

EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS-VII
STUDY MATERIAL
ENGLISH

Reference link

- <https://youtu.be/-wsGRyVY-0U>

DIARY WRITING

A diary entry is a very personal kind of writing. Diary writing can be based on an experience, a scene, a description or narration of certain event or any other thing or activity that the writer considers worth writing in his personal diary.

Points to remember:

- Creativity, imagination and expression in diary writing are tested.
- You should write as if you have really been a part of the situation.
- It is written in the first person.
- One does not write about things experienced on a daily basis. Only matters of some significance are recorded.
- It is a secret record of one's life, so one can be very honest about one's feelings and emotions.

Wednesday, 26th February

9:00 am

Dear Diary

I want to share what happened with

me.....
.....
.....

.....Bye for now.

Name

Diary entry format

Today you celebrate Independence Day at your school. But you are not satisfied with the attitude of people towards freedom. They consider that they are free to spoil the country and solid its image. Write a diary entry expressing your feelings.

Day, date

Friday 15th August, 20xx

Time

10.00 p.m.

Salutatio

Dear Diary

Body

Today I'm just pandering over the condition of India. We are about to complete 70 years of independence. But where have we reached? Every year we commemorate the sacrifices made by our freedom fighters on this pious national festival, wave flags, sing patriotic songs and show off our patriotism by posting patriotic images on social media and the very next day we discard those flags in the drains. When I see the heaps of garbage everywhere, small kids working as child labourers, people dying because of lack of food or medical treatment, discriminating against women, I feel ashamed of myself.

Signature,
Name

Aditya

Q1 You happen to meet your star idol on the festive occasion of Diwali and are feeling on top of the world. You cannot contain your joy and decide to inform all your friends, who, too, become excited on hearing the news. Write a diary entry about it.

Q2 You recently watched a movie that has been declared a hit. Make a diary entry discussing why you liked/did not like it. You should include a brief account of the storyline, the music, the acting and so on while discussing your impression of the film. The word limit is 150–200.

HINDI **अपठित बोध**

प्रश्न 1 निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों के उचित उत्तर लिखिए।

(5)

संस्कृति का सामान्य अर्थ है, मानव जीवन के दैनिक आचार-व्यवहार, रहन-सहन तथा क्रिया-कलाप आदि। वास्तव में संस्कृति का निर्माण एक लंबी परम्परा के बाद होता है। संस्कृति विचार व आचरण के वे नियम और मूल्य हैं जिन्हें कोई अपने अतीत से प्राप्त करता है। इसलिए कहा जाता है कि इसे हम अतीत से अपनी विरासत के रूप में प्राप्त करते हैं। दूसरे शब्दों में कहें तो संस्कृति एक विशिष्ट जीवन-शैली का नाम है। यह एक सामाजिक विरासत है जो परंपरा से चली आ रही होती है। प्रायः सभ्यता और संस्कृति को एक ही मान लिया जाता है, परंतु इनमें भेद हैं। सभ्यता में मनुष्य के जीवन का भौतिक पक्ष प्रधान है अर्थात् सभ्यता का अनुमान भौतिक सुख-सुविधाओं से लगाया जा सकता है। इसके लिए विपरीत संस्कृति को आत्मा माना जा सकता है। इसलिए इन दोनों को अलग-अलग करके नहीं देखा जा सकता। वास्तव में दोनों एक-दूसरे के पूरक हैं। इनका विकास भी साथ-साथ होता है। अंतर केवल इतना है कि सभ्यता समय के बाद बदलती रहती है, किंतु संस्कृति शाश्वत रहती है।

- (क) संस्कृति का क्या अर्थ है?
(ख) संस्कृति को विरासत का स्वरूप क्यों कहा जाता है?
(ग) सभ्यता और संस्कृति में क्या भेद है?
(घ) सभ्यता और संस्कृति का क्या अर्थ है?
(ङ) गद्यांश को उचित शीर्षक दीजिए।

गतिविधि (रचनात्मक लेखन)

विषय : मोबाइल फ़ोन और उसकी बढ़ती आदत का जनजीवन पर कुप्रभाव |

(5)

उद्देश्य :

- विचार अभिव्यक्ति कौशल में वृद्धि
- शब्द भंडार में वृद्धि
- तार्किक शक्ति का विकास

SCIENCE

Weather

The **weather** of a place can be defined as the measure of its daily atmospheric conditions such as humidity, temperature, lightning events, rainfall Storms, snow and so on.

