 8; Q. No. VII -3
4) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 8; Q. No. VII -4
- VII 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 4; Q. No. VII-1

Unit 2

History

EMERGENCE OF NEW KINGDOMS IN NORTH INDIA

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To acquire knowledge about the kingdoms of Rajputs and their counterparts in North India
- ❑ To assess the contributions of Rajputs and Palas to Indian culture
- ❑ To know about the early military expeditions of Arabs and Turks



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Who wrote Prithivirajraso?

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (a) Kalhana | (b) Vishakadatta |
| (c) Rajasekara | (d) Chand Bardai |

[Ans : (d) Chand Bardai]

2. Who was the first prominent ruler of Pratiharas?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (a) Bhoja I | (b) Naga Bhatta I |
| (c) Jayapala | (d) Chandradeva |

[Ans : (b) Naga Bhatta I]

3. Ghazni was a small principality in _____

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (a) Mangolia | (b) Turkey |
| (c) Persia | (d) Afghanistan |

[Ans : (d) Afghanistan]

4. What was the most important cause of the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni?

- | |
|--|
| (a) To destroy idolatry |
| (b) To plunder the wealth of India |
| (c) To spread Islam in India |
| (d) To establish a Muslim state in India |

[Ans : (b) To plunder the wealth of India]

**II. Fill in the Blanks**

- _____ was the founder of Vikramashila University. [Ans : Dharmapala]
- Arabs conquered Sind in _____. [Ans : AD (CE) 712]
- The city of Ajmeer was founded by _____. [Ans : Simharaji]
- The Khandarya temple is in _____. [Ans : Madhya Pradesh]

III. Match the following

	A		B
1.	Khajuraho	– i.	Mount Abu
2.	Sun Temple	– ii.	Bundelkhand
3.	Dilwara Temple	– iii.	Konark

Ans. 1 – (ii), 2 – (iii), 3 – (i)

IV. True or False :

- Rajputra is a Latin word. [Ans : False]

Correct statement: Rajputra is a **Sanskrit** word.

- King Gopala was elected by the people. [Ans : True]
- The temple at Mount Abu is dedicated to Lord Shiva. [Ans : False]

Correct statement: The temple at Mount Abu is dedicated to **Jain Tirthankaras**.

- Raksha Bandan is a festival of brotherhood. [Ans : True]
- Indians learnt the numerals 0 - 9 from Arabs. [Ans : False]

Correct statement: **Arabians** learnt the numerals 0 - 9 from **Indians**.

V. Consider the following statements.

Tick (✓) the appropriate answer.

- Assertion (A) :** The tripartite struggle was to have control over Kanauj.

Reason (R) : Kanauj was a big city.

- R is the correct explanation of A.
- R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is wrong and R is correct.
- A and R are wrong.

[Ans : (b) R is not the correct explanation of A]

- Statement I :** Mahipala could not extend his domain beyond Benaras.

Statement II : Mahipala and Rajendra Chola were contemporaries.

- I is correct.
- II is correct.
- I and II are correct.
- I and II are false.

[Ans : (c) I and II are correct.]



3. Assertion (A) : India's Islamic period did not begin after Arab conquest of Sind in AD (CE)712.

Reason (R) : Gurjara Pratiharas gave a stiff resistance to Arabs.

- a) R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is correct and R is wrong.
- d) A is wrong and R is correct. **[Ans : (a) R is the correct explanation of A]**

4. Assertion (A) : The second battle of Tarain was lost by Prithiviraj.

Reason (R) : There was disunity among the Rajputs

- a) R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is correct and R is wrong.
- d) A is wrong and R is correct. **[Ans : (c) A is correct and R is wrong.]**

5. Consider the following statements and find out which is/are correct.

1. *Raksha Bandan* tradition is attributed to Rajputs.
2. Tagore started a mass *Raksha Bandan* festival during Partition of Bengal
3. *Raksha Bandan* was to counter the British attempt to create a divide between Hindus and Muslims.

- a) 1 is correct
- b) 2 is correct.
- c) 3 is correct.
- d) All the above are correct.

[Ans : (d) All the above are correct]

VI. Answer in one or two sentences

1. Write about tripartite struggle over Kanauj.

Ans. There was a prolonged tripartite struggle between the Gurjara Pratiharas of Malwa, the Rashtrakutas of Deccan and the Palas of Bengal, as each one of them wanted to establish their supremacy over the fertile region of Kanauj. In the process, all the three powers were weakened.

2. Name any four Rajput clans.

Ans. The Pratiharas, the Chauhans, the Chalukyas (different from the Deccan Chalukyas), known as Solankis, and the Paramaras of Pawars.

3. Who was the founder of Pala dynasty?

Ans. Gopala was the founder of Pala dynasty.

4. Mention the first two early Caliphates.

Ans. Two early Caliphates were 'Umayyads' and the 'Abbasids'

5. Name the ruler of Sind who was defeated by Qasim.

Ans. Qasim defeated Dahir, the ruler of sind and killed him in the battle.

VII. Answer the following :

1. What was the impact of Arab conquest of Sind? (point out any five)

- Ans.**
- (i) The people of Sind were given the status of 'protected subjects'.
 - (ii) There was no interference in the lives and religions of the people.
 - (iii) The Arab scholars visited Sind and studied many Indian literary works.
 - (iv) They translated many Sanskrit books on astronomy, philosophy, mathematics and medicine into Arabic.





- (v) They learnt the numerals 0 to 9 from India. Until then, the people in the West did not know the use of zero.
- (vi) Through the Arabs, Europe gained more knowledge in mathematics. The importance of zero was learnt by them from India.
- (vii) It is believed that the people in the West and the Arabs learnt the game of chess only from the Indians.

VIII. HOTS :

a. Difference between Mahmud Ghazni's invasion and Muhammad Ghor's invasion.

Ans.

Mahmud Ghazni invasion	Muhammad Ghor's invasion
Mahmud of Ghazni conducted 17 raids into India. He initially raided the shahi kingdom. After his victory over Shahi and Waihind, he extended his rule over punjab. But his subsequent raids were aimed at plundering the rich temples and cities of North India. Some of the cites were Nagarkot, Thaneshwar, Mathura and Anhilwad. He plundered the famous temple of Somnath, breaking the idol.	Muhammad of Ghor who was initially a vassal of Ghazni took over its control after the death of Mahmud Ghazni. Unlike Ghazni, he wanted to extend his empire in India and captured Multan and Punjab.

b. Find out

	First battle of Tarain	Second battle of Tarain
Fought in the year		
Causes for the battle		
Who defeated whom?		
What was the result?		

Ans.

	First battle of Tarain	Second battle of Tarain
Fought in the year	1191	1192
Causes for the battle	Ghori captured Multan and Punjab, Prithviraj wanted to check his advancement.	Muhammad of Ghor wanted to average his defeat in the first Battle.
Who defeated whom?	Prithiviraj Chauhan defeated Muhammad of Ghor	Muhammad of Ghor defeated the army of Prithiviraj
What was the result?	Muhammad of Ghor was defeated, captured and pardoned.	The first Muslim kingdom was firmly established.

