

**CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA**  
**CLASS-7**  
**SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**3<sup>rd</sup> Term Syllabus 2020**

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**Chapter:** 10,11,16,22 and 23.

**Unit-I (History)**

**CHAPTER 10**  
**THE NORTH EAST REGION OF INDIA**

**EXERCISE**

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Nagaland, the 16<sup>th</sup> State of the Indian Union, was formed on 1<sup>st</sup> December 1963.
2. The total length of roads in Nagaland is 9,860 Km.
3. Dimapur is the only place in the state from where air and train services are available.
4. Nagaland is basically a land of agriculture.
5. Nagaland has always been touted as the 'Land of Festivals'.

**B. Answer in a word.**

**1. What is the total length of roads in Nagaland?**

Ans. The total length of roads in Nagaland is 9,860 km.

**2. What is known as Jhum?**

Ans. The land use pattern of slash and burn cultivation locally is known as Jhum.

**3. How many hectares of area are covered under irrigation?**

Ans. 93, 231, 43 hectares of area are covered under irrigation.

**4. Which is the highest peak in Nagaland?**

Ans. Saramati is the highest peak in Nagaland.

**5. Where do the Naga people belonging to the Indo- Mongoloid group live?**

Ans. The Naga people belonging to the Indo- Mongoloid group live in the contiguous area of the North Eastern hills of India and the upper portion of Western Myanmar.

**C. Answer in brief.**

**1. Nagaland is basically a land of agriculture. Explain.**

Ans. Nagaland is basically a land of agriculture. About 70 per cent of the population depends on agriculture. The contribution of the agricultural sector in the state is very significant. Rice is the staple food. It occupies about 70 per cent of the total area under cultivation and constitutes about 75 per cent of the total food production in the state. The major land use pattern is slash and burn cultivation locally known as Jhum.

**2. What is the primary focus of the Hornbill Festival?**

Ans. The primary focus of the Hornbill Festival is to bring all the tribes of Nagaland on to one platform and create a sense of unity among the different tribes, and also to resurrect some of the culture and tradition that is dying a slow death.

**3. Music is an integral part of Naga culture. Explain.**

Ans. Music is an integral part of Naga culture and the Rock Contest held as part of the festival is a huge draw. The contest, held by the Music Task Force set up by the Government to promote music in the state, is one of the biggest of its kind in the country.

#### **4. Nagas are known as fierce fighters. Explain.**

Ans. Nagas are known as fierce fighters. The Naga regiment in the Indian army is fearless and dreaded by all. In fact, two generations ago they were headhunters. They believed that the human soul lived in the nape of the neck and beheading would set it free. The trophies (heads) were hoarded in the men's community house called 'Morung'.

## **CHAPTER 11 ANCIENT ASSAM**

### **EXERCISE**

#### **A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Ancient Assam was known as Pragjyotisha in early times and as in later times.
2. The name Pragjyotisha is most probably derived from the term Prag-jyotish, meaning the eastern light.
3. The three Ruling Dynasties of Ancient Assam were Varmana, Mlechchha and Pala.
4. The historical account of Assam begins with the establishment of Varman dynasty by Pushyavarman in the Kamrupa kingdom.
5. Bhaskaravarman was the greatest king of Varman dynasty who made Kamarupa, a power to be reckoned with.
6. At Bhaskaravarman's death an anarchical situation arose, taking advantage of which a non-Aryan chief named Salastambha usurped the throne.
7. As the descendants of the founder Brahmapala had names ending pala, the dynasty came to known as 'pala house'.

#### **B. Answer the following questions briefly.**

##### **1. Where do we find the earliest mention of the city of Pragjyotisha?**

Ans. The earliest mention of the city of Pragjyotisha is found in the Ramayana and Mahabharata.

##### **2. What were the places Ancient Kamarupa included roughly?**

Ans. The places Kamarupa included roughly were the Brahmaputra River Valley, Bhutan, the Rangpur region (now in Bangladesh), and Koch Bihar in West Bengal.

##### **3. What were the main three dynasties ruling the ancient Assam?**

Ans. The main three dynasties ruling the ancient Assam were:

- (i) The Varmana
- (ii) The Mlechchha and
- (iii) The Pala.

##### **4. Who established the Varman dynasty?**

Ans. Pushyavarman in the Kamrupa kingdom established the Varman dynasty

##### **5. Write the name of the Chinese pilgrim who visited Bhaskaravarman?**

Ans. Hiuen-Tsang was the Chinese pilgrim who visited Bhaskaravarman.