Different elements of weather are:

- Rainfall
- Temperature
- Humidity

- Snowfall
- Storms
- Winds etc.
 - A **weather report** generally contains the information about the weather of the day.
 - The government has a special department called the **Meteorological Department** that predict the weather of a place and prepare the weather report.
 - The weather report is generally published in newspapers, radio and television.
 - The **weather forecast** is important for people because many of our day-to-day activities are based on weather conditions. For Example, we can check the possibility of rainfall on a particular day and carry an umbrella with us accordingly.
 - The weather of a place is never constant. It can alter every day or even every hour. For instance, the weather might be sunny in the morning in an area but really in the evening.
 - The weather report of a place always includes the minimum and maximum temperatures of the day which are measured using a **minimum-maximum thermometer**. The minimum temperature can be experienced in the morning time while the maximum temperature is experienced in the afternoon.
 - To measure the rainfall of a place an instrument called the **Rain Gauge** is used. The rain gauge collects the rainwater of origin and has a measuring scale which determines the quantity of rainfall of that place.

How do changes in weather occur?

Any change in the weather of a place on the earth is because of the Sun which radiates large amounts of heat and light energy on the earth. The formation of winds, the phenomena of rainfall and the change in seasons, all occur because of the Sun.

Why days are shorter in the winter season?

- We know that the Earth spins on an axis around the sun.
- Hence, the amount of sunlight a place receives varies throughout the year as its position with respect to the sun changes because of the rotation of the Earth.
- This also leads to change in the seasons of a place.
- In the summer season, the position of the place is closer to the sun and hence it receives sunlight for longer hours while in the winter season the position of a place is farther to the sun and hence, it receives sunlight for shorter hours.

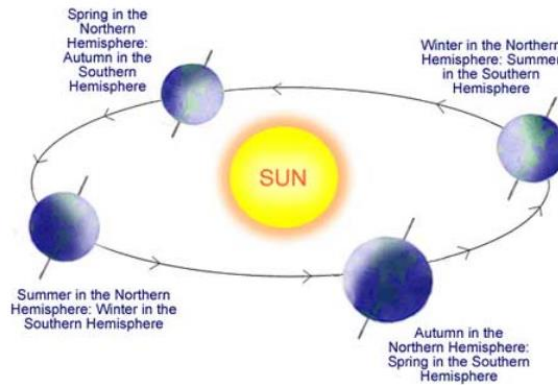


Figure: Change in Seasons

Climate

- The **climate** of a place can be defined as the prevailing weather conditions of the place for a long period of time, for example, 25 years.
- For Example, the temperature of Rajasthan is generally high throughout the year and it does not receive much rainfall so we can say that Rajasthan is a hot and dry place.

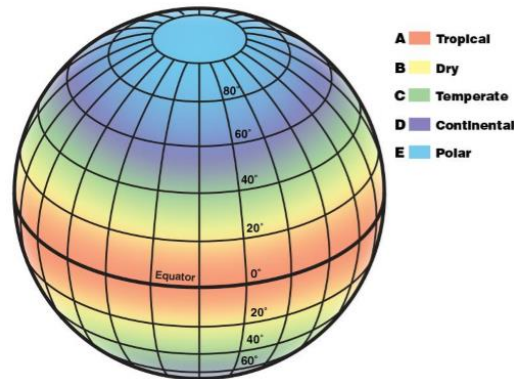


Figure: Different Climates on Earth

Climate and Adaptation

- The climate of a place can affect the living organisms of that area.
- The animals living in a particular region adapt themselves so that they can survive the weather conditions of that place.
- The features and habits of the animals start to change as per the climate of the place.

MATHEMATICS TRIANGLE AND ITS PROPERTIES

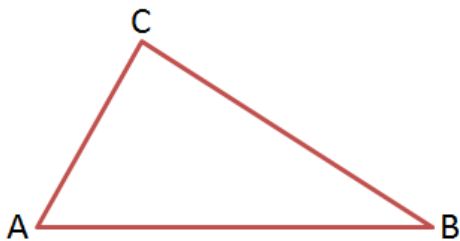
VIDEO LINK: [Maths Triangle and Its Properties part 1 \(Introduction\) CBSE Class 7 Mathematics VII - Bing video](#)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

1. Students are able to identify and classify the types of triangle by length of the sides.
2. Students are able to identify and classify the types of triangle by the size of the angle.
3. students will be able to Understand the basic **properties of triangles**
4. Students will be able to apply the properties to day to day life activities.

