

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA GANESHKIND PUNE

Autumn Break Assignment.

Social Science

CLASS – VII. A,B

- ❖ prepare art integrated project work on paired State.(Odisha)
- ❖ Practice map work according to your NCERT textbook.
- ❖ Complete your Notebook HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY (H.W also given in classroom), According to your split-up syllabus.
- ❖ visit any historical place nearby you and make a report on the tour of your experience.
- ❖ Do some Social work – like, Plantation, donate your old clothes, Books, Toys etc., to needy person according your strength also take picture for future reference.
- ❖
- ❖ Write these questions/answers in your notebook.

NCERT Solutions For Class 7 Geography Social Science Chapter 5 Water

Q. 1. Answer the following questions briefly.

- (a) What is precipitation?
- (b) What is the water cycle?
- (c) What are the factors affecting the height of the waves?
- (d) Which factors affect the movement of ocean water?
- (e) What are tides and how are they caused?
- (f) What are ocean currents?

Ans.

(a) Falling of moisture in the form of rainfall, snow, fog, sleet, and hailstone is termed as precipitation.

(b) The water cycle is the process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere, and land.

(c) Winds, earthquakes, volcanic eruption, or underwater landslides are the factors affecting the height of the waves. The stronger the wind blows, the bigger the wave becomes.

(d) Temperature, winds, the gravitational pull of the sun, the earth, and the moon; warm and cold currents are the factors that affect the movement of ocean water.

(e) Tides are the rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water that occurs twice in a day. The strong gravitational pull exerted by the sun and the moon on the earth's surface cause the tides.

(f) Ocean currents are streams of water flowing constantly on the ocean surface in definite directions.

Q. 2. Give reasons:

(a) Ocean water is salty.

(b) The quality of water is deteriorating.

Ans.

(a) The water of the oceans is salty as it contains a large amount of dissolved salts.

(b) Water is being used injudiciously. Whatever potable water is available, its quality is not good. It is because industrial effluents and untreated water of industries get mixed into streams and rivers. Sewerage water also gets mixed into these water bodies. As a result, the quality of water is deteriorating day by day.

Q. 3. Tick the correct answer.

(a) The process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere and land

- (i) Water cycle
- (ii) Tides
- (iii) Ocean currents.

(b) Generally the warm ocean currents originate near

- (i) Poles
- (ii) the Equator
- (iii) None of these.

(c) The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice in a day is called

- (i) Tide
- (ii) Ocean current
- (iii) Wave

Ans.

(a)—(i), (b)—(ii), (c)—(i)

g. 4. Match the following.

(i) Caspian Sea

(ii) Tide

(iii) Tsunami

(iv) Ocean currents

(a) Largest lake

(b) Periodic rise and fall of water

(c) Strong seismic waves

(d) Streams of water moving along definite paths

(e) Water cycle

Ans. (i)—(a), (ii)—(b), (iii)—(c), (iv)—(d).

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1. How are spring and neap tides formed? [V. Imp.]

Ans. During the full moon and new moon days, the sun, the moon, and the earth are in the same line and the tides are highest. These tides are called spring tides. But when the moon is in its first and last quarter, the ocean waters get drawn in diagonally opposite directions by the gravitational pull of the sun and earth resulting in low tides. These tides are called neap tides.

Q.2. How are high tides important?[V. Imp.]

Ans. High tides are important for various reasons:

- They help in navigation
- They raise the water level close to the shores. This helps the ships to arrive at the harbour more easily.
- The high tides also help in fishing. Much more fish come closer to the shore during the high. This enables the fisherman to get a plentiful catch.
- The rise and fall of water due to tides is being used to generate electricity in some places.

Q.3. What are the waves? Write a short note on it

Ans. Waves are the rise and fall of the water on the surface of the ocean. Waves are formed when winds scrape across the ocean surface. The stronger the wind blows, the bigger the wave becomes. During the storm, the winds blow at very high speed and therefore huge waves are formed. These waves are very strong, hence very destruction. They may cause huge devastation.

Q.4. Write a brief note on Tsunami. [Imp.]

Ans. Tsunami is a Japanese word that means 'harbour waves' as the harbours get destroyed whenever there is a tsunami. An earthquake, a volcanic eruption or underwater landslides can shift large amounts of ocean water. As a result tsunami occurs which may be as high as 15 m. The tsunami of 2004 is still in our minds. It caused huge death and destruction in the coastal areas of India. The Indira Point in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands got submerged after the tsunami.

Q.5. Write a note on the importance of water. [V. Imp.]