##### **6. Who started the Mlechchha dynasty?**

Ans. Salastambha started the Mlechchha dynasty.

##### **7. Who was the last king of Mlechchha dynasty leaving behind no heir?**

Ans. Tyagasingha was the last king of Mlechchha dynasty leaving behind no heir.

### **C. Answer the following questions in detail.**

#### **1. How Bhaskaravarman, the greatest king of this dynasty made Kamarupa a power to be reckoned with?**

Ans. Bhaskaravarman, the greatest king of this dynasty made Kamarupa a power to be reckoned with whose alliance was welcomed by a monarch of Harsha's fame, the last great monarch of an ancient Northern India. The religious assemblies held at Prayag and Kanauj by Harsha, Bhaskara was shown special honour in the presence of all the kings assembled there. Bhaskara became the supreme lord of Eastern India extending his sway as far as Nalanda. He has also brought under his control Sylhet and Tripura including south-east Bengal. He made Kamarupa a noted centre of learning attracting students from outside.

#### **2. Who were the Mlechchha kings? How did it begin?**

Ans. The Mlechha (or Mlechchha) kings were local natives of long standing, pre-dating many of the later arrivals, including any Indo-Europeans (Aryans) in the region. They emerged as kings at roughly the same time as the Kamata kingdom in Assam.

It began after the death of Bhaskaravarman an anarchical situation arose; taking advantage of which a non-Aryan Chief named Salestambha usurped the throne.

#### **3. Who established the Pala dynasty? How did it come to an end?**

Ans. Brahmapala established the Pala dynasty.

Pala dynasty came to an end when Kamarupa was conquered by the Gauda King Ramapala.

## **Unit-II (Geography)**

## **CHAPTER 16 HUMIDITY AND PRECIPITATION**

### **EXERCISE**

#### **A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. The total weight of moisture content per volume of air at a definite temperature is called absolute humidity.
2. The high altitude detached clouds having fibrous (chain-like) or silk appearance are called cirrus clouds.
3. Cirro-cumulus are white coloured clouds having patches of small white flakes or small globules which are arranged in distinct groups.
4. Stratus clouds are dense, low lying fog-like clouds of dark gray colour, but are seldom close to the ground surface.
5. Nimbo-stratus clouds are low clouds of dark colour, very close to the ground surface.

#### **B. Answer the following.**

##### **1. Distinguish between absolute humidity and relative humidity.**

Ans. The total weight of moisture content per volume of air at a definite temperature is called absolute humidity, whereas relative humidity is a ratio of the amount of water vapour actually present in the air having definite volume and temperature, to the maximum amount the air can hold.

##### **2. How does temperature affect humidity?**

Ans. The amount of water vapour air can hold depends on its temperature. The colder it becomes, the less water the air can hold. Humidity capacity of air is directly proportional to the temperature, i.e., higher the temperature, higher the humidity capacity of the air.

##### **3. What are the different forms of condensation?**

Ans. The different forms of condensation are:

- (i) Dew.
- (ii) Frost.
- (iii) Fog and
- (iv) Mist.

#### 4. How can we classify rainfall?

Ans. We can classify rainfall in the following ways:

##### (i) **Conventional Rainfall:**

It occurs due to thermal convection currents caused by the insolation heating of ground surface. It occurs when the warm and moist air rises due to convection. When this reaches a certain height it becomes saturated which cause heavy rainfall.

##### (ii) **Orographic Rainfall:**

When warm and moist air is obstructed by any hill or plateau, it starts ascending along the slope of the hill or plateau and gets cooled. As a result, it gets saturated and the process of condensation starts. But, as the wind starts descending along the slope on opposite side, it becomes warm and dry and due to decreased humidity a little rainfall occurs.

##### (iii) **Cyclonic or Frontal Rainfall:**

Cyclonic rainfall is caused due to ascending of moist air and adiabatic cooling caused by convergence of two extensive air masses of entirely different physical properties.

#### 5. What are the three classification of clouds?

Ans. The three classification of clouds are:

##### 1. **High Clouds (Height 6000-12000m)**

(a) **Cirrus clouds:** The high altitude detached clouds having fibrous (chain-like) or silk; appearance are called cirrus clouds. These clouds are indicative of cyclones.

