

**Let's pave the way for
learning and move forward...**

Standard 7

Social Science



SCERT KERALA THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

Dear Students

The evaluation of the answer scripts of the First Terminal Examination 2022 and the classroom experiences shared by the teachers concerned, have brought to light the fact that our children have suffered some serious learning gap due to the non-availability of proper learning experiences as a result of the unprecedented situation created by the Covid Pandemic from 2019 to 2022. An activity book has been designed to assist children internalize the concepts which they ought to have mastered in the previous classes and with the intention to facilitate further learning Necessary explanations and activities are included in the booklet to help children bridge the gap. It is hoped that this package will facilitate the learners for self- study or for studying with the help of their teachers and I wish them success in their endeavours to move forward with confidence.

Director
S.C.E.R.T.

Activity-1.1

Learning Outcomes

- Illustrates the latitudes and longitudes as angular distances from the centre of the Earth.
- Locates the features, places, etc. on the Earth based on the latitudes and longitudes.

Concepts

Class – 6 Unit – 5 The Earth: Myth and Reality

Class - 7 Unit - 1 Europe in Transition.

Class – 7 Unit - 2 From Trade to Power

Class - 7 Unit - 6 Understanding Maps.

Activity Package

Materials

- World Map (Outline) – One for each group (Appendix-7.1)
- Atlas - one per group
- A4 paper
- Colour pencil
- Double sided tape
- Characteristics of Continents (Appendix-7.2)
- LOT written features of continent (Appendix-7.3)

Children are divided into six groups and given a world map (outline). Oceans are coloured blue and the landmasses are coloured differently. Each group is given a large world map (political map). A coin is dropped onto the map from a distance of two meters. The teacher lists the continents on which the coin was dropped. The teacher distributes the lots in which the characteristics of Continents are written. Each group selects one lot. Identify the continents from the lot. Prepare a note about the characteristics of the continents by adding more features.

Largest continent.
India is a part of this continent.

Most of the regions are desert.
The Nile flows through this continent.

The world's largest producer of wheat.
The Five Great Lakes are in this continent.

The river Amazon flows through this continent.
Tapioca originated in this continent.

Work sheet	
A	B
The latitude that divides the Earth into two hemispheres.	
The continents in which the Equator pass through	
The continents in which the Greenwich Line (0-degree longitude) pass through.	
On which side of the equator are most countries found? (Top / Bottom)	
Continents located only in the Northern Hemisphere.	
Continents located only in the Southern Hemisphere.	
Continents located in both hemispheres	
The continents in which the major latitudes like equator, tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north latitude) and tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south latitude) pass through	
Major latitudinal line pass through India.	
Portuguese (Portugal), Dutch (Netherlands), British (U.K.), French (France) are the foreign powers that reached India for trade belongs to which continent.	

Activity-1.3

Class 7 Unit-1 Europe in Transition

The Renaissance in the field of science led to the invention of new machines which brought about immense changes in the field of production. Consequently, production increased while the cost of production decreased. Such changes in the field of production ushered in the Industrial Revolution. As part of the Industrial Revolution, European countries piled up their products. In search of markets to sell these products, the European countries started adventurous voyages. The arrival of Europeans to India was the part of these journeys

Read the following statements and find out the countries

- ❖ The country in which Industrial revolution began

- ❖ Renaissance began

- ❖ The first European country to reach India by sea

- ❖ The foreign country that dominated India for the long time

Activity – 2

Learning Outcome

- ✦ Analyse the social and economic life in medieval India.

Concepts

Class – 6 Unit – 2 Medieval India: Society, Resource, and Trade

Class – 7 Unit-4 India Towards a New Era

Class - 7 Unit -8 Towards a New Kerala Society

Activity Package

Materials

Reading material

Women's Society in Medieval India,

Child marriage and the practice of sati were prevalent in many parts of the country. Francois Bernier, a French traveler who visited India in the 17th century, is said to have witnessed the practice of sati. Remarriage was restricted. Girls were married off at a young age, so they did not have the opportunity to get educated.

The travelogues of the foreign travellers who visited during medieval India help us to comprehend the inequalities and social evils of that period.

