

New Era Public SchoolClass: 7<sup>th</sup>Subject: S.S.TSolved Assignment of Term - ILesson no: 4The Mughal  
Empire [1526 - 1857]Q. 2: Key words on page 52.3. State whether the following statements  
are True or False: [Pg 53]

- |          |          |          |         |
|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. False | 2. False | 3. False | 4. True |
| 5. False | 6. False | 7. False | 8. True |
| 9. True. |          |          |         |

4. Who am I?a: Sher Shah Surib: Balurc: Aurangzebd: Bahadur Shah Zaffere: Shah JahanA: Answer the following questions:

3. Sher Shah Suri ruled for about five years. He divided the government into several departments, each under the charge of a minister. His reforms in civil and military administration were remarkable. These were based on the reforms of Alauddin Khilji and were later developed by Akbar. Sher Shah introduced a variety of



silver coins. He is credited with building the first united India which was consolidated by Akbar.

Shah Shah was tolerant towards Hindus and kept politics and religion separate.

3. After the death of Shah Shah Suri Islam Shah, his younger son succeeded him in 1545. He paid the army in cash and resumed all jagirs after paying the cost to their owners. He was a suspicious type of person who made the nobles his enemy. They distanced themselves from him and he could not run his administration effectively. After Islam Shah and his son Firuz's death, Humayan captured Delhi and Agra in 1555, thus ending the Afghan empire of the Suris.

4. Yes, this statement is correct. Nur Jahan was the real centre of power during Jahangir's reign. Jahangir used to consult her about political and administrative matters. After the loss of Gandahar, Jahangir fell ill; Nur Jahan took the reins of the government in her own hands. She issued royal orders under her own name and stamp. Even the coins were issued jointly in the names of Jahangir and Nur Jahan. She became very powerful during the last days of Jahangir.



However after his death in 1627, she quit active political life and prince Khurram assumed power.

5. The three land revenue systems introduced by Todar Mal are as under:

1. Ikhallaksha or Crop division:- Under this system a share of crop was taken by the State.

2. Balit or Regulation system:- This included the measurement of land and assessment of tax. Land was graded under this system according to its fertility.

3. Nasag or Estimate: Assessment of yield on the basis of past records. In 1580, a system called 'dahsala' was introduced under which the average produce and the average price over the last ten (dah) years were calculated. The revenue for the year was calculated on the basis of this average. One-third of this average was the State's share. It could be paid in either cash or kind.

B: Answer the following questions in brief:

1. The system was introduced by Akbar in 1595-96 after abolishing the jagirdari system. Zat and sawar were the ranks allotted to the nobles. Zat indicated the nobles' personal status and sawar the number of troops he possessed.



There were mansabdaras with 500 troops and below, Amirs with 500-2500, and Amir-i-Umda with 2500 and above. 'Mansab' was not a hereditary system. On the death of the noble, the mansab reverted to the King.

2. Akbar built an Ibadat Khana (a prayer hall) at Fatehpur Sikri. He used to hold assemblies of eminent scholars from all religions and had discussions with them. He took the good tenets of various religions and introduced a new code of moral conduct named 'Din-i-Ilahi' meaning the religion of one God.

3. Akbar had nine eminent persons at his court whom he called 'Navratnas' or nine jewels. They were Todarmal, Abul Fazl, Faizi, Birbal, Jansen, Abdur-Rehman Khani Khanan, Hamim Humam, Mullah do Piyaya and Man Singh.

5. The last Mughal emperor was Bahadur Shah II. He ruled only within the walls of Red Fort in Delhi. After the revolt of 1857, he was arrested by the British and deported to Rangoon, Burma (modern day Myanmar) where he died in 1862 and thus ended the Mughal rule in India.



C: Tick the correct option:

- i. Baluwa                      ii. Bahadur Shah Zafar  
iii. Sher Shah                iv. Shah Jahan            v. 1558.

D: Match the following:

- = 5, 3, 2, 1, 4

E: Fill in the blanks:

- i. Baluwa    ii. Sher Shah Suri    iii. Din-i-Ilahi  
iv. nephew    v. Hemu            vi. Jahangir  
vii. Mumtaz Mahal    viii. revenue system.

Lesson no: 5

Topic:- Architecture In Medieval India.

Q: Key words on page 60.

A: Answer the following questions:

Ans 1: The beautiful temples of Khajuraho, Kanchipuram, Tanjore, Bhubaneswar, Puri and Konark were built during the rule of the Pratiharas. They built temples in the 'Nagara' style. This was the style of temple architecture that was common in North India. The Sun temple at Konark is among largest and the most splendid temples of India. Mount Abu in Rajasthan is famous for the group of Jain temples, the Dilwara temples, built with pearl-white marble. Another



great example of architecture is the group of hundred temples at Anhilwara in Gujarat. The Khajuraho temples in Madhya Pradesh are known for their carvings and sculpture; they are also a good example of nagara style of architecture.