IX. Student Activity :

a. Word Splash (Students discuss what they know about the words given here. They use the words from what they have learnt in a narrative form)

Harsha Rajputs Kanauj Vikramashila Prithiviraj Caliph

Ans.

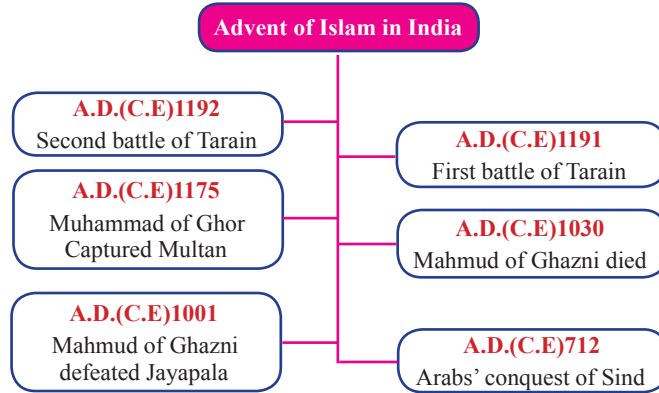
- (i) **Harsha:** A famous king of the Rajput clans.
- (ii) **Rajputs:** Rajputra Means scion of the royal blood. They are known for their valour and chivalry. They ruled northern and central India.



- (iii) **Kanauj:** A very fertile region, there was a prolonged tripartite struggle between Pratiharas of Malwa, Rashtrakutas of Deccan and the Palas of Bengal.
- (iv) **Vikramashila:** Dharmapala, the pala king founded Vikramashik Monastery, which became a great centre of Buddhist learning.
- (v) **Prithiviraj:** Prithiviraj Chauhan, the last of Chauhan king, was considered the greatest of all Chauhan rulers.
- (vi) **Caliph:** Caliph means a representative of prophet Muhammad.

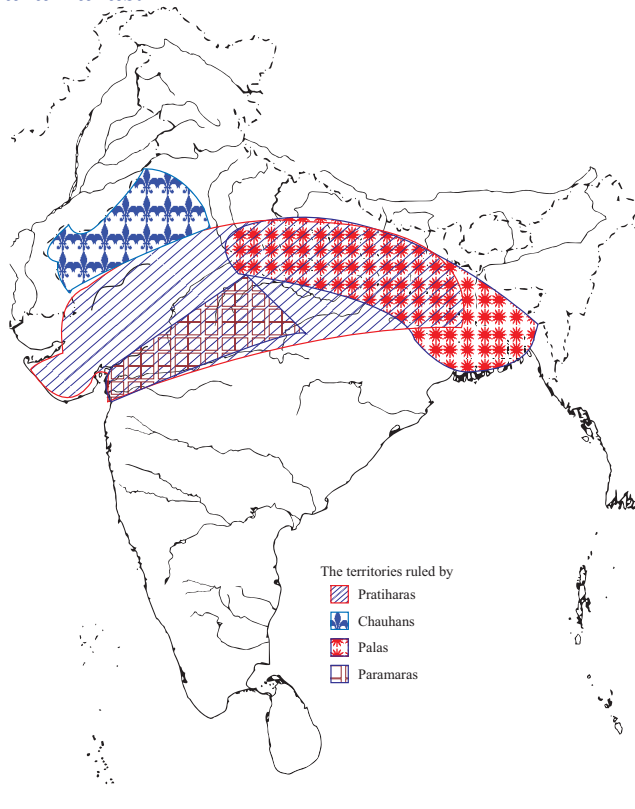
b. Time Line

Write the event for the given year in each column.



X. Map work

On the river map of India mark the territories ruled by Pratiharas, Chauhans, Palas and Paramaras.



**XI. Answer Grid**

1. Who was the Shahi ruler of Punjab defeated by Mahmud of Ghazni? Ans : Jayapala	2. Rajput style of Painting is called _____ Ans : Rajasthani
3. How many Rajput clans were there? Ans : Thirty-six	4. Who established the first Islamic empire in India? Ans : Muhammad Ghori
5. Who was the first Sultan of Delhi? Ans : Qutb-ud-din Aibak	6. Where is Mecca? Ans : Arabia

XII. Life skill :

1. Make an album with the pictures of temples built by Rajput rulers.

Ans. Activity to be done by the students themselves 

Additional Questions**I. Choose the correct answer:**

- _____ was prominent and had become the rallying point for all Rajput clans.
(a) Kanauj (b) Ajmer
(c) Chittor (d) Sind **[Ans : (c) Chittor]**
- The _____, one of the four prominent clans of the Rajputs, ruled from Gurjaratra (in Jodhpur).
(a) Palas (b) Pratiharas
(c) Chauhans (d) Chalukyas **[Ans : (b) Pratiharas]**
- _____ was also a great patron of Buddhism.
(a) Gopala (b) Mahipala
(c) Devapala (d) Harsha **[Ans : (c) Devapala]**
- There are sixteen Hindu and Jain temples at _____ which is 32 miles away from Jodhpur.
(a) Osian (b) Jaipur
(c) Udaipur (d) Gwalior **[Ans : (a) Osian]**

II. Fill in the blanks:

- _____ laid the foundation of the Gurjara dynasty. **[Ans : Harichandra]**
- _____, son of Rambhadra, succeeded in consolidating the power of the Pratiharas. **[Ans : Mihirabhoja]**
- _____ was the most powerful ruler of the Pala dynasty. **[Ans : Mahipala I]**
- The _____ of the khajuraho temples are most elegant. **[Ans : Shikharas]**
- Under Pala patronage, a distinctive school of art arose, called _____.
[Ans : Pala Art or Eastern Indian Art]

**III. Match the following:**

	A		B
a.	Harichandra	– i.	Rajput dynasty
b.	Gopala	– ii.	Political leader
c.	Simharaji	– iii.	Pala dynasty
d.	Caliphates	– iv.	Gurjara dynasty

[Ans: a –iv; b –iii; c –i; d –ii]

IV. True or False :

1. The Pala dynasty declined soon after the death of Mahipala. [Ans : True]
2. The Khajuraho temples are dedicated to Buddha. [Ans : False]

Correct statement: The Khajuraho temples are dedicated to **Shiva and Vishnu**.

3. The Palas were adherents to the Mahayana school of Buddhism. [Ans : True]
4. Mahmud is said to have conducted 10 raids into India. [Ans : False]

Correct statement: Mahmud is said to have conducted **17** raids into India.**V. Match the statement with the reason. Tick the appropriate answer:**

1. **Statement : King of Kanauj placed a statue of prithiviraj as door keeper at the entrance to his court.**

Reason : He wanted to insult Prithiviraj.

- (a) Statement is correct, Reason is wrong.
- (b) Statement is wrong, Reason is correct.
- (c) Statement and Reason are correct.
- (d) Statement and Reason are wrong.