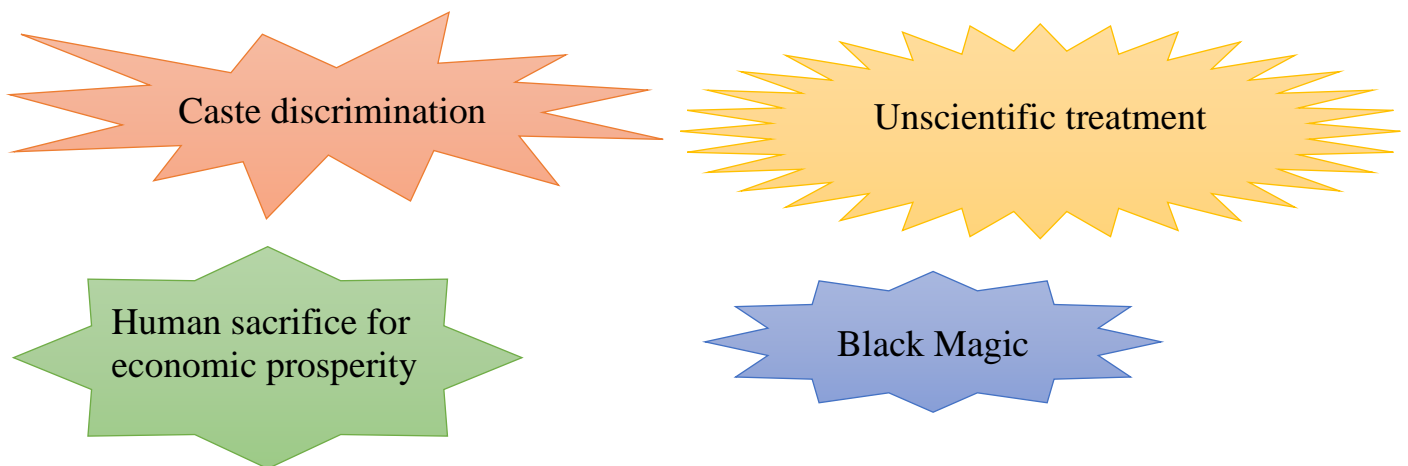
Sati, child marriage, denial of widow marriage, denial of women's education etc, remained as obstacles to the progress of women. The social reform movements that arose in the 19th century and the spread of Western education paved the way for the advancement of women.

List the factors that led to the progress of women empowerment from the state of women in medieval India:

- Social reform movements
-
-

Activity – 2.2

Modern society has made progress in many fields. But some news that does not suit a civilized society emerged from different parts of our country.



Such beliefs that destroy human rationality and scientific outlook should be eliminated from the society. What is your opinion on the legislation to eliminate such trends?

Activity – 3.1

Learning Outcome

- locates the features, places, etc. on the Earth based on the latitudes and longitudes.
- Find out basic knowledge regarding the continents and oceans.

Concepts

Class – 5 Unit 6 Continents and Oceans

Class - 7 Unit - 1 Europe in Transition

Class – 7 Unit -2 From Trade to Power

Class - 7 Unit - 6 Understanding of Maps

Activity Package

Materials

- ❖ Map - voyages of Christopher Columbus, Vasco da Gama and Magellan
- ❖ Atlas - one per group
- ❖ Globe - one per group
- ❖ Lots - features of oceans

Features of the oceans

The Challenger Deep, the world's deepest point is in this ocean.

The world's busiest ocean route is situated in the northern part of this ocean.

This ocean has the distinction of being an ocean named after a country.

The surface of the ocean is almost entirely frozen.

The ocean that encircles the North Pole.