TRIANGLE

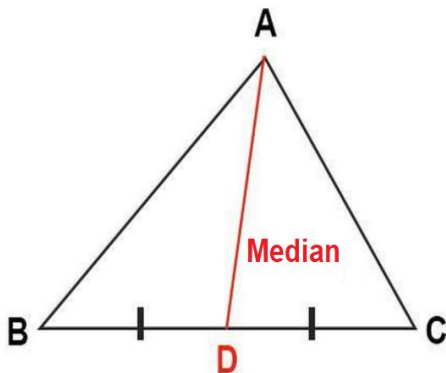
- A triangle is a closed curve made of three line segments.



- It has three: Sides
 - (i) Sides: AB, BC and CA
 - (ii) Angles: $\angle BAC$, $\angle ACB$ and $\angle CBA$
 - (iii) Vertices: A, B and C

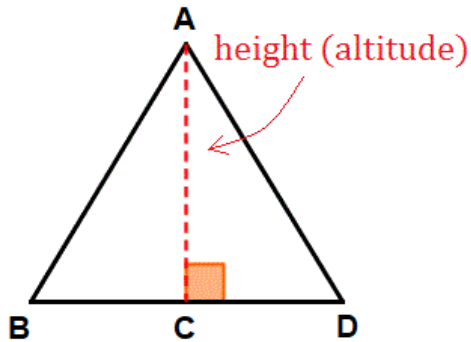
Median

- Median is the line that connects a vertex of a triangle to the mid-point of the opposite side.
- In the given figure, AD is the median, joining the vertex A to the midpoint of BC.



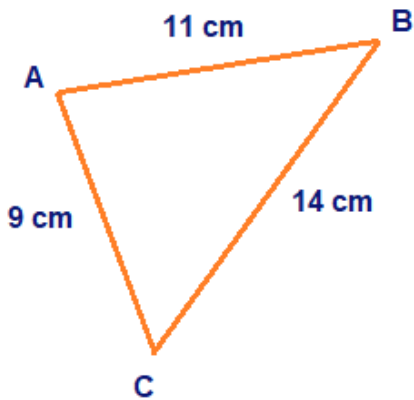
Altitude

- An altitude is a line segment through a vertex of the triangle and perpendicular to a line containing the opposite side.



Sum of the lengths of two sides of a triangle

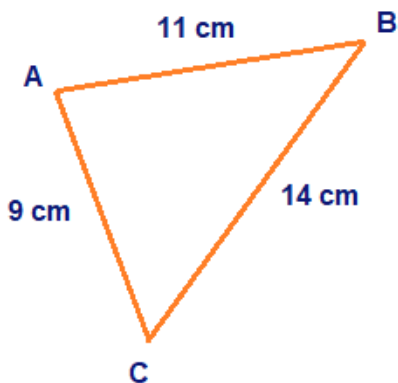
- The sum of the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the third side.



In the above triangle,
 $9+11=20 > 14$
 $11+14=25 > 9$
 $9+14=23 > 11$

Difference between lengths of two sides of a triangle

- The difference between lengths of any two sides is smaller than the length of the third side.

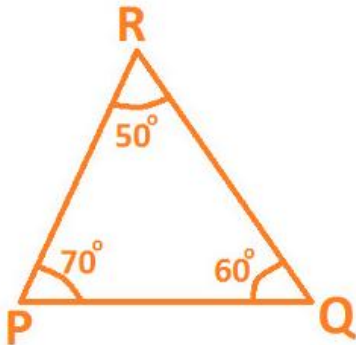


- In the above triangle,
 $11 - 9 = 2 < 14$
 $14 - 11 = 3 < 9$
 $14 - 9 = 5 < 11$
- Using the concept of sum of two sides and difference of two sides, it is possible to determine the range of lengths that the third side can take.

Triangle Properties

Angle sum property of a triangle

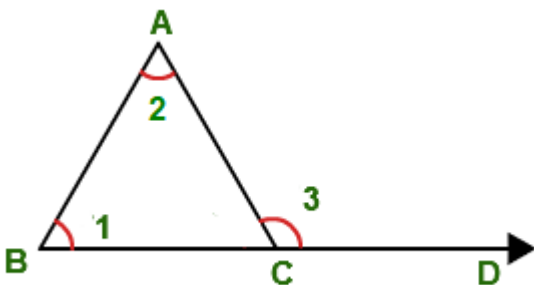
- The total measure of the three angles of a triangle is 180° .