Ans. Water is life. Without water, we can not think of life. Its scarcity may create numerous problems but its absence would definitely lead to the non-existence of all the living beings on the earth. It is a precious resource of nature. We drink water whenever we feel thirsty. We use water in numerous activities such as washing clothes, cleaning house floors, watering the garden, etc. Industries also need water for their functioning. Thus, water is very essential and therefore we must conserve it. Our careless use of water has created several problems. Whatever water is there, it is not of good quality. We should think about the ways of its conservation for our own sake.

Q.6. Explain the water cycle with a neat and labelled diagram. [V. Imp.]

Ans. The sun's heat causes evaporation of water, flowing down to stream or drains into water vapour. When the water vapour cools down, it condenses and forms clouds. These clouds, when become too heavy to float, start falling on the land or sea in the form of rain, snow, or sleet. Thus, the process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere, and land is known as the water cycle.

NCERT Solutions For Class 7 History Social Science Chapter 7 Tribes, Nomads And Settled Communities

1. Match the following:

garh – khel
tanda – chaurasi
labourer – caravan
clan – Garha Katanga
Sib Singh – Ahom State
Durgawati – paik

Answer:

garh – chaurasi
tanda – caravan
labourer – paik
clan – khel
Sib Singh – Ahom state
Durgawati – Garha Katanga

2. Fill in the blanks:

1. The new castes emerging within vamas were called.....
2. were historical works written by the Ahoms.
3. The..... mentions that Garha Katanga had 70,000 villages.
4. As tribal stales became bigger and stronger they gave land grants to..... ..

Answer:

1. jatis
2. Buraryis
3. Akbar Nama

4. temples, Brahmanas.

3. State whether true or false:

(a) Tribal societies had rich oral traditions.

(b) There were no tribal communities in the north-western part of the subcontinent.

(c) The Chaurasi in Gond states contained several cities.

(d) The Bhils lived in the north-eastern part of the sub-continent.

Answer: (a)—T, (b)—F, (c)—F, (d)—F.

4. What kinds of exchanges took place between nomadic pastoralists and settled agriculturists?

Answer:

1. Nomadic pastoralists gave wool, ghee etc.
2. Settled agriculturalists gave the nomadic pastoralists grains, cloth, utensils and other products.

5. How was the administration of the Ahom state-organized?

Answer:

Administration of Ahoms

1. The Ahom state depended upon forced labour.
 - The forced workers were called paiks.
2. A census of the population was taken.
 - Each village had to send a number of paiks by rotation.
 - People from heavily populated areas were shifted to less populated places. — Ahom clans were thus broken up.
3. By the first half of the seventeenth century, the administration became quite centralised.

6. What changes took place in vama-based society?

Answer: The following changes took place in vama-based society:

- Smaller castes or jatis emerged within vamas.
- On the other hand, many tribes and social groups were taken into caste-based society and given the status of jatis.
- Specialised artisans such as smiths, carpenters and masons were also recognised as separate jatis by the Brahmanas.
- Jatis rather than vama became the basis for organising society.
- Among the Kshatriyas, new Rajput clans became powerful.
- Many tribes became part of the caste system. But only the leading tribal families could join the ruling class. A large majority joined the lower jatis of caste society.
- Many dominant tribes of Punjab, Sind and the North-West Frontier had adopted Islam. They continued to reject the caste-system.

7. How did tribal societies change after being organised into a state?

Answer:

Changes in the Society

1. The emergence of large states changed the nature of tribal society.
2. Equal society gradually got divided into unequal social classes.
 - Brahmanas received land grants from the Gond rajas.
 - They became more influential.
3. The Gond chiefs now wished to be recognised as Rajputs.
 - Aman Das, the Gond raja of Garha Katanga, assumed the title of Sangram Shah.
 - His son, Dalpat, married princess Durgawati.
4. She was the daughter of Salbahan, the Chandel Rajput raja of Mahoba.

8. Were the Banjaras important for the economy?

Answer: The Banjaras were very important for the economy. They were trader-nomads and controlled trade and commerce. They played an important role in transporting grain to the city markets. They usually bought grain where it was cheaply available and carried it to places where it was dearer. From there, they again reloaded their oxen with anything that could be profitably sold in other places.

9. In what ways was the history of the Gonds different from that of the Ahoms?

Were there any similarities?

Answer:

The history of the Gonds was different from that of the Ahoms in the following ways:

1. Gonds lived in Gondwana while Ahoms lived in Brahmaputra valley.
2. Gonds practiced shifting cultivation while Ahoms did not practice shifting cultivation.
3. Gond kingdoms were large, Ahom kingdom was small.
4. Gond kingdoms were divided into garhs, Ahoms built a large state.
5. Gonds did not use fire-arms, Ahoms used fire-arms for the first time in the history of the subcontinent.