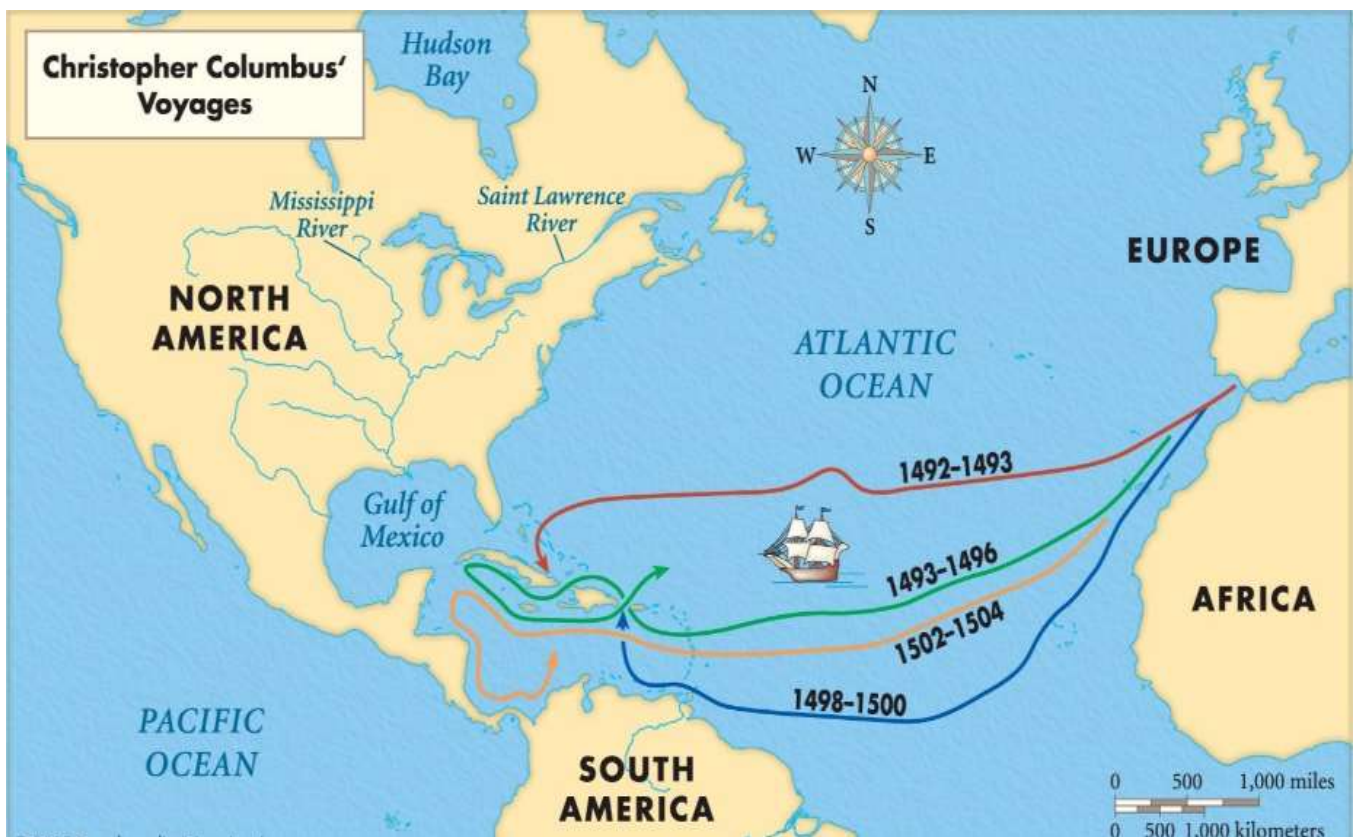
The teacher distributes the lots in which the characteristics of oceans are written.
(Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, Antarctic)

*Vayalum Puzhayum kadannu pokam
Kadalil kadalil pakarnnu pokam
Pazhaya kaalathu Columbus poya pol
Puthiya lokangal thiranjuk pokam nammal
Puthiya vaayana vattangal thedi pokam*