- In $\triangle PQR$,
 $\angle RPQ + \angle PQR + \angle QRP$
 $= 70^\circ + 60^\circ + 50^\circ = 180^\circ$

Exterior angle of a triangle and its property

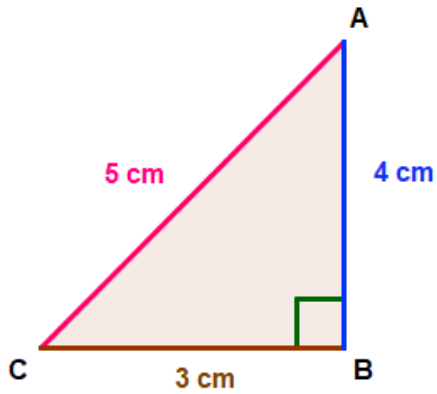
- An exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of its interior opposite angles.



$$\angle 1 + \angle 2 = \angle 3.$$

Pythagoras Theorem

- The side opposite to the right angle in a right-angled triangle is called the hypotenuse.
- The other two sides are known as legs of the right-angled triangle.
- In a right-angled triangle, square of hypotenuse is equal to the sum of squares of legs.



$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2$$

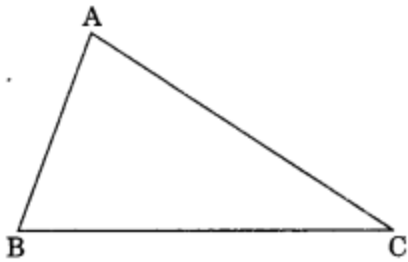
$$\Rightarrow 5^2 = 4^2 + 3^2$$

- If a triangle holds Pythagoras property, then it is a right-angled triangle.

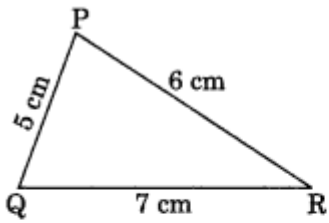
WORKSHEET

Q1. In $\triangle ABC$, write the following:

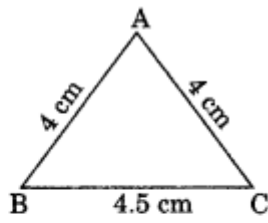
- (a) Angle opposite to side BC.
- (b) The side opposite to $\angle ABC$.
- (c) Vertex opposite to side AC.



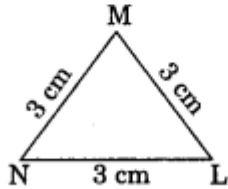
Q2. Classify the following triangle on the bases of sides



(i)

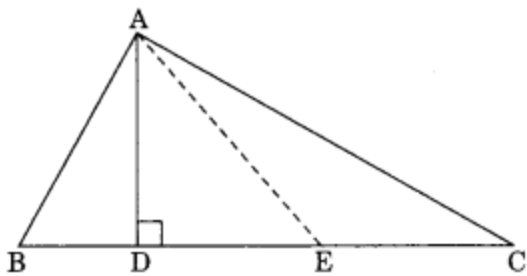


(ii)



(iii)

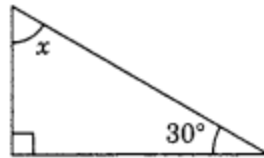
Q3. In the given figure, name the median and the altitude. Here E is the midpoint of BC.



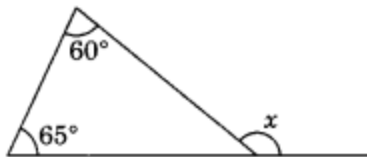
Q4. In the given diagrams, find the value of x in each case.



(i)



(ii)

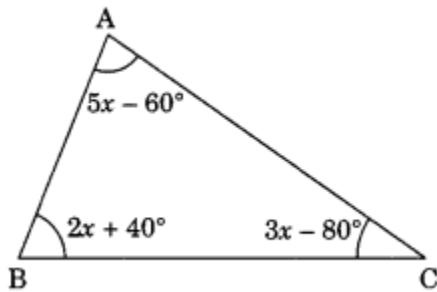


(iii)

Q5. Which of the following cannot be the sides of a triangle?