[Ans : (c) Statement and Reason are correct.]

2. **Statement :After the victory in the second battle of Tarain Muhammad Ghori returned to Ghazni.**

Reason :He had a weak army.

- (a) Statement and Reason are wrong.
- (b) Statement is correct and Reason is wrong.
- (c) Reason is correct, Statement is wrong.
- (d) Statement and Reason are correct.

[Ans : (b) Statement is correct and Reason is wrong.]

3. **Find out the wrong Pair**

- (a) Suryavanshi – i. Race of the Sun
- (b) Chandravanshi – ii. Race of the Moon
- (c) Agnikula – iii. Race of the Sky
- (d) Tomaras – iv. Haryana region

[Ans : (c) Agnikula - Race of the Sky]

VI. Answer in one word.

1. **Name the tower of victory built in chittor to commemorate the victory of Rana of Chittor over Malwa.**

Ans. Jaya Stambha



2. Who is the chola king who restricted the Pala domain from spreading beyond Banaras.

Ans. Rajendra Chola

3. What was the capital of Chauhans between A.D. 956 and 1192?

Ans. Sakambari.

4. Who was the founder of the city of Ajmer?

Ans. Simharaji

5. How is an islamic state ruled by a single religious and political leader called?

Ans. Caliphate

VII. Answer the following :

1. Name some important Rajput buildings.

Ans. Some of the important examples of the Rajput buildings are the strong fortresses of Chittorgarh. Ranathambhor and Kumbhalgarh (all in Rajasthan), Mandu, Gwalior, Chanderi and Asirgarh (all in Madhya Pradesh).

2. Write a short note on Khajuraho temples.

Ans. The Khajuraho in Bundelkhand has 30 temples. The shikharas of the Khajuraho temples are most elegant. The exterior and interior parts of the temples are adorned with very fine sculptures. These temples are dedicated to Jain Tirthankaras and Hindu deities like Shiva and Vishnu.

3. Name the famous universities of the Palas period.

Ans. Famous universities of Nalanda and Vikramashila.

4. Who was the Buddhist monk who reformed Tibetan Buddhism?

Ans. Atisha

VIII. HOTS :

1. What is the significance of Rakhi or Raksha Bandhan festival?

Ans. This festival celebrates brotherhood whereby a woman ties a rakhi around the wrists of men whom they treat as brothers with a belief that they would protect them. Rabindranath Tagore started the mass Raksha Bandhan festival to encourage brotherhood and harmony between Hindus and Muslims during partition of Bengal.





UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer :

(2 × 1 = 2)

1. Ghazni was a small principality in _____

- (a) Mangolia (b) Turkey
(c) Persia (d) Afghanistan

2. There are sixteen Hindu and Jain temples at _____ which is 32 miles away from Jodhpur.

- (a) Osian (b) Jaipur
(c) Udaipur (d) Gwalior

II. Fill in the blanks :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. Arabs conquered Sind in _____.

2. The _____ of the khajuraho temples are most elegant.

3. The city of Ajmeer was founded by _____.

III. Match :

(3 × 1 = 3)

A**B**

1. Khajuraho – i. Mount Abu
2. Sun Temple – ii. Bundelkhand
3. Dilwara Temple – iii. Konark

IV. True or False :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. King Gopala was elected by the people.
2. The temple at Mount Abu is dedicated to Lord Shiva.
3. The Palas were adherents to the Mahayana school of Buddhism.

V. Read the Statement and tick the appropriate answer : (1 × 1 = 1)

1. Statement :After the victory in the second battle of Tarain Muhammad Ghori returned to Ghazni.

Reason :He had a weak army.

- (a) Statement and Reason are wrong.
(b) Statement is correct and Reason is wrong.
(c) Reason is correct, Statement is wrong.
(d) Statement and Reason are correct.

VI. Answer in one or two sentences

(4 × 2 = 8)

1. Name any four Rajput clans.
2. Write a short note on Khajuraho temples.





3. Mention the first two early Caliphates.
4. Name of the famous universities of the Palas period.

VII Answer the following:

(1 × 5 = 5)

1. What was the impact of Arab conquest of Sind?

Answer Key

- | | | | |
|-----|---|--------------|--------------|
| I | 1) (d) Afghanistan | 2) (a) Osian | |
| II | 1) AD (CE) 712 | 2) Shikharas | 3. Simharaji |
| III | 1 – ii 2 – iii 3 – i. | | |
| IV | 1) True | 2) False | 3) True |
| V | 1) (b) Statement is correct and Reason is wrong. | | |
| VI | 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 13; Q. No. VI -2
2) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 18; Q. No. VII -2
3) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 13; Q. No. VI - 4
4) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 18; Q. No. VII -3 | | |
| VII | 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 13; Q. No. VII-1 | | |

Unit 1

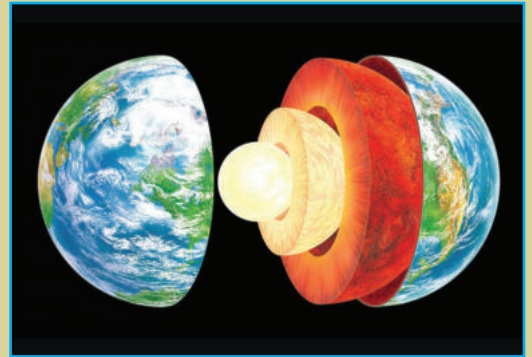
Geography

INTERIOR OF THE EARTH

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

To acquaint ourselves with

- ❑ To know about the interior of the earth
- ❑ To understand the role of plates
- ❑ To learn about earthquakes and volcanoes



EVALUATION

1. Choose the correct answer:

1. Nife is made up of _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Nickel and ferrous | (b) Silica and aluminum |
| (c) Silica and magnesium | (d) Iron and magnesium |

[Ans : (a) Nickel and ferrous]

2. Earthquake and volcanic eruption occur near the edges of _____.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) Mountain | (b) Plains |
| (c) Plates | (d) Plateaus |

[Ans : (a) Mountain]

3. The magnitude of an earthquake is measured by _____.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Seismograph | (b) Richter scale |
| (c) Ammeter | (d) Rotameter |

[Ans : (b) Richter scale]

4. The narrow pipe through which magma flow out is called a _____.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| (a) Vent | (b) Crater |
| (c) Focus | (d) Caldera |

[Ans : (a) Vent]

5. Lava cones are _____

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) mountains of accumulation | (b) mountains of deformation |
| (c) relict mountains | (d) fold mountains |

[Ans : (a) mountains of accumulation]



6. The top of the cone of a volcanic mountain has a depression known as the _____.

- (a) crater (b) lopith
(c) caldera (d) sill

[Ans : (a) crater]

7. _____ belt is known as the “Ring of Fire”.

- (a) Pacific (b) Atlantic
(c) Arctic (d) Antarctic

[Ans : (a) Pacific]

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. The core is separated from the mantle by a boundary called _____.