N V Krishna Varrier

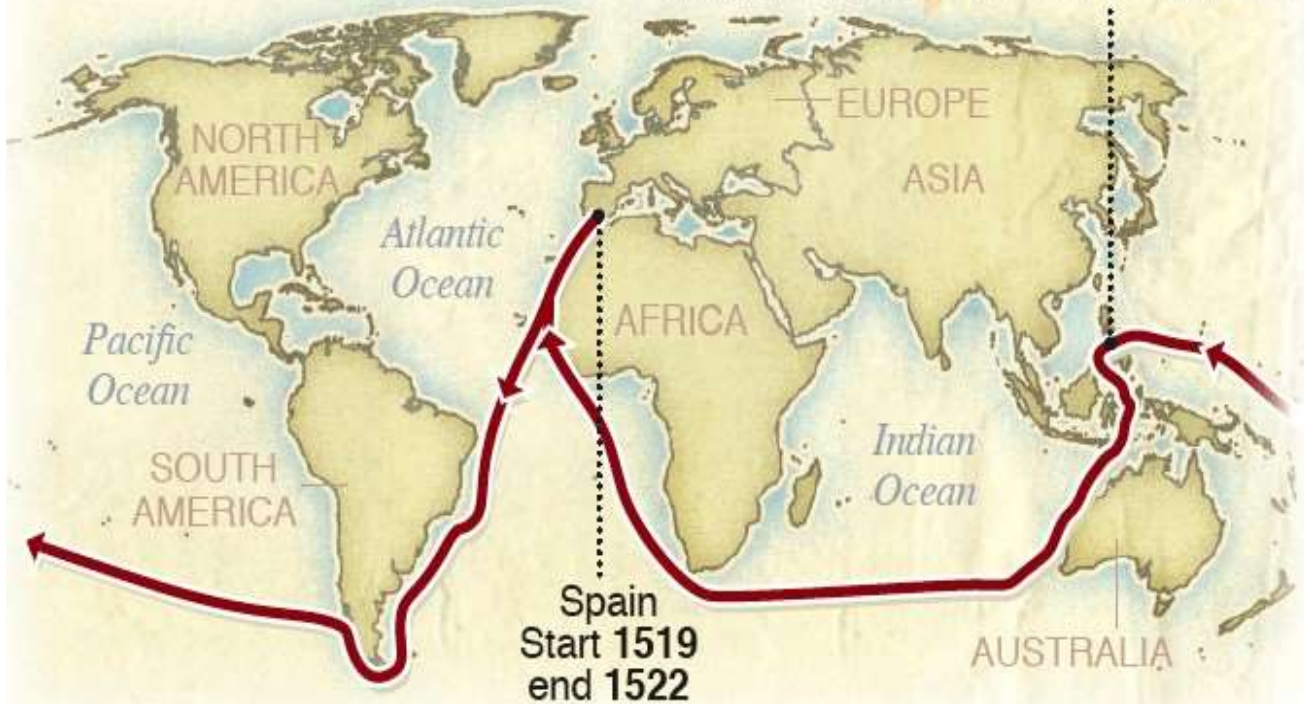
The conquest of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. This came in the way of the trade between Asia and Europe. The situation necessitated the European traders to find out new sea routes. In search of new sea routes, the European sailors set off on adventure trips.

The voyages of Christopher Columbus, Vasco da Gama and Magellan changed the world's history.



Magellan's route

1521 – Magellan is killed; Sebastian del Cano takes over remaining route



Observe the Sea route and atlas given in the group, and find out through which oceans their voyages are conducted. Complete the Table given.

Sailors	Oceans
Christopher Columbus	
Vasco da Gama	
Magellan	

Activity – 3.2

Find the Continents adjacent to the oceans. (Appendix-7.7)