2. Qutub-i-Din Aibak started the construction of Qutub Minar and was later completed by Iltutmish. He also constructed the Qunwat-ul-Islam Mosque. Ahauddin Khilji built many forts, tanks and palaces. He also built the palace named Nagaur Saur. The city of Jahan Panah was built by Muhammad-bin Tughluq. The sultan built many mosques, palaces, monuments, tombs and bridges. The other important buildings of Sultanate period are Jamatkhana Masjid near Qutub Minar, Alala Deri Masjid at Jaunpur, Adina Masjid, Chota Sona Masjid, Bawa Sona Masjid and Qadam Rasool (all in Bengal), Jamia Masjid, Jahaz Mahal etc.

3. Some of the buildings built by Shah Jahan at Agra are Moti Masjid (only mosque made of marble), Khas Mahal, Nusamman Buij. He laid the foundation of Shahjahanabad in



Delhi in 1637 where he built Red Fort and Takht-i-Jawos (Peacock Throne) in 1639. The most richly ornamented buildings in Red Fort were the Diwan-e-Khas and Rang Mahal. The other important buildings of Red Fort include:

i: Diwan-i-Am.

ii: Shah Burj, where the King appeared before his subjects for Tharokha Darshan.

iii: Rang Mahal, the palace of royal women.

4: Akbar built the fort at Agra, Humayun's Tomb in Delhi and a new city at Fatehpur Sikri. The Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri built during Akbar's reign shows the glory of Mughal architecture.

Jahangir built Akbar's tomb at Sikandra (Agra) and the fort and Shahi Masjid at Lahore, (Pakistan).

5: Pallavas kings built the large rock-cut temples at Mahabalipuram and the Kailashnath temple at Kanchi. The Chalukyas built a number of temples in Aihole in seventh century C.E. The rock-cut Rathas of Pallavas stand as great specimen of artistic genius. It is believed that the caves of Ajanta, the rock-cut temples of Ellora and Elephanta were built by the Chalukyas. The Chola rulers built many temples. They



adopted the Dravidian style of architecture.

B: Answer the following questions in brief:

1: The Sun Temple at Konark is among the largest and the most splendid temples of India. It has been declared a world heritage site by UNESCO. It is built in the 'Nagara' style and is a masterpiece of Odisha's medieval architecture.

2: Minaret means tall, slim tower usually tapering in shape.

3: The base or platform on which a building or monument rests is known as Plinth. The plinths of buildings in Malwa were lofty and coloured tiles were used on walls and domes.

4: Dome means large, semi-circular roof.

C: Tick the correct option:

i: Shah Jahan      ii: Shah Jahan

iii: 25      iv: Mahabalipuram

v: The Sun Temple      vi: Aurangabad.

D: True or False:

i: False

ii: True

iii: True

iv: False

v: False

vi: True



E: Fill in the blanks:

i: garden palaces

ii: Akbar

iii: Shah Jahan

iv: Red Fort.

Civics

Lesson no: 03

Topic: State Government

Q: Key words on page 226.

A: Answer the following questions:

1: A state can be called a miniature of the central government. For example, the Union Legislature has two houses, the Lower House or the Lok Sabha and the Upper House or the Rajya Sabha. A State also has two houses of legislature. The Lower House is known as the Vidhan Sabha or Legislative Assembly and the Upper House is the Vidhan Parishad or Legislative Council. The highest court in the Union government is the Supreme Court (Judiciary) and in the State it is High Court. The chief minister heads the council of ministers in the states just as the Prime Minister is the head of the Union council of Ministers. There is a <sup>state</sup> public service commission whereas the centre has a Union Public Service Commission.



2. Legislative Assembly: This is the powerful part of the legislature of a state. It has the following functions:

i: It can make laws on any subject provided in the state list. It can also make laws on any subject provided in the concurrent list, provided these are not contrary to the laws made by the Parliament.

ii: It has control over the council of ministers. The ministry is collectively answerable to the Legislative assembly. It can pass a vote of no-confidence against the ministry.

iii: It controls the finances of the State. The Money Bills can originate in Assembly only.

iv: It takes part in the election of the President of the country.

3. The following are the powers and functions of the Chief Minister:

i: Ministry Formation: - The chief minister has the choice of selecting his team of ministers. The chief minister also has the power to assign various departments to the ministers.

ii: Removal of Ministers: - The chief minister can dismiss a minister, though not directly. He recommends to the governor the dismissal of a particular minister.



iii: Presides over Cabinet: The chief minister is the chairman of the council of ministers and presides over the chief minister's cabinet meetings.

iv: Co-ordinates Working of departments: The chief minister supervises the ministers' performance in their departments. He co-ordinates among various ministers for the smooth implementation of government policy.