[Ans : Weichart-Gutenberg discontinuity]

2. The earthquake waves are recorded by an instrument known as _____.

[Ans : seismograph]

3. Magma rises to the surface and spreads over a vast area is known as _____.

[Ans : fissure eruption]

4. An example for active volcano _____.

[Ans : St.Helens USA]

5. Seismology is the study of _____.

[Ans : earthquake]

III. Circle the odd one

1. crust, magma, core, mantle

[Ans : magma]

2. focus, epicenter, vent, seismic waves

[Ans : vent]

3. Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Koyna, Krakatoa

[Ans : Krakatoa]

4. lava, caldera, silica, crater

[Ans : silica]

5. Stromboli, Helens, Hawaii, Fujiyama

[Ans : Fujiyama]

IV. Match the following

1. Earth quake	- i)	Japanese term
2. Sima	- ii)	Africa
3. Pacific Ring of Fire	- iii)	Sudden movement
4. Tsunami	- iv)	Silica and magnesium
5. Mt. Kenya	- v)	World volcanoes

Ans. 1 – iii, 2 – iv, 3 – v, 4 – i, 5 – ii

V. Consider the following statement and (✓) Tick the appropriate answer.

1. Assertion (A): There structure of the earth may be compared to that of an Apple.
Reason (R): The interior of the earth consists of crust, mantle and core.

- (a) A and R are correct and A explains R
(b) A and R are correct but A does not explain R
(c) A is incorrect but R is correct
(d) Both A and R are incorrect [Ans : (a) A and R are correct and A explains R]



- 2. Assertion (A): The Pacific Ocean includes two thirds of the world's volcanoes. Reason (R): The boundary along the Eastern and Western coast areas of the Pacific Ocean is known as the Pacific Ring of Fire.**
- (a) A and R are correct and A explains R
 (b) A and R are correct but A does not explain R
 (c) A is incorrect but R is correct
 (d) Both A and R are incorrect [Ans : (a) A and R are correct and A explains R]

VI. Answer in a word

- 1. Name the outer most layer of the earth.**

Ans. Crust

- 2. What is SIAL?**

Ans. Silica and Alumina.

- 3. Name the movement of the Earth's lithospheric plates.**

Ans. Tectonic movements

- 4. Give an example of extinct volcano.**

Ans. Mt. Popa of Myanmar

VII. Answer the following briefly:

- 1. What is mantle?**

Ans. The layer of the earth beneath the crust is called the mantle. It is separated from the crust by a boundary called Mohorovicic discontinuity.

- 2. Write note on the core of the earth.**

Ans. The innermost layer of the earth is called the core. It is also known as *barysphere*. It is separated from the mantle by a boundary called *Weichart-Gutenberg discontinuity*. The core is also divided into two parts.

- (i) The outer core, which is rich in iron, is in liquid state.
 (ii) The inner core, composed of Nickel and Ferrous (Nife), is solid in state.

- 3. Define Earthquake.**

Ans. A sudden movement of a portion of the earth's crust which produces a shaking or trembling is known as an *earthquake*.

- 4. What is a Seismograph?**

Ans. The earthquake waves are recorded by an instrument known as *seismograph*.

- 5. What is a volcano?**

Ans. A volcano is a vent or an opening in the earth's crust through which hot magma erupts from deep below the surface. The opening is usually circular in form.

- 6. Name the three types of volcanoes based on shape.**

Ans. On the basis of shape, there are three types of volcanoes. They are:

- (i) Shield volcano
 (ii) Cinder-cone volcano
 (iii) Composite volcano





VIII. Give reason

1. No one has been able to take samples from the interior of the earth

Ans. The innermost layer of the earth is called the core. The central core has very high temperature and pressure. So no one has been able to take samples from the interior of the earth.

2. The Continent crust is less dense than the oceanic crust

Ans. Despite greater thickness, **the continental crust** is less dense than the **oceanic crust** because it is made of both light and dense rock types.

IX. Distinguish between

1. SIAL and SIMA

S.No	SIAL	SIMA
1.	The upper part of the earth's crust.	The lower part of the crust.
2.	Has granite rocks and forms continents.	Continuous zone of denser basaltic rocks forming ocean floor.
3.	Has silica and Alumina referred to as SIAL	Has silica and Magnesium called SIMA

2. Shield volcano and composite volcano

S.No	Shield volcano	Composite volcano
1.	A shield volcano is formed by quiet eruption of lava with a low silica content.	Composite volcanoes are made of alternate layers of lava, cinder and ash.
2.	Eg. Volcanoes of the Hawaii islands	Eg. St. Helens in USA

3. Active volcano and dormant volcano

S.No	Active volcano	Dormant volcano
1.	Active Volcanoes erupt frequently.	Dormant Volcanoes have shown no sign of activity for many years but may become active at any time.
2.	Eg. St. Helens in USA, Pinatubo in Philippines.	Eg. Mt Fujiyama in Japan, Mt. Krakatoa of Indonesia

X. Answer the following questions in detail

1. Write about the effects of an earthquake.

- Ans.**
- (i) Earthquakes may cause changes in the earth's surface. Vibrations often set landslides in mountainous regions.
 - (ii) A greater danger in an earthquake is the falling of buildings.
 - (iii) Fire is another great danger. Underground water system is naturally disturbed by such movements.
 - (iv) An earthquake which originates below or near the sea causes great disturbance in the water.
 - (v) Tsunami, a Japanese term, is the name given to the huge wave caused in the sea by an earthquake.



2. Describe the classification of volcanoes based on the eruptions.

- Ans.**
- (i) Volcanoes are also grouped according to their periodicity of eruptions such as active, dormant and extinct.
 - (ii) These names refer to the state of activity rather than the types of volcanoes
 - (iii) **Active** Volcanoes that erupt frequently are called active volcanoes. Most of the active volcanoes lie in the Pacific Ring of Fire belt which lies along the Pacific coast.
 - (iv) Mt. Stromboli in Mediterranean Sea, St. Helens in USA, Pinatubo in Philippines.
 - (v) **Dormant** volcanoes have shown no sign of activity for many years but they may become active at any time. It is also called Sleeping Volcano
 - (vi) Vesuvius mountain of Italy, Mt Fujiyama in Japan, Mt. Krakatoa of Indonesia are famous examples of this types.
 - (vii) **Extinct** The top of extinct volcanic mountains have been eroded. Mt Popa of Myanmar and Mt. Kilimanjaro and Mt. Kenya of Africa are examples of extinct volcanoes.

3. Name the major zones of volcanic activity and explain any one.

Ans. There are three major zones of volcanic activities in the world. They are:

- (i) The Circum – Pacific belt
- (ii) The Mid continental belt
- (iii) The Mid Atlantic belt

Circum Belt

This is the volcanic zone of the convergent oceanic plate boundary. It includes the volcanoes of the eastern and western coastal areas of Pacific Ocean. This zone is popularly termed as the Pacific Ring of Fire which has been estimated to include two-thirds of the world's volcanoes.