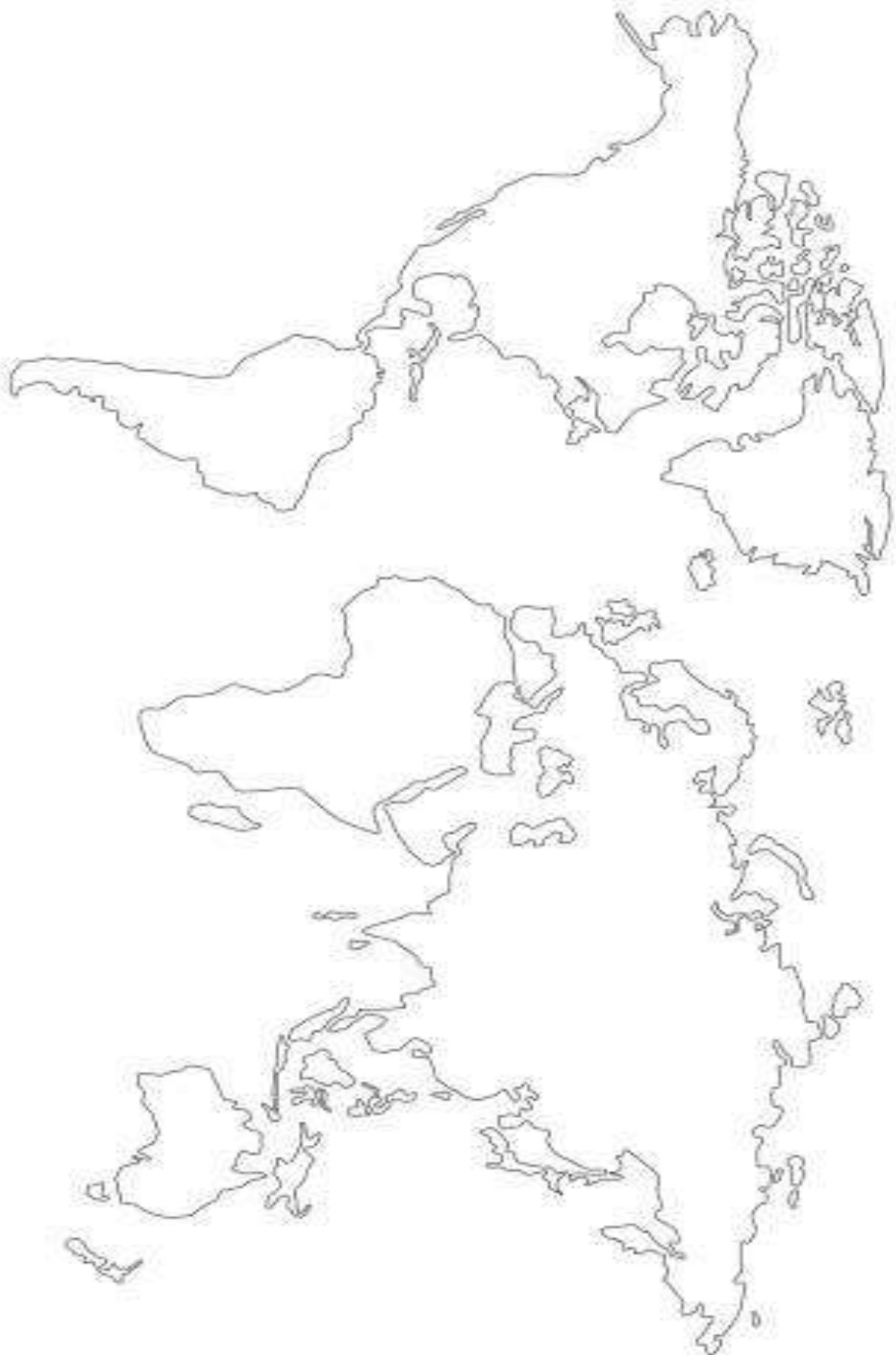
Oceans	Continents
Pacific Ocean	
Atlantic Ocean	
Indian Ocean	
Arctic Ocean	
Antarctic Ocean	

Activity – 3.3

Students are divided in to seven groups. Complete the given table with the help of a globe and atlas (Appendix-7.7)

Continents	Interconnected oceans	Bordering Continents
Asia		
Africa		
North America		
South America		
Antarctica		
Europe		
Australia		

Appendix-7.1



Appendix-7.2.1 Characteristics of Continents



Asia.

Asia is the largest continent in terms of its size and population, located north of the Indian Ocean. Areas that receive a lot of rainfall. Areas with very low rainfall. Areas covered with snow throughout the year. Hot areas. Temperate and cold regions. Many varieties can be found in this continent. Everest, the world's highest peak, is located here. Our country India is a part of this continent. Various crops like wheat and maize are cultivated. Asia is the largest producer of rice in the world.



Africa

Africa is the second largest continent in terms its size and population. It is located between the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean. Much of the area is desert. So agriculture is very less. Africa straddles between both sides of the equator and has different climate zones. The world's largest desert, the Sahara, is located here. The world's longest river, the Nile, flows through this continent. This continent is home to dense forests with the highest wildlife wealth in the world.

Appendix-7.2.2



North America

North America is a continent in the northwestern part of the Earth. It is located between the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean. The Inuits (Eskimos) live in the snow-covered region of this continent, which is the third largest in size. The highest peak here is Mt. McKinley in the Alaska Range. The five Great Lakes contain about 21 percent of the world's available surface fresh water. The soil and climate are suitable for agriculture. It is the largest producer of wheat in the world.



South America

South America is a continent in the southwestern part of the Earth. It is located between the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean. River Amazon with the largest share of fresh water, flows through this continent. It stands fourth in size. Mount Aconcagua is the highest peak on this continent. The dense forests of the Amazon basin are home to a wide variety of flora and fauna. Cattle rearing is an important occupation of the people here.

Appendix-7.2.3



Antarctica

Antarctica is the southernmost continent of the earth. Earth's South Pole is located on this continent. The fifth largest continent is home to the world's coldest region. It is known as the White Continent because it is covered with snow throughout the year. Many countries have established research centers for mineral exploration and climate studies in this continent, which has immense mineral deposits. Maitri and Bharti are India's research centers in Antarctica. Penguins abound here, though not permanently inhabited.