(b) **Cirro-cumulus:** These are white coloured clouds having patches of small white flakes or small globules which are arranged in distinct groups.

(c) **Cirro-stratus clouds:** These clouds are generally white in colour and spread in the sky like milky thin sheets. They indicate the arrival of a cyclone.

##### 2. **Middle clouds (Height 2000-6000m)**

(a) **Alto-clouds:** These are thin sheets of grey or blue clouds having fibrous or uniform appearance.

(b) **Alto-cumulus clouds:** These clouds are characterized by white and grey wavy layers or globular forms and are called as 'sheep clouds', or 'wool pack clouds'.

##### 3. **Low clouds (Height up to 2000m)**

(a) **Stratus clouds:** These are dense, low lying fog-like clouds of dark grey colour, but are seldom close to the ground surface.

(b) **Nimbo-stratus clouds:** These are low clouds of dark colour, very close to the ground surface.

## Unit-III (Civics)

## CHAPTER 22 THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN INDIA

### EXERCISE

#### A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Women in India constitute nearly 50 per cent of its population.
2. After Independence the Constitution of India gave equal rights to men and women in all walks of life.
3. The year 1995 was declared as the International Year for Women throughout the world.
4. Muslim women in many parts of India are expected to wear a burkha.
5. Gender-based inequality can often turn fatal.

**B. Answer the following.****1. What is gender?**

Ans. The way each society perceives what a man is, and what a woman is, and what their different roles and responsibilities are, is called gender.

**2. Write the note on the role of gender in the family.**

Ans. Boys and girls are treated differently within most Indian families. Boys are pardoned the most mischievous of antics on the ground that 'boys will be boys'. Girls are expected to be more submissive and obedient.

Girls are expected to help out with the housework, while boys are expected to run errands for the family, like going to the local grocery shop. The birth of a son is greeted with great joy, while the birth of a girl is seen as something to be sorry about. Investing in a boy's future made sense, as parents felt that later the son would become the bread- winner of the family and would support them in their old age.

**3. What is discrimination?**

Ans. Discrimination is the denial of basic human rights to women, the preference of sons over daughters and the use of physical violence against women.

**4. How are women in India expected to behave in public places?**

Ans. Women in India are expected to dress and conduct themselves with decorum in public, and not draw attention to themselves in any way. Women in many parts of India are expected to wear a burkha or cover their heads with a scarf, when they step out of their houses.

**5. How does gender contribute to inequality and discrimination?**

Ans. Female children are often neglected. They receive smaller quantities of less nutritious food and less medical care, and are removed from school. Gender-based inequality often turns fatal. In many parts of India, female infanticide (the killing of female babies) and female foeticide (destroying the female child in the womb itself), are common practices. Such practices show the low value placed on the lives of girls and women. Women who make up the majority of the world's poor, comprise nearly two- thirds of the people who are illiterate.

## **CHAPTER 23**

### **THE MARKETS**

**EXERCISE****A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. The wholesalers are people who buy things in bulk directly from the manufacturer and sell to retailers.
2. Entrepreneurs need to find out potential buyers.
3. A retail shop stores a wide variety of goods for the consumers' convenience.
4. Retailers sell goods in small lots from fixed locations such as shops, directly to the consumer.
5. The wholesale merchant acts as a link between the manufacturer and the retailer.

**B. Answer the following.****1. What is a market?**

Ans. A market is a physical place where buyers and sellers meet and exchange goods, services and information.

**2. Explain what is the wholesale market?**

Ans. Wholesale market is a market where wholesalers buy things in bulk directly from the manufacture and sell them to retailers. The wholesale dealers buy goods in bulk from the manufacturer and sell it in small quantities to retail buyers.

**3. Explain the functions of the retail market.**

**Ans.** The functions of the retail market are:

- (i) Retailers sell goods in small lots from field location such as shops, directly to the consumer.
- (ii) The retailer sells goods directly to the consumer on a cash basis.
- (iii) The retailers act as a link between the wholesale merchant and the consumer.
- (iv) The retail merchant goes to different manufacturers to obtain stocks.

**4. Define retail merchant.**

**Ans.** A retail merchant is defined as a person who buys merchandise from wholesalers and sells them to end-users or consumers, usually in small quantities.

**5. What are retail shops?**

**Ans.** Retail shops are a store where a wide variety of goods for the consumers' convenience are stored.

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