XI. HOTs

1. The earth's interior is very hot. Why?

- Ans.**
- (i) The inner most layer of the earth, called the core has two parts, the outer core and the inner core.
 - (ii) The outer core is rich in iron and is in liquid state.
 - (iii) The inner core is made of Nickel and Ferrous which is in solid state.
 - (iv) The central core has very high temperature and pressure.

2. Are Volcanoes Destructive (or) Constructive?

Ans. Volcanoes are constructive and Destructive.

Constructive effects:

- (i) Volcanoes provide nutrients to the surrounding soil as volcanic ash contains minerals beneficial to plants.
- (ii) Some plateaus and plains are formed due to volcanic eruption.
- (iii) They cool off the earth removing heat from the interior.

Destructive effects:

- (i) They cause earth quakes, fast floods, mud slides and rock falls.
- (ii) Dust and Ash that come out of volcanoes are very harmful to living things.





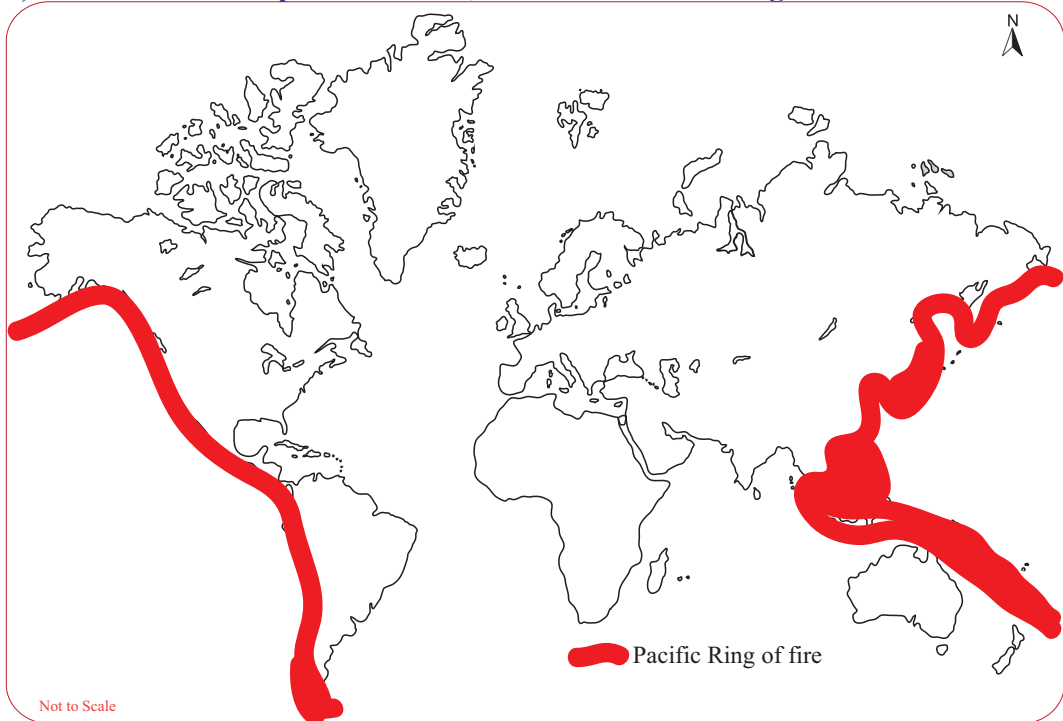
3. How does volcano make on Island?

Ans. Some volcanoes are found under oceans. If an underwater volcano keeps erupting, it can rise above the ocean's surface and thus as Island is formed.

XII. Activity

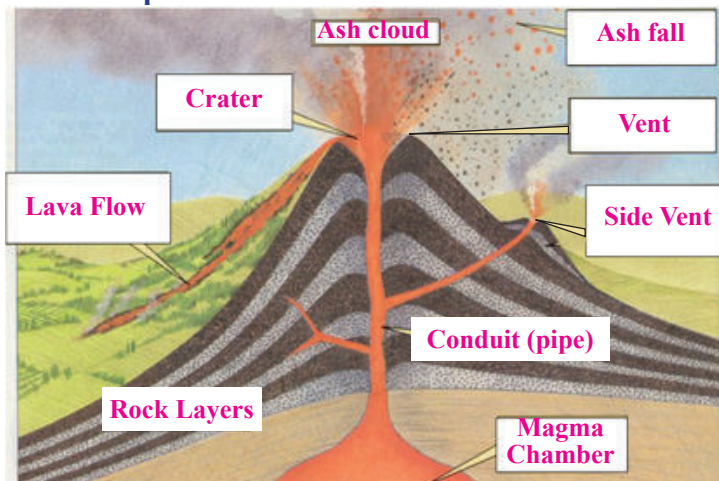
1. 1) On an outline map of the world, mark the Pacific Ring of Fire

Ans.



2. Label the parts of volcano.

Ans.



3. Prepare an album on earthquake and volcanoes.

Ans. Activity to be done by the students themselves

**Puzzle**

1								
				2				
	3							
			4					
5								
6								

Ans.

1	F	O	C	U	S			
					2	P		
					O			
	3	C			P			
	R		4	M	A	G	M	A
	U		A					
5	T	S	U	N	A	M	I	
	T		T					
			L					
6	C	O	R	E				

Across

- Point of origin of Earthquake
- Molten rock under the surface
- Waves triggered by deep ocean earthquake
- Inner layer of the Earth

Down

- Extinct volcano in Europe
- Top layer of the Earth
- Middle layer of Earth

Additional Questions**I. Choose the correct answer:**

- An earth quake of magnitude _____ scale can cause damage from things falling.
 (a) 3.0 (b) 4.0
 (c) 5.0 (d) 2.0 **[Ans : (c) 5.0]**
- In India, the Himalayan region and the _____ valley are prone to earthquakes.
 (a) Ganga - Brahmaputra (b) Yamuna
 (c) Sind (d) Sutlej **[Ans : (a) Ganga-Brahmaputra]**
- If the crater of a volcano is of great size and is shaped like a basin, it is called a _____.
 (a) Vent (b) Crater
 (c) Caldera (d) Magma **[Ans : (c) Caldera]**
- Volcanoes made of cinder and ash and which have sleep slopes are _____.
 (a) Shield (b) Cinder-cone
 (c) Composite (d) Dormant **[Ans : (c) Composite]**



**II. Fill in the Blanks**

1. The scientific study of volcanoes is called _____. [Ans : Volcanology]
2. People who study volcanoes are called _____. [Ans : Volcanologists]
3. Lava flow is affected by _____. [Ans : Viscosity]
4. Barren island is situated in the _____. [Ans : Andaman sea]
5. _____ is known as the light house of Mediterranean sea. [Ans : Stramboli]
6. Iceland, the most active volcanic area is located on the _____. [Ans : Mid-Atlantic ridge]