Europe

The sixth largest continent is located between the Atlantic Ocean and the Asian continent. The Ural Mountains separate Europe from Asia. The third most populous continent experiences moderate heat and cold in the south, but extreme cold in the north. Although industrially advanced, fishing is an important occupation.

Appendix-7.2.4



Australia

This continent known as Oceania is the smallest in size. This continent is called Island Continent as it is completely surrounded by water. The Platypus, Dingo, Kangaroo and other egg-laying mammals are found only on this continent. Wheat is grown in abundance.

Appendix-7.3

Largest continent.
India is a part of this continent.

Most of the regions are desert.
The Nile flows through this continent.

The world's largest producer of wheat.
The Five Great Lakes are in this continent.

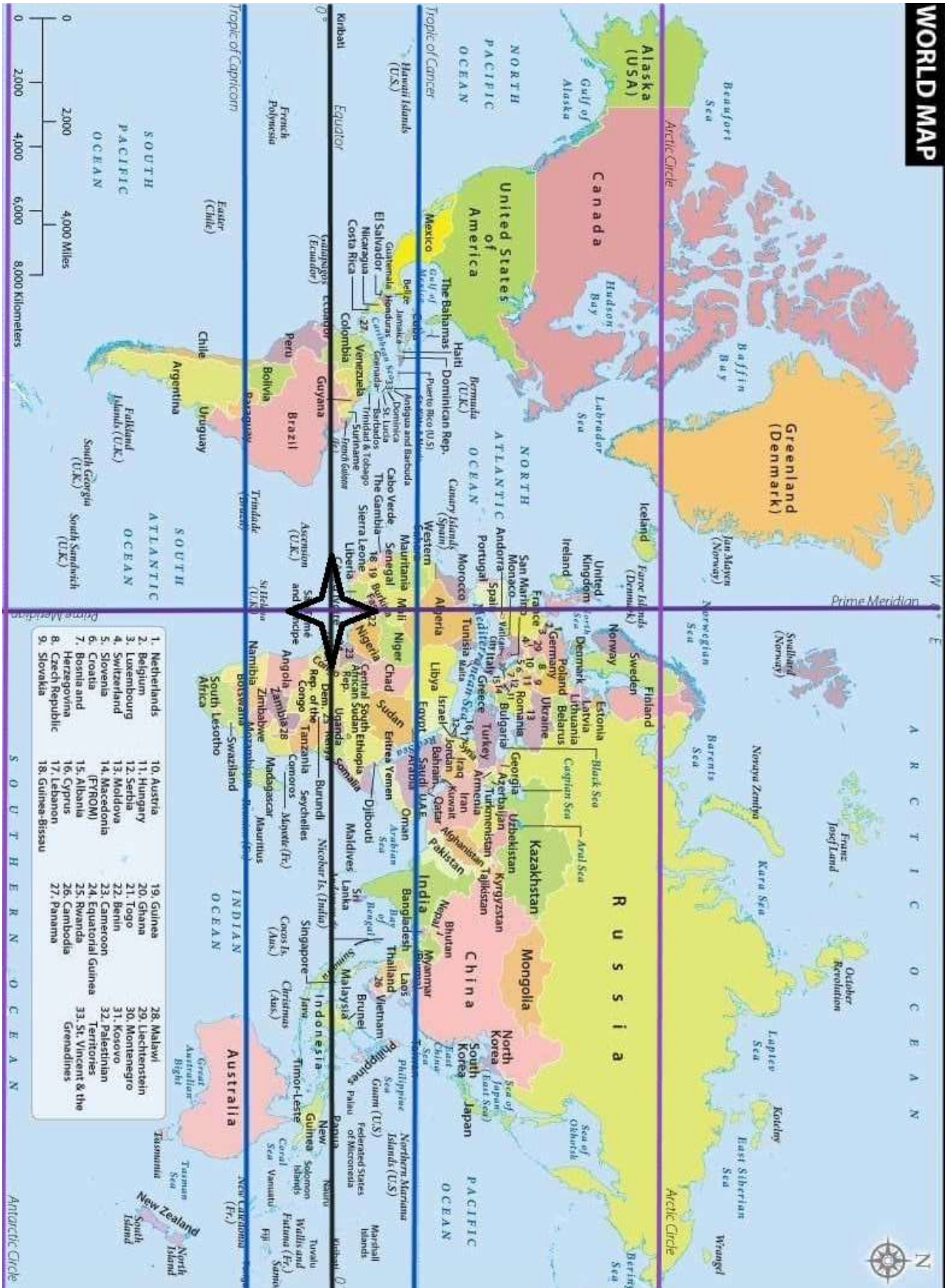
The river Amazon flows through this continent.
Tapioca originated in this continent.