5: The council of ministers performs the following functions:

i: Policy Formation: → The council of ministers (cabinet) formulates the policy of the government. The cabinet takes decision on all major issues such as public health, relief to the needy, water storage.

ii: Administration: → The cabinet implements the laws made by the legislature. The administration of all the State departments is run by the ministers.

iii: Appointments: - The appointments are made in the name of the governor by the council of ministers.

iv: Control Over the Exchequer: The state budget is prepared and presented in the State legislature by the finance minister. The ministers are responsible for the allocation of funds to various departments.



V: Executive of Laws: The council of ministers executes the central laws made by the Parliament.

7: Jammu & Kashmir is the only state which has its own constitution. Important provision of the constitution of Jammu and Kashmir is that the permanent residents of Jammu & Kashmir enjoy all the rights which are guaranteed to the country in the constitution but nobody from outside the state can purchase property in the state.

B: Tick the correct option:

- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| <u>1:</u> Both i and ii   | <u>2:</u> President of India |
| <u>3:</u> Jammu & Kashmir | <u>4:</u> Anglo-Indian       |
| <u>5:</u> 29 and 7.       |                              |

D: Match the following:  
5, 4, 1, 2, 3.

E: Fill in the blanks:

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| <u>1:</u> Assam, Meghalay, Tripura & Mizoram. |                         |
| <u>2:</u> miniature                           | <u>3:</u> Bicameral     |
| <u>4:</u> Unicameral                          | <u>5:</u> Vidhan Sabha. |



Geography      Lesson no: 4  
Topic: Weather & Climate

A: Answer the following Questions:

1: Weather refers to the atmospheric conditions at a given time. There are seven variables that meteorologists measure to describe the weather, temperature, humidity, air pressure, wind speed and direction, cloud cover and precipitation. These variables or elements keep changing. Climate refers to the average weather condition of a given area for a long period of time, usually 30 to 40 years. Thus the climate remains the same, one year after another.

2: Temperature refers to the degree of heat in the atmosphere of a place. Temperature of a place is greatly affected by latitude or the distance from the equator. The nearer a place is to the equator, the higher the temperature and the further the place, the lower the temperature. Temperature is measured with an instrument called thermometer. Thermometers contain a liquid such as mercury in a small reservoir at the bottom of a narrow tube. When the liquid absorbs energy from



from its surroundings, it expands upward into the tube. This indicates an increase in temperature. When the liquid cools, it contracts and registers a lower temperature.

3: Humidity refers to the amount of water vapour (or moisture) present in the air at a particular time. The humidity of a place is measured with the help of instrument called hygrometer.

4: Global warming is one of the changes in the climate, caused by man's introduction and continual use of carbon dioxide, as well as other gases called green house gases into the atmosphere. Human activities add methane and carbon dioxide to the atmosphere, through burning fossil fuels and various agricultural activities. The carbon dioxide content of atmosphere plays a dominant role in causing worldwide climatic change. The carbon dioxide gas absorbs the radiation that leaves the Earth; this is radiated back to the surface of the Earth bringing climatic changes in the lower layer of the atmosphere, which is the lifeline of all living organisms.



5: Temperature, humidity, air pressure, wind speed and direction, cloud cover and precipitation influences the weather of a place. The world is divided into 5 climatic zones, these are:

1. Moist tropical climates.
2. Dry climates.
3. Humid middle latitude climates.
4. Continental climates.
5. Cold climates.

Q: Distinguish between:

1. Convection and conduction:

<u>Conduction</u>	<u>Convection</u>
1. The transfer of heat from a hot object to a less hot object when they are in contact is called conduction of heat.	1. The process by which heat is transmitted in liquids and gases by the actual movement of molecules is called convection.
2. It is the transfer and distribution of heat energy from atom to atom with in a substance.	2. It is the movement of the particles of gases and liquids away from a heat source to form currents.

2. Radiation and Advection:



Radiation

1. Radiation heat transfer is concerned with the exchange of thermal radiation energy between two or more bodies.

2. No medium needs to exist between two bodies for the heat transfer to take place.

Advection:

1. It is the transportation of heat by the movement of winds.

2. The term advection refers to the transport of something from one region to another.

Q: Keywords on page 130

B: Tick the correct option:

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Both i and ii  | 2. Meteorology. |
| 3. Anders Celsius | 4. Hygrometer   |
| 5. Humidity.      |                 |

C: Match the following:

5, 1, 3, 2, 4

F: Fill in the blanks:

1. Meteorology      2. Weather      3. Thermometer  
 4. Celsius and Fahrenheit.  
 5. Weather station      6. Humidity.



Lesson no: 5

Topic: Air Pressure and Wind

Q: Key words on page 148 & 149.