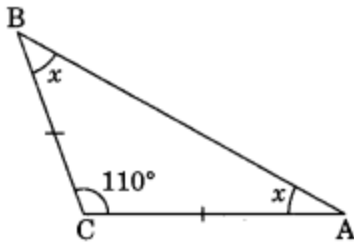
- (i) 4.5 cm, 3.5 cm, 6.4 cm
- (ii) 2.5 cm, 3.5 cm, 6.0 cm
- (iii) 2.5 cm, 4.2 cm, 8 cm

Q6. In the given figure, find x . (HOTS)



Q7. One of the equal angles of an isosceles triangle is 50° . Find all the angles of this triangle.

Q8. In $\triangle ABC$, $AC = BC$ and $\angle C = 110^\circ$. Find $\angle A$ and $\angle B$.



Q9. Two sides of a triangle are 4 cm and 7 cm. What can be the length of its third side to make the triangle possible?

Q10. I have three sides. One of my angle measure 15° . Another has a measure of 60° . What kind of a polygon am I? If I am a triangle, then what kind of triangle am I? [HOTS]

ACTIVITY: To show that the exterior angle is equal to sum of two interior opposite angles by paper cutting and pasting method.

SANSKRIT

हास्यबालकविसम्मेलनम्

प्रश्न: 1.

मञ्जूषातः अव्ययपदानि चित्वा वाक्यानि पूरयत। (मञ्जूषा से अव्यय-शब्दों को चुनकर वाक्य पूर्ण कीजिए।

अलम्, अन्तः, बहिः, अधः, उपरि

(क) वृक्षस्य खगाः वसन्ति ।

उत्तराणि:

उपरि

(ख) विवादेन

उत्तराणि:

अलम्

(ग) वर्षाकाले गृहात्..... मा गच्छ।

उत्तराणि:

बहिः

(घ) मञ्चस्य.....श्रोतारः उपविष्टाः सन्ति ।

उत्तराणि:

अधः

(ङ) छात्राः विद्यालयस्य..... प्रविशन्ति ।

उत्तराणि:

अन्तः ।

प्रश्न: 2.

अशुद्धं पदं चिनुत- (अशुद्ध शब्द को चुनिए-

(क) गमन्ति, यच्छन्ति, पृच्छन्ति, धावन्ति ।

उत्तराणि:

गमन्ति

(ख) रामेण, गृहेण, सर्पेण, गजेण।

उत्तराणि:

गजेण

(ग) लतया, सुप्रिया, रमया, निशया।
उत्तराणि:
सुप्रिया (शेष पद तृतीया विभक्ति में)

(घ) लते, रमे, माते. प्रिये।
उत्तराणि:
माते

(ङ) लिखति, गर्जति, फलति, सेवति।
उत्तराणि:
सेवति।

प्रश्न: 3.

मञ्जूषातः समानार्थकपदानि चित्वा लिखत- (मञ्जूषा से समानार्थक शब्दों को चुनकर लिखिए)

प्रसन्नतायाः, चिकित्सकम्, लब्धा, शरीरस्य, दक्षाः

1. प्राप्य –
2. कुशलाः –
3. हर्षस्य –
4. देहस्य –
5. वैद्यम् –

उत्तराणि:

1. लब्धा
2. दक्षाः
3. प्रसन्नतायाः
4. शरीरस्य
5. चिकित्सकम्।

प्रश्न: 4.

अधोलिखितानां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि एकपदेन लिखत- (निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक शब्द में लिखिए-

(क) मञ्चे कति बाल-कवयः उपविष्टाः सन्ति?
उत्तराणि:
चत्वारः

(ख) के कोलाहलं कुर्वन्ति?
उत्तराणि:

श्रोतारः

(ग) गजाधरः कम् उद्दिश्य काव्यं प्रस्तौति?

उत्तराणि:

वैद्यम्

(घ) तुन्दिलः कस्य उपरि हस्तम् आवर्त्तयति?

उत्तराणि:

तुन्दस्य

(ङ) लोके पुनः-पुनः कानि भवन्ति ?

उत्तराणि:

शरीराणि

(च) किं कृत्वा घृतं पिबेत् ?

उत्तराणि:

ऋणम्।

प्रश्नः 5.

