

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH
SA I [2014-2015]

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 _____.
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 Mongols under _____ invaded Transoxianain north-east Iran in 1219.

19. _____ was the leader of Mongols.
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 _____.

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.

CHAPTER 1 ENVIRONMENT

Fill in the blanks:

19. The solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth is _____.

20. The domain of water is referred to as _____.

21. A thin layer of air that surrounds the earth is _____.

22. _____ is a trade in which goods are exchanged without the use of money.

23. _____ is a narrow zone of the earth where land, water and air interact with each other to support life.

24. The world of non-living elements are called _____.

25. The world of living organisms are called _____.

26. _____ is our basic life support system.

27. The place, people, things and nature that surround any living organisms is called _____.

28. _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____ comprise the natural environment.

29. _____ is made up of rocks and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil.

30. _____ are found over the continents and also on the ocean floors.

31. _____ is also a source of mineral wealth.

32. The _____ of the earth holds the atmosphere around it.

33. _____ means neighbourhood.

34. Plants and animal kingdom together makes _____.

35. On _____ every year World Environment Day is celebrated.