

International Indian school Buraidah
Social Worksheet -1 (2026-27)

Name: _____

Class: 7

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Fill in the blanks:

1. **Humidity** is the moisture or water vapour present in the air.
2. **Meteorologists** collect and study weather data to predict future conditions.
3. The layer of gases surrounding a planet is called its **atmosphere**.
4. An **anemometer** is the simplest tool to measure wind speed and direction
5. **Weather Forecast** is a prediction or guess about what the weather will be like.
6. The **Ganga** River is known as the lifeline of northern India.
7. The Peninsular Plateau is rich in **mineral** resources.
8. The Western Ghats run parallel to the **western** coast of India.
9. The desert located in India is called the Thar **Desert**.
10. The Himalayas block the cold winds coming from **Central** Asia.

Multiple choice Questions:

1. _____ is an instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure
a. Thermometer. **b. Barometer.** c. Hygrometer
2. The _____ is the lowest layer of the atmosphere, where weather occurs.
a. troposphere. b. stratosphere. c. exosphere
3. A sudden bad event like a flood or earthquake is called _____.
a. altitude. b. atmosphere. **c. disaster**
4. A machine that measures weather automatically is _____.
a. Wind vane. **b. Automated Weather Station (AWS).** c. Rain gauge
5. A very strong wind and rain storm is called _____.
a. Cyclone. b. Earth quake. c. flood
6. The Ganges River originates from the:

a. Yamunotri Glacier. **b. Gangotri Glacier.** c. Siachen Glacier.

7. Which sea lies to the east of India?

a. Arabian sea. . b. Red sea. **c. Bay of Bengal**

8. India is called a 'mini-continent' because of its:

a. Political Unity. . **b. Geographical and cultural diversity.** C. Forest Area

9. The highest mountain range in India is:

a. Aravalli Range. b. Vindhya Range. **C. Himalayas**

10. The Thar Desert is located in

a. North West India. b. South West India. C. South East India.

Answer the following:

1. Differentiate between the weather and atmosphere.
2. How does India's geographical diversity affect our lives?
3. When was the India Meteorological Department established and what is its motto?
4. What are some key geographical features of India? Why do you think they are important?
5. What natural signs do people observe to predict rain or storms?
6. Why are the Gangetic plains important for India's population?
7. How do weather predictions help us prepare for events like heavy rain, storms, drought and heat waves?
8. Which countries form the Indian Subcontinent along with India?