The similarity is that both were tribes:

1. The Mughals tried to control the lands of both at different point of time.
2. There were changes in society of both due to the diversification of occupations.

10. Plot the location of the tribes mentioned in this chapter on a map. For any two, discuss whether their mode of livelihood was suited to the geography and the environment of the area where they lived.

Answer: Several tribes live in different parts of India. See the map given below



These tribes settled temporarily at the places which suited them as per their need and livelihood. Whenever they found the environment or their mode of living unfavourable, they migrated to other suitable places.

11. Find out about present-day government policies towards tribal populations and organise a discussion about these.

Answer:

Policies about Tribal population

- Overall upliftment.
- Land rights.
- Education.
- Cultural and social upliftment.
- Roads, water, industries.
- Mainstreaming.
- Enforcement of reservation in government jobs.

12. Find out more about present-day nomadic pastoral groups in the sub-continent.

Answer: What animals do they keep? Which are the areas frequented by these groups? Ans. Present-day nomadic pastoral groups in the sub-continent are – Gaddi shepherds living in the western Himalayas, Gujjar Bakarwals, living in Jammu & Kashmir, Banjaras living in Rajasthan. These nomadic people keep sheep, goats, and camels. They frequently visit the Kumaon region of Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, and Rajasthan.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How did the castes of entertainers earn their livelihood?

Answer: They earned their livelihood by performing in different towns and villages.

2. Which tribe was very influential in Punjab during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries? [V. Imp.]

Answer: The Khokhar tribe was very influential in Punjab during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries

3. Name the tribe which was powerful in the north-west.

Answer: Balochis

4. Name any two tribes which lived in the extreme South

Answer: Vetars and Matravers

5. Who were specialised artisans?

Answer: Smiths, carpenters, and masons were specialised artisans

6. Who controlled Garh?

Answer: A Gond clan usually controlled the Garh

7. What made the Brahmanas more influential in the Gond Society? [V. Imp.]

Answer: The Gond raja began to grant land to the Brahmanas. This made them influential.

8. Who was Aman Das?

Answer: He was the Gond raja of Garha Katanga.

9. Who was Durgaivaii?

Answer: She was the daughter of Salbahan, the Chandel Rajput raja of Mahoba. She got married to Dalpat, the son of the Gond raja Aman Das.

10. When did the Mughal forces attack Garha Katanga?

Answer: The Mughal forces attacked Garha Katangst in 1565.

11. What made Garha Katanga a rich state? [V. Imp.]

Answer: Garha Katanga earned huge wealth by trapping and exporting wild elephants to other kingdoms. This made it a rich state.

12. Name the items which the Mughals captured by defeating the Goods.

Answer: Precious coins and elephants.

13. Who introduced new methods of rice cultivation?

Answer: The Ahoms introduced new methods of rice cultivation.

14. When did the Mughals attack the Ahom kingdom?

Answer: The Mughals attacked the Ahom kingdom in 1662.

15. What do present-day historians use to write tribal histories? [V. Imp.]

Answer: They use oral traditions and rich customs of the tribal people to write their (tribals') histories.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mention some special features of tribal societies. [Imp.]

Answer: Some special features of tribal societies are :

- They did not follow the social rules and rituals which the Brahmanas prescribed.
- They were not divided into many unequal classes.
- Members of the society were united by kinship bonds.

2. How did the tribal people earn their livelihood? [V. Imp.]

Answer: The main occupation of the tribal people was agriculture. But there were also hunter-gatherers or herders. Most often they combined these activities to make full use of the natural resources of the area in which they lived. Some tribes were nomadic moving from one place to another.

A tribal group controlled land and pastures jointly and divided these amongst household as per its own rules

3. Write a short note on Bcuyaras'.

Answer: The Banjaras were important trader nomads. They usually moved in caravan known as tanda. A tanda contained as many as 6 or 7 hundred persons. They carried their wives and children along with them. They owned their oxen. They bought grain where it was cheaply available and carried it to places where it was dearer. From there, they again reloaded their oxen with anything that could be profitably sold in other

places. The Banjaras did not travel more than 6 or 7 miles a day. They preferred cool weather. After unloading their oxen, they freed them to graze

4. How did Sultan Alauddin Khalji and the Mughals use the Banjaras?

Answer: Sultan Alauddin Khalji used the Banjaras to transport grain to the city markets. Under the Mughals the Banjaras carried grain on their bullocks from different areas and sold it in towns. They transported food grain for the Mughal army during military campaigns

5. Write a brief note on the administrative system of the Gond kingdom. [V. Imp.]

Answer: The Gond Kingdom was divided into garhs. Each garh was controlled by a particular Gond clan. This was further divided into units of 84 villages called chaurasi. The chaurasi was subdivided into barhots which were made up of 12 villages each.