A: Answer the following Questions:

2: Air pressure is the force exerted on us by the weight of tiny particles of air (air molecules). Although air molecules are invisible, they still have weight and take up space. Since there is a lot of 'empty' space between air molecules, air can be compressed to fit in a small volume. When it is compressed, air is said to be under 'high pressure'.

Barometer and Aneroid Barometer are the instruments used for the measurement of air pressure.

3: The word 'monsoon' originates from the Arabic *mausim*, meaning season. It was first used to describe the winds in the Arabian Sea. These winds have a great impact on the climate of India. They change their direction after every six months.

4: A cyclone is a small, low-pressure system with blowing anti-clockwise in the northern hemisphere and clockwise



in the Southern hemisphere. The winds in a cyclone are inward spiralling. On the basis of the area of their origin, cyclones are classified into temperate and tropical cyclones. Some of the devastating cyclones of the Indian Subcontinent.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Damages</u>
1. 07.10.1737	India (Bengal)	20,000 ships destroyed
2. Nov. 1839	India (Coinga)	3,00,000 people drowned
3. 31.10.1876	India (Bakerganj)	1,00,000 people died
4. 29.09.1971	India (Odisha)	10,000 died
5. 29.10.1999	India (Odisha)	9500 died

5: Sea Breeze: During the day, the land warms up faster than the sea. The air above the ground is hot, the air above the water is cool. The hot air above the land rises and the cold air above the sea moves to take its place. This causes a wind to blow from the sea towards the land, that is a sea breeze.

The Land Breeze: At night, the situation is reversed. The land cools down faster than the sea so the air above the ground is cooler than the air above the water. The hot air above the water rises, the cool air from the land rushes in; that is a



land breeze. [Diagram on page 146]

6: Tertiary Winds: These winds blow for short periods of time. Most local winds develop because of systems with low pressure centres. They have local names.

1. Loo blows in the northern plains during the months of May and June. It is a very hot, dry and dusty wind.

2. Chinook blows on the eastern side of the rocky mountains in North America. This wind is so warm and dry that under its influence snow melts rapidly.

7: The main pressure belts found on the surface of the earth are discussed below:

1. Equatorial Low Pressure Belt: → Along the equator, within  $15^\circ$  North and South of it, is the equatorial low pressure belt. The region around the equator is generally the hottest. Therefore, the air in this region heats up, expands and becomes lighter.

2. Subtropical High Pressure Belts: - Subtropical high pressure belts lie between subtropical latitudes  $30^\circ$  and  $35^\circ$  both North and South, characterized by light winds and hot, dry weather.



3. Sub. Polar Low Pressure Belts: Belts of low pressure are located between  $60^{\circ}$  and  $65^{\circ}$  latitude. In the northern hemisphere, this belt consists of the Aleutian low and the Icelandic low; In the southern hemisphere, it is supposed to exist around the periphery of the Antarctic continent.

4. Polar High Pressure Belts: Around the North and the South poles, the air is so cold and heavy that it is unable to leave the surface. This weight of the cold air creates a high pressure belt over the poles. These high pressure belts are called polar high pressure belts.

C: Distinguish between:

1. Trade winds and Permanent winds:

<u>Trade winds</u>	<u>Permanent winds</u>
1. Trade winds are caused by hot air rising at the Equator and the consequent movement of air from the north and the south to take its place.	1. These are also known as primary winds. Local winds are caused by local changes in temperature.



2. The winds are deflected towards the west because of the Earth's west-to-east rotation.

2. Similar air movements can occur on a world wide scale due to world-wide variations in temperature.

2. Loo and Foehn:

### Loo

1. Loo blows in the northern plains during the months of May & June.

2. It is a very hot, dry and dusty wind.

### Foehn

1. Foehn blows across the Alps during the winter season.

2. Being warm and dry, it helps in the ripening of grapes in France.

B: Tick the correct option.

- |                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Anemometer            | 2. Anemometer     |
| 3. Northern plain region | 4. Both i and ii. |

D: Define the following concepts.

1. Atmospheric pressure: The force exerted by the atmosphere's weight on a surface of unit area.

2. Barometer: An instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure.



3. Anemometer: An instrument for measuring the force of wind.

E. True or False:

1. False      2. False      3. True

4. True      5. False      6. False      7. True

8. True.

F. Fill in the blanks:

1. low      2. Torricelli      3. Wind

4. temperature      5. equator & movement

6. Variable winds.