Coldest region of the world.
It is known as White Continent.

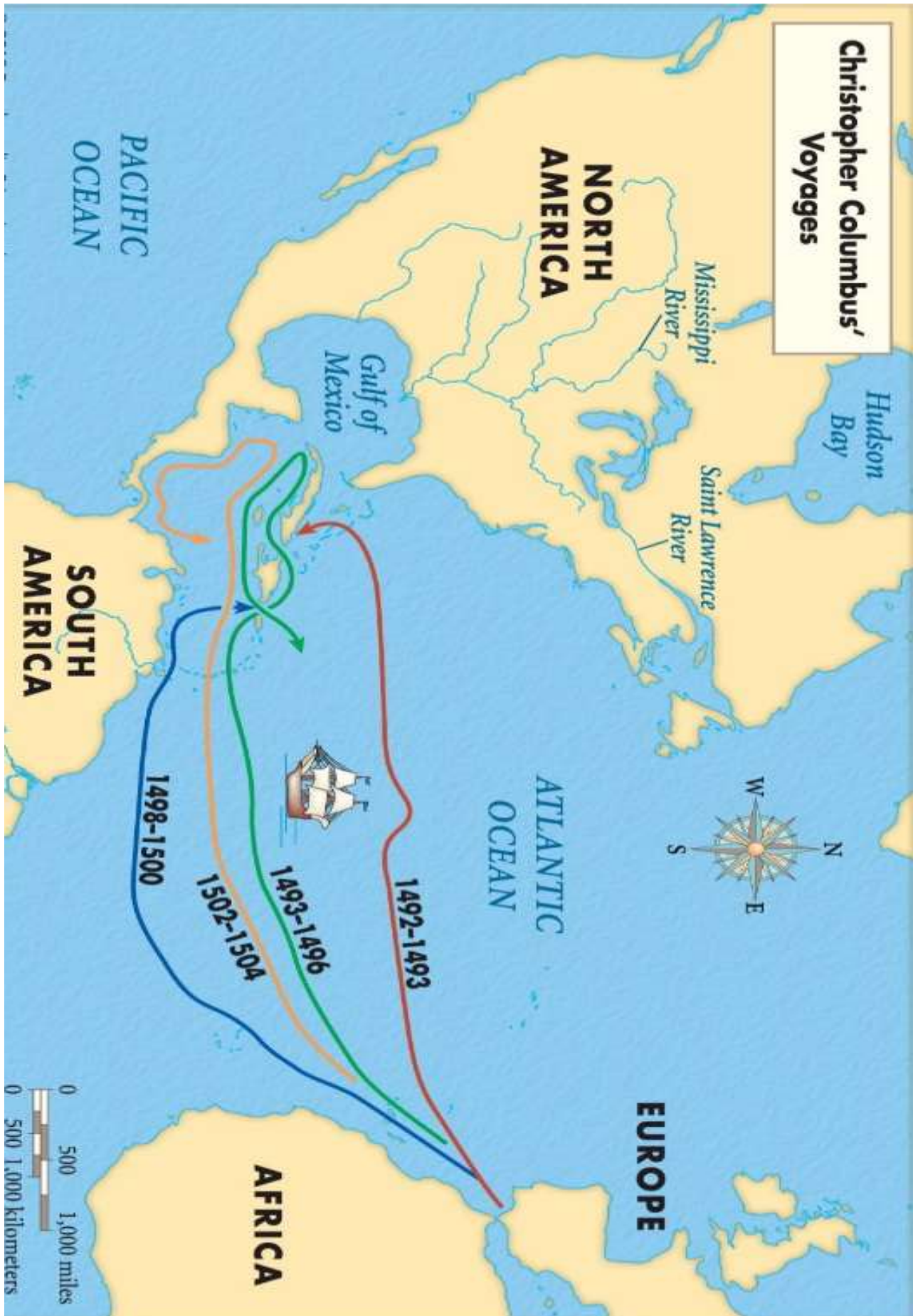
The Ural Mountain range separates it from Asia.
It is industrially developed.