मञ्जूषातः पदानि चित्वा कथायाः पूर्तिं कुरुत- (मञ्जूषा से शब्दों को चुनकर कथा को पूर्ण कीजिए-

नासिकायामेव, वारं वारम्, खड्गेन, दूरम्, मित्रता, मक्षिका, व्यजनेन, उपाविशत्, छिन्ना, सुप्तः, प्रियः । पुरा एकस्य

(1)..... वानरः आसीत् । एकदा नृपः (2).....आसीत् । वानरः (3) तम् अवीजयत् ।

..... न पस्य नासिकायाम् (5) । यद्यपि वानरः (6)..... व्यजनेन

पुनः पुनः नृपस्य (7)..... उपविशति स्म। अन्ते सः मक्षिकां हन्तुं (8)..... प्रहारम् अकरोत् । म

.....गता, किन्तु खड्गप्रहारेण नृपस्य नासिका (10)..... अभवत् । अत एवोच्यते-“मूर्खजनैः सह

.....नोचिता।”

उत्तराणि:

1.प्रियः

2.सुप्तः

3.व्यजनेन

4.मक्षिका

5.उपाविशत्

6.वारं वारम्

7.नासिकायामेव

8.खड्गेन

9.दूरम्

10.छिन्ना

11.मित्रता।

प्रश्न: 6.

विलोमपदानि योजयत- (विपरीतार्थक शब्दों को मिलाइए-

1. अधः – नीचैः
2. अन्तः – सुलभम्
3. दुर्बुद्धे ! – उपरि
4. उच्चैः – बहिः
5. दुर्लभम् – सुबुद्धे !

उत्तराणि:

1. अधः – उपरि
2. अन्तः – बहिः
3. दुर्बुद्धे ! – सुबुद्धे !
4. उच्चैः – नीचैः
5. दुर्लभम् – सुलभम्

Additional Important

(1) परस्परमेलनम् कुरुत- (परस्पर मेल कीजिए-

(क) पर्यायपदानि

- (i) स्वागतम् – निपुणाः
- (ii) शरीरम् – भक्षयितव्यः
- (iii) कुशलाः – अभिनन्दनम्
- (iv) धुरन्धराः – आश्चर्यम्

- (v) भोक्तव्यः – देहः
(vi) विस्मयम् – श्रेष्ठाः
उत्तराणि:
(i) स्वागतम् – अभिनन्दनम्
(ii) शरीरम् – देहः
(iii) कुशलाः – निपुणाः
(iv) धुरन्धराः – श्रेष्ठाः
(v) भोक्तव्यः – भक्षयितव्यः
(vi) विस्मयम् – आश्चर्यम्

(ख) विपर्यायपदानि
आधुनिकम् – आलस्यम्
हर्षस्य – चिकित्सकः
कालान्तकः – गच्छ
श्रमः – प्राचीनम्
एहि – विषादस्य
वैद्यः – यमः

उत्तराणि:
(ख) विपर्यायपदानि
आधुनिकम् – प्राचीनम्
हर्षस्य – विषादस्य
कालान्तकः – चिकित्सकः
श्रमः – आलस्यम्
एहि – गच्छ
वैद्यः – यमः

(2) उचितेन अव्यय-पदेन रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं कुरुत- (मञ्जूषा से उचित अव्यय पद द्वारा रिक्तस्थान पूर्ति कीजिए-

च, यावत्, नमो नमः, उपरि, अलम्।

(i) कोलाहलेन।

उत्तराणि:
अलम्

(ii) सर्वेभ्यः..... ।

उत्तराणि:
नमो नमः

(iii) बाल-कवयः मञ्चस्य उपविष्टाः।

उत्तराणि:

उपरि

(iv) जीवेत् सुखं जीवेत्।

उत्तराणि:

यावत्

(v) कालान्तकं तथा वैद्यं चार्वाकं नमामि अहम्।

उत्तराणि:

च

(3) एकपदेन उत्तरत- (एक पद में उत्तर दीजिए-

(i) किं सम्मेलनम् भवति?

उत्तराणि:

हास्यबालकविसम्मेलनम्

(ii) श्रोतारः किमर्थम् उत्सुकाः?

उत्तराणि:

हास्यकविता-श्रवणाय

(iii) वयम् केन तेषां स्वागतं कुर्मः?

उत्तराणि:

करतलध्वनिना

(iv) किम् दुर्लभं लोके?