III. Circle the odd one

1. Active volcano, Dormant volcano, Extinct volcano, Shield volcano [Ans : Shield volcano]
2. Mt. Popa, Mt. Fujiyama, Mt. Kilimanjaro, Mt. Kenya. [Ans : Mt. Fujiyama]
3. Vesuvius, Stromboli, St.Helena, Etna. [Ans : St.Helena]

IV. Match the following

- | | | |
|------------------|--------|-------------|
| 1. Earth | - i) | Trembling |
| 2. Core | - ii) | Andaman |
| 3. Earthquake | - iii) | Light house |
| 4. Barren island | - iv) | Barysphere |
| 5. Stramboli | - v) | Blue planet |
- [Ans : 1 – v, 2 – iv, 3 – i, 4 – ii, 5 – iii]

V. Consider the following statement and Tick the appropriate answer:

1. **Statement 1 : When magma rises slowly to the surface and spreads over a vast area. It is known as fissure eruption**
Statement 2 : The viscosity of lava is determined by the amount of silica and water in magma.
 - (a) 1 is true, 2 is wrong.
 - (b) 1 is wrong, 2 is true.
 - (c) Both the Statements are true.
 - (d) Both the Statements are wrong. [Ans : (c) Both the Statements are true.]
2. **Statement 1 : Many volcanoes of Mexico and Central America are cinder-cone volcanoes.**
Statement 2 : Shield volcano is also called strato volcano.
 - (a) 1 is true, 2 is wrong.
 - (b) 1 is wrong, 2 is true.
 - (c) Both the Statements are true.
 - (d) Both the Statements are wrong. [Ans : (a) 1 is true, 2 is wrong]

Hints: composite volcano is also called strato volcano.

**VI. Answer in a word****1. What is the radius of the earth?****Ans.** 6371 Km.**2. Name the point where the vibrations originate in an earthquake.****Ans.** Focus.**3. What is the point of the earth's surface directly above the focus called?****Ans.** Epicentre.**4. Tsunami when did Indian ocean attack coastal area of Indonesia, India Srilanka and Thailand.****Ans.** 26th December 2004.**VII. Answer the following in Brief.****1. What are endogenic and exogenic forces?****Ans.** The forces which act in the interior of the earth are called as **Endogenic** forces and the forces that work on the surface of the earth are called as **Exogenic** forces.**2. What is explosive eruption?****Ans.** If the magma rises quickly to the surface, lava is thrown high into the atmosphere. Besides lava, ash, steam, gases and pieces of rocks are also thrown out. This type of eruption is known as explosive eruption.**3. Mention any 2 causes of earthquake.****Ans. (i)** The chief cause of earthquake is the sudden slipping of the portion of the earth's crust along fractures or faults.**(ii)** Another cause of earthquake is volcanic activity.**4. What is asthenosphere?****Ans.** The asthenosphere is the part of the mantle that flows and moves the plates of the earth.**VIII. Answer the following questions in detail.****1. Explain three major zones of volcanic activities in the world.****Ans.** There are three major zones of volcanic activities in the world. They are:**1.** The Circum – Pacific belt**2.** The Mid continental belt**3.** The Mid Atlantic belt**1. Circum Belt :** This is the volcanic zone of the convergent oceanic plate boundary. It includes the volcanoes of the eastern and western coastal areas of Pacific Ocean.**2. Mid continental belt:****(i)** This is the volcanic zone of convergent continental plate boundaries that includes the volcanoes of Alpine mountain chains, the Mediterranean Sea and the fault zone of eastern Africa.**(ii)** The important volcanoes are Vesuvius, Stromboli, Etna, Kilimanjaro and Kenya.

**3. Mid Atlantic Belt:**

- (i) This belt represents the divergent boundary of plates located along the mid-Atlantic ridges. Volcanoes of this area are mainly of fissure eruption type.
- (ii) St. Helena and Azores Island are other examples.

2. What are the causes of volcanic activity?**Ans. Causes of Volcanic Activity**

- (i) The temperature increases as the depth increases at the rate of 1°C for every 35 metres.
- (ii) There is also great pressure. At a depth of about 15 km the pressure is about 5 tonnes per cm² of rock.
- (iii) Under these circumstances, the interior of the earth is in a semi-molten state called magma.
- (iv) The magma, under great pressure has the capacity to dissolve great volume of gas; some gases are also combustible.
- (v) This makes volcanic material burst forth through the weak spots in the earth's crust.





UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer : (3 × 1 = 3)

1. If the crater of a volcano is of great size and is shaped like a basin, it is called a _____.
 - (a) Vent
 - (b) Crater
 - (c) Caldera
 - (d) Magma
2. The top of the cone of a volcanic mountain has a depression known as the _____.
 - (a) crater
 - (b) lopith
 - (c) caldera
 - (d) sill
3. _____ belt is known as the “Ring of Fire”.
 - (a) Pacific
 - (b) Atlantic
 - (c) Arctic
 - (d) Antarctic

II. Fill in the blanks : (3 × 1 = 3)

1. People who study volcanoes are called _____.
2. _____ is known as the light house of Mediterranean sea.
3. Seismology is the study of _____.

III. Circle the odd one (2 × 1 = 2)

1. crust, magma, core, mantle
2. lava, caldera, silica, crater

IV. Distinguish between (2 × 2 = 4)

1. SIAL and SIMA
2. Active volcano and dormant volcano

V. Answer in one or two sentences (4 × 2 = 8)

1. What is Mantle?
2. Define Earthquake?
3. What are endogenic and exogenic forces?
4. What is asthenosphere?

VI. Answer the following: (1 × 5 = 5)

1. Describe the classification of volcanoes based on the eruptions.





Answer Key

- I 1) (c) Caldera 2) (a) crater 3) (a) Pacific
- II 1) Volcanologists 2) Stramboli 3) earthquake
- III 1) magma 2) silica
- IV 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 42; Q. No. IX -1
2) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 42; Q. No. IX -3
- V 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 41; Q. No. VII -1
2) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 41; Q. No. VII -3
3) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 47; Q. No. VII -1
4) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 47; Q. No. VII -4
- VI 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 43; Q. No. X-2



Unit 2

Geography

LANDFORMS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

To acquaint ourselves with

- ❑ To know the landforms which are created by river
- ❑ To describe the landforms which are created by glacial action
- ❑ To classify the landforms which are produced by wind action
- ❑ To identify the various landforms about sea wave
- ❑ To compile the landforms which are produced by the work of a river, glacier, wind and sea waves



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ is a deposition of river sediments along the foot-hills.

(a) Plunge pool	(b) Alluvial fan	
(c) Flood plain	(d) Delta	[Ans : (b) Alluvial fan]
2. Courtallam falls is located across the _____ river.