6. Write in brief about Rani Durgawati

Answer: Rani Durgawati was married to Dalpat, the son of the Gond raja of Garha Katanga, Aman Das. Dalpat, however, died early. After his death, Rani Durgawati, being very capable, began to rule on behalf of her five-year-old son, Bir Narain. She extended her kingdom very soon. In 1565, when the Mughal forces under Asaf Khan attacked Garha Katanga, she put up a strong resistance. Finally, she was defeated. But she did not surrender, Instead she preferred to die.

7. Who were the Ahoms? How did they build a large state? [Imp.]

Answer: The Ahoms were the tribal people who migrated to the Brahmaputra valley from present-day Myanmar in the 13th century. They created a new state by suppressing the older political system of the bhuiyans i.e. landlords. During the 16th century, they annexed the kingdoms of the Chhutiyas in 1523 and of Koch- Hajo in 1581. They also subjugated many other tribes. In this way, the Ahoms built a large state and for this they used firearms as early as 1530s.

CLASS -X C

Revise full syllabus for preboard exam till date completed

Read ncert text carefully & learn all the

MCQ,CBQ,SBQ,PBQ,A&R.for preboard exam.

Take help from question bank provided earlier.

- 1. Prepare interdisciplinary project on given topic. (See CBSE syllabus)
For Inter Disciplinary Project:**

Sub topics 2 to 4.4

The nineteenth century (1815-1914) to

End of Bretton woods& the beginning of globalisation

- 2. Prepare Art Integrated Project on Paired State.**

- 3. Prepare a project (CBSE)**

Every student has to compulsorily undertake one project on

Consumer Awareness

OR

Social Issues

OR

Sustainable Development

☒ **Objectives:** The main objectives of giving project work on

Consumer awareness are to

☒ **create awareness in them about Consumer Rights**

☒ **ensure their participation in consumer awareness programs**

☒ **ensure their participation in disaster mitigation plans**

☒ **enable them to create awareness and preparedness among the community.**

☒ **The project work should also help in enhancing the Life Skills of the students.**

☒ **(Integrate with art wherever possible)**

4. Portfolio (mention your activities, achievement, mygovt.in Quizzes certificates, any other participation.)

5 Write five Sample Paper in your notebook with answers. Sample Paper link:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/12ZfML5xcZUMMuxZxH5IVAvx4JG64jb4h>.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS TO ALL MY DEAR STUDENTS.

CLASS -IX. A

REVISE FULL SYLLABUS OF PT II

Write NCERT exercise & extra questions of Chapter 3 Nazism and The rise of Hitler.

Complete your MDP work of chapter 4 History .

The Rise of Commercial Forestry

● **Rebellion in the Forest**

Forest Transformations in Java

Complete project work (CBSE)

Topic Disaster Management in Odisha.

Dear students kindly prepare a project on disaster management in Odisha .

COMPLETE YOUR MAP WORK.(History & Geography) till completed.

Solve these questions in your notebook

1 Describe the main causes of French revolution

फ्रांस की क्रांति के प्रमुख कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

2. What steps were taken to improve the condition of factory workers and peasants in Russia after the Civil war?

रूस में गृह युद्ध के बाद कारखाना कामगारों और किसानों की स्थिति में सुधार के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए?

3. Why did the Tsarist autocracy collapse in 1917?

1917 में जार का शासन क्यों खत्म हो गया?

4. The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?

हिंद महासागर में भारत की केंद्रीय स्थिति से इसे किस प्रकार लाभ प्राप्त हुआ है?

5. Describe the parallel ranges of Himalayas.

हिमालय की समानांतर श्रेणियों का वर्णन कीजिए।

6. Give an account of weather conditions and characteristics of the Cold weather season.

शीत ऋतु की दशाओं और विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

7. Mention some essential features of Democracy.

लोकतंत्र की आवश्यक विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

8. What do you mean by Election? Why is it needed in a democracy?

चुनाव से आप क्या समझते हैं? लोकतंत्र में चुनाव क्यों आवश्यक है?

9. What is the aim of production? State any four requirements for production.

उत्पादन का क्या उद्देश्य है? उत्पादन के लिए चार आवश्यकताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

10. Describe different types of Unemployment found in India.

भारत में पाई जाने वाली विभिन्न प्रकार की बेरोजगारी का वर्णन कीजिए।

HAPPY HOLIDAY TO ALL MY DEAR STUDENTS.