Platypus, Kangaroo, Dingo are found exclusively in this continent.
It is known as a continent island.

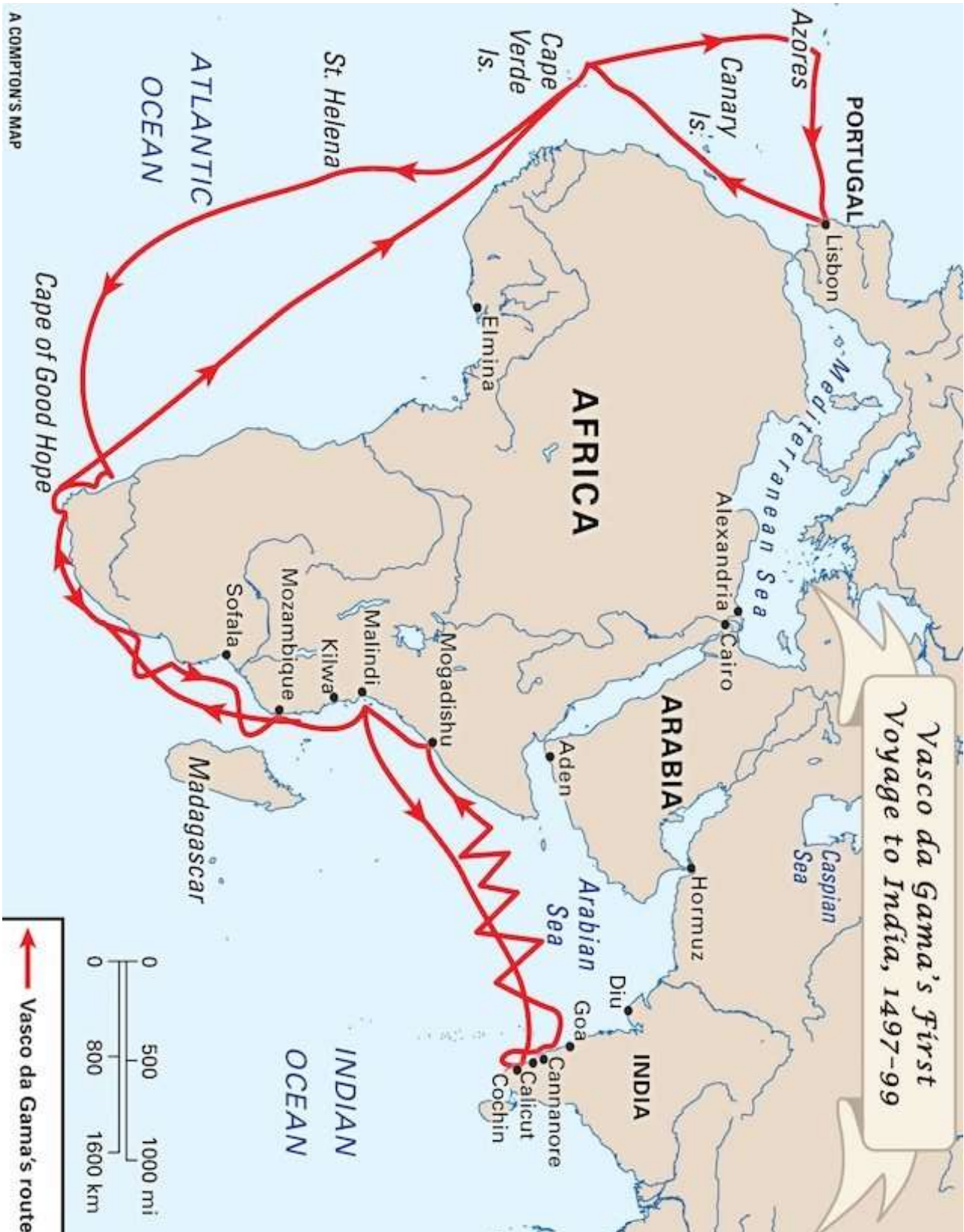
Appendix-7.4



Appendix-7.5.1



Appendix-7.5.2



Appendix-7.5.3

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Appendix-7.7

