

International Indian school Buraidah

Social Science Worksheet-2 (2026-27) (Ch-3 to 7)

Name:_____.

Class: 7

Sec: ()

Fill in the blanks

1. **Humidity** is the moisture or water vapour present in the air.
2. **Meteorologists** collect and study weather data to predict future conditions.
3. An **anemometer** is the simplest tool to measure wind speed and direction
4. **Weather Forecast** is a prediction or guess about what the weather will be like.
5. The **Ganga** River is known as the lifeline of northern India.
6. The Western Ghats run parallel to the **western** coast of India.
7. The desert located in India is called the **Thar Desert**.
8. The Himalayas block the cold winds coming from **Central Asia**.
9. The Himalayas prevent cold winds from entering **India**.
10. Mumbai experiences a **moderate** climate due to its proximity to the sea.
11. The Thar Desert remains hot and dry due to lack of **moisture**.
12. The government in which the king or queen has total power is called an **absolute** monarchy.
13. . The part of the government that makes laws is called the **legislature**.
14. The **judicial** function of government ensures that the laws are followed and justice is provided.
15. The government in which a small group of people control the country is called **Oligarchy**.
16. The people who drafted the Constitution formed the **Constituent Assembly**.
17. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the chairman of the **Drafting Committee**.
- 18.

B. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. The highest mountain range in India is:

a. Aravalli Range. b. Vindhya Range. **c. Himalayas.** d. Western Ghats

2. The Ganges River originates from the:

a. Yamunotri Glacier. **b. Gangotri Glacier.** .c. Siachen Glacier. d. Satopanth Glacier

3. Which sea lies to the east of india?

a. Arabian sea. b. Red sea. c. Caribbean sea. **d. Bay of Bengal**

4. A sudden bad event like a flood or earthquake is called

a. altitude. b. atmosphere **c. disaster**

5. A machine that measures weather automatically

a. Wind vane. **b. Automated Weather Station (AWS)** c. Rain gauge

6. A very strong wind and rain storm is called

a. Cyclone b. Earth quake. c. flood

7. The Constitution of India was drafted by

a) Parliament. **b) Constituent Assembly.** (c) Supreme Court. d) President

8. Who issues currency in India today?

(a) Government of India. (b) Supreme Court

(c) Ministry of Finance. **(d) Reserve Bank of India**

9. What is "minting"?

(a) Printing of currency notes. **(b) Manufacturing of coins.**

(c) Importing goods. **(d) Recycling waste**

10. Which government body in India ensures food quality and safety?

(a) ISI. (b) AGMARK. **(c) FSSAI.** (d) BEE

11. Which of the following is NOT a type of market?

(a) Physical Market. (b) Virtual Market.

(c) Non-Competitive Market. (d) Wholesale Market

12. The price of a product in a market is primarily determined by:

- (a) Government policies. **(b) Supply and Demand**
(c) Advertising strategies. (d) Consumer complaints

13. Which factor has the most direct influence on the temperature of a place?

- (a) Altitude. **(b) Latitude.** (c) Proximity to the ocean. (d) Atmospheric pressure

14. Which area in India has a tropical wet climate?

- (a) Western Ghats.** (b) Northern Plains. (c) Thar Desert. (d) Ladakh

15. In which form of government are citizens governed by religious leaders?

- (a) Democracy. **(b) Theocracy.** (c) Monarchy. (d) Dictatorship

Answer the following:

1. Why is the southern part of India referred to as a peninsular plateau?
2. What do you think India might have looked like if the Himalayas did not exist?
3. What instrument is used to measure the direction and speed of wind?
4. How can we measure and monitor the weather around us?
5. 3. How do weather predictions help us prepare for events like heavy rain, storms, drought and heat waves?
6. How can understanding the climate help us to prepare for natural disasters?
7. What is the difference between weather and climate?
8. What are possible hurdles in a democracy in achieving its values and ideals?
How can they be overcome?
9. Do you think democratic government is better than other forms of government?
Why?
10. How did the barter system work, and what commodities were used?
11. What were limitations of barter system?
12. What role does the government play in markets?
13. How can consumers assess the quality of goods and services they purchase?
14. What are Directive Principles of State Policy? How are they different from Fundamental Rights?
15. Explain the features of the Indian Constitution.