उत्तराणि:

परान्नम्

(v) कानि न दुर्लभानि?

उत्तराणि:

शरीराणि

(vi) यावत् जीवेत् कथम् जीवेत्?

उत्तराणि:

सुखम्

(vii) जनः श्रमं कृत्वा किं प्रत्यर्पयेत्?.....

उत्तराणि:

ऋणम्

(4) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत- (पूर्णवाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए-

(i) यमः किं हरति वैद्यः च किम्?

उत्तराणि:

यमः प्राणान् हरति, परं वैद्यः प्राणान् धनं/धनानि चापि हरति।

(ii) श्रोतारः किं कुर्वन्ति?

उत्तराणि:

हास्यकविता-श्रवणाय उत्सुकाः श्रोतारः कोलाहलं कुर्वन्ति।

(iii) बालकः कं-कं नमति?

उत्तराणि:

बालकः कविं गजाधरं, भोज्यलोलुपं तुन्दिलं, कालान्तकं, वैद्यं चार्वाकं च नमति।

(1) प्रत्येकं पाठांशं पठित्वा उचित-विकल्पेन अधोदत्तान् प्रश्नान् उत्तरत- (प्रत्येक पाठांश पढ़कर उचित विकल्प द्वा
दीजिए-

(क) 'करतलध्वनिना वयं तेषाम् स्वागतं कुर्मः

(i) 'कुर्मः' इति क्रियापदस्य कः कर्ता? (करतलध्वनिना, वयम्, तेषाम्)

उत्तराणि:

वयम्

(ii) अस्मिन् वाक्ये किं कर्मपदम्? (वयम्, तेषाम्, स्वागतम्)

उत्तराणि:

स्वागतम्

(iii) 'करतलध्वनिना' अत्र का विभक्तिः ? (प्रथमा, द्वितीया, तृतीया)

उत्तराणि:

तृतीया

(iv) 'तेषाम्'-अत्र मूलशब्दः कः? (सः, ते, तत्)

उत्तराणि:

तत्

(v) कुर्मः-अत्र किम् पुरुष-वचनम्? (प्रथम पुरुष-एकवचनम्, उत्तम पुरुष-एकवचनम्, उत्तम पुरुष-बहुवचनम्)
उत्तराणि:
उत्तम पुरुष-बहुवचनम्

(ख) परान्नं प्राप्य दुर्बुद्धे! मा शरीरे दयां कुरु।
परान्नं दुर्लभं लोके शरीराणि पुनः पुनः ॥

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत

(i) लोके किं दुर्लभम्? (शरीरम्, परान्नम्, पुनः पुनः)
उत्तराणि:
परान्नम्

(ii) परान्नं प्राप्य कस्मिन् दयां मा कुरु? (दुर्बुद्धे, शरीरे, लोके)
उत्तराणि:
शरीरे

II. (i) 'प्राप्य' इति पदस्य अर्थः अस्ति (प्राप्तः, प्रातः, लब्ध्वा)
उत्तराणि:
लब्ध्वा

(ii) दुर्बुद्धे-अत्र किं विभक्तिः वचनम् च? (प्रथमा-द्विवचनम्, सप्तमी-एकवचनम्, सम्बोधनम्-एकवचनम्)
उत्तराणि:
सम्बोधनम्-एकवचनम्।

(2) प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितं विकल्पं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं कुरुत- (प्रदत्तविकल्पों से उचित विकल्प चुनकर रिक्त

(i) परान्नं प्राप्य दुर्बुद्धे मा . दयां कुरु। (शरीरे, लोके, तुन्दिले)
उत्तराणि:
शरीरे

(ii) ऋणं कृत्वा घृतं (जीवेत्, प्रत्यर्ययेत्, पिबेत्)
उत्तराणि:
पिबेत्

(iii) यमस्तु प्राणान् हरति वैद्यः प्राणान् । (शरीराणि च, धनानि च, काव्यानि च)
उत्तराणि:

धनानि च

(iv) चितां प्रज्वलितां दृष्ट्वा . विस्मयामागतः। (यमः, भ्राताः, वैद्यः)
उत्तराणि:
वैद्यः

