

SESSION:2024-25
WORKSHEET

CHAPTER:- 5
CLASS: VII

SUB :- Civics
DATE :-

STUDY CASE

Most children learnt the work their families or elders did. For girls, the situation was worse. In communities that taught sons to read and write, daughters were not allowed to learn the alphabet. Even in families where skills like pottery, weaving and craft were taught, the contribution of daughters and women was only seen as supportive. For example, in the pottery trade, women collected the mud and prepared the earth for the pots. But since they did not operate the wheel, they were not seen as potters. In the nineteenth century, many new ideas about education and learning emerged. Schools became more common and communities that had never learnt reading and writing started sending their children to school.

Q. 1. What did women NOT do in pottery trade?

- (a) Collect the mud
- (b) Prepare the earth
- (c) Operate the wheel
- (d) None of these

Q. 2. Which of the following became more common in 19th century?

- (a) Hospitals
- (b) Schools
- (c) Discos
- (d) Restaurants

Q. 3. The way to create new opportunities for women is _____.

- (a) household work
- (b) education
- (c) protest
- (d) all of these

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