(a) Cauvery	(b) Pennar	
(c) Chittar	(d) Vaigai	[Ans : (c) Chittar]
3. The landform created by glacial deposition is

(a) Cirque	(b) Arete	
(c) Moraine	(d) Tarn lake	[Ans : (c) Moraine]
4. Large deposits of loess are found in

(a) USA	(b) India	
(c) China	(d) Brazil	[Ans : (c) China]
5. _____ are not associated with wave erosion

(a) Cliff	(b) Sea arch	
(c) Stack	(d) Beaches	[Ans : (d) Beaches]

Unit 1

Civics

EQUALITY

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To understand the meaning of Equality
- ❑ To know the importance of Equality
- ❑ To learn the different types of Equality
- ❑ To know the various Articles of our constitution that have guaranteed Equality



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Which one of the following does not come under Equality?

- (a) Non discrimination on the basis of birth, caste, religion, race, colour, gender.
- (b) Right to contest in the election.
- (c) All are treated equal in the eyes of law.
- (d) Showing inequality between rich and poor.

[Ans : (d) Showing inequality between rich and poor.]

2. Which one of the following is comes under political Equality?

- (a) Right to petition the government and criticize public policy.
- (b) Removal of inequality based on race, colour, sex and caste.
- (c) All are equal before the law.
- (d) Prevention of concentration of wealth in the hands of law.

[Ans : (a) Right to petition the government and criticize public policy.]

3. In India, right to vote is given to all the citizens at the age of _____

- (a) 21
- (b) 18
- (c) 25
- (d) 31

[Ans : (b) 18]



4. Inequality created by man on the basis of caste, money, religion etc is called as _____

- (a) Natural inequality (b) Manmade inequality
(c) Economic inequality (d) Gender inequality

[Ans : (b) Manmade inequality]

5. In Switzerland, the right to vote is given to women in the year

- (a) 1981 (b) 1971
(c) 1991 (d) 1961

[Ans : (b) 1971]

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Civil equality implies equality of all before _____. [Ans : Law]

2. The Indian constitution deals about the Right to equality from Article _____ to _____. [Ans : 14, 18]

3. Right to contest in the election is a _____ Right. [Ans : Political]

4. Equality means, absence of _____ privileges. [Ans : Social]

III. Give short answer

1. What is Equality?

- Ans. (i) Equality is ensuring individuals or groups that are not treated differently or less favourably on the basis of specific protected characteristic, including areas of race, gender, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation and age.
(ii) Gender Equality is the equal right of both men and women to have access to opportunities and resources.

2. Why is gender Equality needed?

- Ans. (i) All human beings, both men and women, are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without any limitations.
(ii) Women were not given equal rights

3. What is civil Equality?

- Ans. Civil equality is enjoyment of civil rights by all citizen. Without any discrimination of superior or inferior, the rich or the poor, caste or creed.

IV. Answer in detail

1. Write about the importance of Equality.

- Ans. (i) Equality is a powerful moral and political ideal that has inspired and guided human society for many centuries.
(ii) The concept of equality invokes the idea that all human beings have equal worth regardless of their caste, colour, gender, race or nationality.
(iii) The democratic ideals such as liberty, equality etc are meaningful and effective only when they are implemented with justice.

2. What is political Equality?

- Ans. Political Equality includes
- Right to vote
 - Right to hold public Office
 - Right to criticise the government
- (i) Citizens should have equal opportunity to actively participate in the political life.



- (ii) In India the voting right is given to all the citizens who has attained 18 years of age without any discriminations.
- (iii) Any person who has completed the age of 25 years can contest in the election. Right to criticise the government is also very important right and the people can express their resentment through demonstrations.
- (iv) The value of the vote of the Prime Minister and value of vote of common man in general election is same which denotes political equality.

3. How does the Constitution of India protect the Right to Equality?

- Ans.** (i) The constitution of India has also guaranteed equality to all citizens by providing Articles from 14-18.
- Article 14 – guarantees to all the people equality before law.
 Article 15 – deals with the prohibition of discrimination.
 Article 16 – provides equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment.
 Article 17 – abolishes the practice of untouchability .
 Article 18 - abolishes the titles conferred to citizen.
- (ii) Equality before law and equal protection of law have been further strengthened in the Indian constitution under Article 21.

HOTS :

How can we eliminate inequality at school level?

- Ans.** (i) Students should be given admission in school without any discrimination of superior or inferior. The rich or the poor, caste or creed.
- (ii) The Government has taken several measures to ensure that students from different state of the society get an opportunity to study in private schools too through RTE (Right to Education) Act.
- (iii) Wearing uniform helps to nip off the social and economical discrimination that may arise among students.
- (iv) Students should be encouraged to develop feeling of oneness among themselves.

I. Life skills :

Write the correct answer.

S. No.	Enumeration of Different types of equality	Type of equality
1.	There should not be any discrimination among the citizens on the basis of status, caste, colour, creed and rank, etc.	Social Equality
2.	Equality of all before the law.	Civil Equality
3.	Right to vote, right to hold public office and right to criticize the government.	Political Equality
4.	My ability is not less than men in any aspect.	Gender Equality

Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ in equalities can never be rectified.

- (a) Social
- (b) Civil
- (c) Natural
- (d) Political

[Ans : (c) Natural]





2. _____ is the first country to give right to vote to moment from the very first general election.

- (a) China (b) Pakistan
(c) Sri Lanka (d) India

[Ans : (d) India]

3. _____ means self respect.

- (a) Dignity (b) Ego
(c) Politeness (d) Pride

[Ans : (a) Dignity]

4. _____ can be achieved when people are treated equality.

- (a) Freedom (b) Justice
(c) Education (d) Democracy

[Ans : (b) Justice]

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Rule of law was advocated by ____ the British Legal luminary. [Ans : A.V. Dicey]

2. The very first general election in India was held in the year _____. [Ans : 1952]

3. As of 2017, _____ is the fifth of seventeen sustainable development goals of the United Nations. [Ans : gender equality]

4. _____ and _____ are the pillars of democracy. [Ans : Equality & Justice]

III. Answer the following :

1. What is Social Equality?

- Ans. (i) Social equality means that all citizen are entitled to enjoy equal status in society.
(ii) Without any discrimination of caste, creed, colour and race.

2. What does UNICEF say about Gender Equality?

- Ans. UNICEF says Gender Equality “means that women and men, and girls and boys, enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities and prolictions.

3. What is Equality of opportunity and Education?

- Ans. All the individuals should have similar chances to receive education. They should have similar opportunities to develop their personality.

4. What is human dignity?

- Ans. Dignity means self – respect. Human dignity is the most important human right from which all other fundamental rights derive.

IV. Answer in Detail :

1. How can we promote equality?

- Ans. (i) Treating all fairly
(ii) Creating an inclusive culture
(iii) Ensuring equal access to opportunities
(iv) Enabling to develop full potential
(v) Making laws and policies
(vi) Education.



UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 20

Equality

I. Choose the correct answer :

(5 × 1 = 5)

1. In India, right to vote is given to all the citizens at the age of _____.
 (a) 21 (b) 18
 (c) 25 (d) 31
2. _____ can be achieved when people are treated equality.
 (a) Freedom (b) Justice
 (c) Education (d) Democracy
3. Inequality created by man on the basis of caste, money, religion etc is called In Switzerland, the right to vote is given to women in the year
 (a) 1981 (b) 1971
 (c) 1991 (d) 1961
4. _____ means self respect.
 (a) Dignity (b) Ego
 (c) Politeness (d) Pride
5. _____ in equalities can never be rectified.
 (a) Social (b) Civil
 (c) Natural (d) Political

II. Fill in the blanks :

(4 × 1 = 4)

1. The Indian constitution deals about the Right to equality from Article _____ to _____.
2. Equality means, absence of _____ privileges.
3. As of 2017, _____ is the fifth of seventeen sustainable development goals of the United Nations.
4. _____ and _____ are the pillars of democracy.

III. Answer in one or two sentences

(3 × 2 = 6)

1. Why is gender Equality needed?
2. What is civil Equality?
3. What does UNICEF say about Gender Equality?

IV Answer the following:

(1 × 5 = 5)

1. What is political Equality?





Answer Key

- I 1) (b) 18 2) (b) Justice 3) (b) 1971 4) (a) Dignity 5) (c) Natural
- II 1) 14, 18 2) Social 3) gender equality 4) Equality & Justice
- III 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 72; Q. No. III -2
2) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 72; Q. No. III -3
3) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 74; Q. No. III -2
- IV 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 72; Q. No. IV-2



Unit 1

Economics

PRODUCTION

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

To acquaint ourselves with

- ❑ To know the meaning of production
- ❑ To understand the types of production
- ❑ To know the types of factors of production
- ❑ To understand the characteristics of factors of production



EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Production refers to

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) destruction of utility | (b) creation of utilities |
| (c) exchange value | (d) none of these |

[Ans : (b) creation of utilities]

2. Utilities are in the nature of

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (a) form utility | (b) time utility |
| (c) place utility | (d) all of these |

[Ans : (d) all of these]

3. _____ is carried out by extractive industries.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Secondary production | (b) Primary production |
| (c) Tertiary production | (d) Service production |

[Ans : (b) primary production]

4. Primary factors are

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (a) land, capital | (b) capital, labour |
| (c) land, labour | (d) none of these |

[Ans : (c) land, labour]

5. The entrepreneur is also called

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (a) exchanger | (b) Agent |
| (c) organizer | (d) communicator |

[Ans : (c) organizer]



II. Fill in the Blanks

- _____ means want satisfying power of a product. [Ans : Utility]
- Derived factors are _____ and _____. [Ans : Capital, Organization]
- _____ is a fixed in supply. [Ans : Land]
- _____ is the human input into the production process. [Ans : Labour]
- _____ is the man made physical goods used to produce other goods and services. [Ans : Capital]

III. Match the following

	A		B
1.	Primary production	- (i)	Adamsmith
2.	Time utility	- (ii)	Fishing, mining
3.	Wealth of nation	- (iii)	Entrepreneur
4.	Human capital	- (iv)	Stored for future
5.	Innovator	- (v)	Education, health

Ans. 1 – ii, 2 – iv, 3 – i, 4 – v, 5 – iii.

IV. Give short answer:

1. What is production?

Ans. Production is a process of combining various material inputs and immaterial inputs in order to make something for consumption (the output).

2. What is utility?

Ans. Utility means want satisfying power of a product.

3. Name the types of utility.

Ans. (i) Form utility,
(ii) Time utility and
(iii) Place utility

4. Name the types of production.

Ans. There are three types of production
(i) Primary production
(ii) Secondary Production
(iii) Tertiary or Service Production

5. What are the factors of production?

Ans. The factors of production
(i) Land
(ii) Labour
(iii) Capital
(iv) Organization

6. Define Labour.

Ans. Alfred Marshall defines labour as, 'the use of body or mind, partly or wholly, with a view to secure an income apart from the pleasure derived from the work'.

**7. Define Division of labour.**

Ans. Division of labour means dividing the process of production into distinct and several component processes and assigning each component in the hands of a labour or a set of labourers, who are specialists in that particular process.

8. Write the forms of capital.

- Ans.**
- (i) Physical Capital or Material Resources, **Ex.** Machinery, tools, buildings, etc.
 - (ii) Money capital or Monetary resources, **Ex.** Bank deposits, shares and securities, etc.
 - (iii) Human capital or Human Resources **Ex.** Investments in education, training and health

9. Who is the changing agent of the society?

Ans. The entrepreneur is also called 'Organizer'. In, modern times, an entrepreneur is called 'the changing agent of the society'.

10. Write the three characteristics of entrepreneur.

- Ans.**
- (i) Identifying profitable investible opportunities
 - (ii) Deciding the location of the production unit
 - (iii) Making innovations

V. Give brief answer.**1. Explain the types of production.**

Ans. There are three types of production

1. Primary production
2. Secondary Production
3. Tertiary or Service Production

1. Primary Production:

- (i) Primary production is carried out by 'extractive' industries like agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and oil extraction.
- (ii) These industries are engaged in such activities as extracting the gifts of nature from the earth's surface, from beneath the earth's surface and from the oceans.

2. Secondary Production:

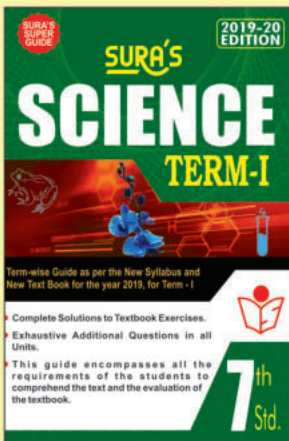
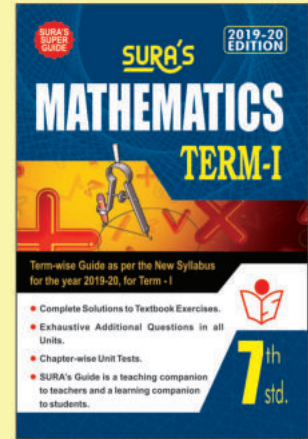
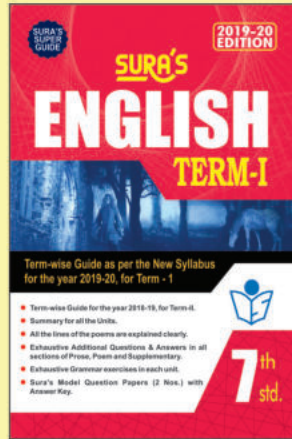
- (i) This includes production in manufacturing industry, turning out semi-finished and finished goods from raw materials and intermediate goods, conversion of flour into bread or iron ore into finished steel.
- (ii) They are described as manufacturing and construction industries.
- (iii) Such as the manufacture of cars, furnishing, clothing and chemicals, as also engineering and building.

3. Tertiary Production

- (i) Industries in the tertiary sector produce all those services which enable the finished goods to be put in the hands of consumers.
- (ii) These services are supplied to the firms in all types of industry and directly to consumers.



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ISBN 978-81-8449-584-3



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Price: ₹90.00