(v) यावज्जीवेत् .. जीवेत्। (ऋणम्, सुखम्, घृतम्)
उत्तराणि:
सुखम्

(vi) चत्वारः बाल-कवयः मञ्चस्य उपविष्टाः। (अधः, उपरि, बहिः)
उत्तराणि:
उपरि

(vii) कोलाहलेन। (मा, न, अलम्)
उत्तराणि:
अलम्

(viii) ऋणं घृतं पिबेत्। (कृत्वा, पीत्वा, दृष्ट्वा)
उत्तराणि:
कृत्वा

(ix) ...दुर्लभं लोके। ऋणम्, परान्नम्, श्रमम्)
उत्तराणि:
परान्नम्

(x) वयम् एतेषां कुर्मः। (कोलाहलम्, स्वागतम्, काव्यम्)
उत्तराणि:
स्वागतम्।

Tracing Changes Through a Thousand Years

HISTORY CHAPTER-1 (CLASS-VII)

VIDEO LINK: -

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VFOF1wlf0bU&t=17s>

CHAPTER SUMMARY/NOTES

New Social and Political Group:

- (i) The study of the thousand years between 700 and 1750 is a huge challenge to historians largely because of the scale and variety of developments that occurred over the period.
- ii) It was a period of great mobility. One such group of people was **Rajaputra**. Other groups of warriors were **Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, Ahom's and Kayasthas**.
- iii) Throughout the period there was a gradual clearing of forests and the extension of agriculture. Challenges in their habitat forced many forest-dwellers to migrate.
- iv) As society became more differentiated people were grouped into **jatis or sub-castes** and ranked based on their backgrounds and their occupations.
- v) Ranks were not fixed permanently, and varied according to the power, influence and resources controlled by the members of the jati.

Regions and Empires:

- (i) **Large states like those of the Cholas, Tughluqs, or Mughals encompassed many regions.**
- (ii) A Sanskrit prashasti that praises Delhi Sultan Balban tells that he was ruler of a vast empire that stretched from Bengal in the east to Ghazni in Afghanistan in the west and included all the South India.
- iii) There were considerable conflicts between various states.
- iv) When the Mughal empire declined in the 18th century, it led to the re-emergence of regional states.

Old and New Religions:

- (i) Religion was often closely associated with the social and economic organization of local communities.
- (ii) It was during the period that important changes occurred in religion. It included the worship of new deities, construction of temples by royalty, and the growing importance of Brahmanas in the Hindu religion.
- iii) Knowledge of Sanskrit helped Brahmins to earn respect.
- iv) Islam was patronized by many rulers.

Historical Periods:

- i) The British historians divided the history of India into three periods: **Hindu, Muslim and British.**
- ii) Most historians look to economic and social factors to characterize the major elements of different moments of the past.
- iii) The life of hunter-gatherers, early farmers and early empires was called early societies.
- iv) **The growth of imperial state formations, development of Hinduism and Islam as major religions and the arrival of European trading companies was called medieval period.**
- (v) The last era was called modernity which carried a sense of material progress and intellectual development.

WORKSHEET

I. Very short Answer Questions: -

(1 Marker)

- 1) Who was al-Idrisi?
- 2) Who used the term Hindustan for the first time and when?
- 3) Name any two sources do the historians use for the study of a particular period of history?
- 4) Who was considered a 'foreigner' in the past?
- 5) Define the following: -
 - a) Scribes
 - b) Jati Panchayat
 - c) Archives
 - d) Cartographer

II. Short Answer Questions: -

(3 Marker)

- 1) List some of the technological changes associated with this period.
- 2) What are the difficulties historians face in using manuscripts?
- 3) How do the historians divide the past into periods? Do they face any problems in doing so?

III. Long Answer Questions: -

(5 Marker)

- 1) Trace out the major changes in the society during 700 and 1750? What was its main reason?
- 2) What were some of the major religious developments during this period?

IV. Fill ups: -

- i. Archives are places where _____ are kept.
- ii. _____ was a fourteenth-century chronicler.
- iii. _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____ were some of the new crops introduced into the subcontinent during this period.
- iv. Several villages were governed by a _____.
- v. A person who makes maps is called _____.
- vi. A place where documents and manuscripts are stored is _____.
- vii. When there was no printing press _____ copied manuscripts by hand.

V. State whether true or false:

- 1) We do not find inscriptions for the period after 700.
- 2) The Marathas asserted their political importance during this period.
- 3) Forest-dwellers were sometimes pushed out of their lands with the spread of agricultural settlements.
- 4) Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban controlled Assam, Manipur and Kashmir.