

Std.VII Section : \_\_\_\_\_

Subject : Social Studies

Marks : 80

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Term - I

Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Time : 3 Hrs.

## General Instructions :

- 1) All the questions are compulsory.
- 2) Section A contains MCQ type questions from question number 1 to 20 for 1 mark each.
- 3) Section B contains very short answer type questions for 2 marks each question from question number 21 to 25.
- 4) Section C contains short answer type questions from question number 26 to 32. Each question is for 3 marks.
- 5) Section D contains long answer type questions from question number 33 to 35 for 5 marks each.
- 6) Section E contains source based questions from question number 36 to 38. Each source is for 4 marks.
- 7) Section F contains question number 39 that is a map based question for 2 marks.
- 8) There is no overall choice in the question paper, however an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

## Section - A (Multiple Choice Questions 1 Mark each)

20M

- Q.1 : In medieval period a "foreigner" was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Someone from another country  
b) Anybody who was not a Hindustani  
c) Any stranger who appeared in a given village, someone who was not a part of that society or culture  
d) Someone from another continent
- Q.2 : A place where documents and manuscripts are stored is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Library      b) Archive      c) Temple      d) Museum
- Q.3 : Capital of the Chola dynasty was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Madurai      b) Mysore      c) Kanchipuram      d) Thanjavur
- Q.4 : Which dynasty was founded by Dantidurga?  
a) Cholas      b) Rashtrakutas      c) Palas      d) Chalukyas
- Q.5 : What was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans?  
a) Urdu      b) Persian      c) Hindi      d) English
- Q.6 : Which ruler first established his capital at Delhi?  
a) Chauhan ruler      b) Tomra Rajput ruler      c) Turkish ruler      d) Khilji dynasty
- Q.7 : \_\_\_\_\_ refused to accept the Mughal authority for a long time.  
a) Sisodiya Rajputs      b) Ahom Rajputs  
c) Behlam Rajputs      d) Maratha Rajputs
- Q.8 : Who was Akbar's Revenue minister?  
a) Todar Mal      b) Birbal      c) Abul Fazl      d) Tansen
- Q.9 : What do plant and animal kingdom make together?  
a) Biosphere      b) Hydrosphere      c) Atmosphere      d) All of these
- Q.10: When is World Environment Day celebrated every year?  
a) 25th December      b) 23rd June      c) 26th January.      d) 5th June

- Q.11: Which one of the following is not a threat to the environment?  
a) growing plants    b) growing population    c) growing industries    d) all of this
- Q.12: The innermost layer of the earth is  
a) Mantle    b) Sima    c) Crust    d) Core
- Q.13: Which one of the following is an example of sudden endogenic forces?  
a) river erosion    b) wind erosion    c) earthquake    d) glacier movement
- Q.14: African-Americans are discriminated in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) South America    b) Africa    c) USA    d) Australia
- Q.15: \_\_\_\_\_ was the first state in India to introduce midday meal scheme.  
a) Maharashtra    b) Tamil Nadu    c) Andhra Pradesh    d) Kerala
- Q.16: Where do most doctors prefer to settle?  
a) Urban areas.    b) Rural areas    c) Foreign region    d) None of these.
- Q.17: Which sector is given importance in Costa Rica?  
a) Political and Economic.    b) Politics and Education.  
c) Technological and Political.    d) Health and Education.
- Q.18: A \_\_\_\_\_ is a place where all the MLAs, whether from the ruling party or from the opposition meet to discuss various things.  
a) Supreme Court    b) High court  
c) Legislative Assembly.    d) President House
- Q.19: What do you mean by 'Generic names'?  
a) Chemical names of drugs    b) Ancient medicine names  
c) Historical names    d) None of these
- Q.20: This refers to foreigners who come to this country specifically for medical treatment at hospitals that offer world class facilities at a lower cost than what they would have to pay in their own countries.  
a) Hospital Tourist    b) Foreign Tourist  
c) Medical Tourist    d) Treatment Tourist

### **Section B (Very Short Answer Type Questions - 2 Marks each)**

- Q.21: What were the two major cities under the control of the Chahamanas?
- Q.22: What are the three layers of the earth?
- Q.23: What are sand dunes?
- Q.24: Why do we give boys and girls different toys to play with?
- Q.25: Housework is invisible and unpaid work. What is meant by the terms 'invisible'? Give one example of it.

### **Section - C (Short Answer Type Questions - 3 Marks each)**

- Q.26 A) How do historians divide the past into periods? Do they face any problem in doing so?

**OR**

- B) What was the role of the Zamindar in Mughal administration?

- Q.27: What were the relationships between the mansabdar and the jagir?

- Q.28: Give reasons.

A. Man modifies his environment.

**OR**

B. Plants and animals depend on each other.

Q.29: 1) What is a rock? 2) Name three types of rocks.

Q.30 A) State two ways in which Article 15 addresses inequality?

**OR**

B) Write a short note on the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Q.31 A) Write down the main features of the public health system.

**OR**

B) Why do government collects taxes from the people?

Q.32: Draw a well labelled diagram of major pressure belts and wind systems.

### **Section D (Long Answer Type Questions - 5 Marks each)**

Q.33 A) Raziya sultan was unique in the history of Delhi Sultanate. Do you think women leaders are accepted more readily today?

**OR**

B) What were the steps taken to ensure that muqtis performed their duties? Why do you think they may have wanted to defy the orders of the Sultans?

Q.34 A) What is an earthquake? Give an account of earthquake preparedness.

**OR**

B) Explain the following terms :

- |                   |                    |            |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1) Exogenic force | 2) Endogenic force | 3) Erosion |
| 4) Eco-system     | 5) Ox-bow lakes    |            |

Q.35 A) How did some MLAs become Ministers? What is the difference between the work that MLAs do in the Assembly and the work done by government departments?

**OR**

B) What was the problem in patalpuram? What discussion or action was taken by the following

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Public meeting   | b) Legislative Assembly |
| c) Press conference | d) Chief minister       |

### **Section E (Source Based Questions - 4 Marks each)**

**Q.36 : Read the given source and answer the questions based on it.**

A minor chiefly family known as the Muttaraiyar held power in the Kaveri delta. They were subordinate to the Pallava kings of Kanchipuram. Vijayalaya, who belonged to the ancient chiefly family of the Cholas from Uraiyur, captured the delta from the Mutharaiyar in the middle of the ninth century. He built the town of Thanjavur and a temple for goddess Nishumbhasudini there. The Pandyan and the Pallava territories to the south and north were made part of this kingdom. Rajaraja I, considered the most powerful Chola ruler, became king in 985 and expanded control over most of these areas. He also reorganised the administration of the empire.

Rajaraja's son Rajendra I continued his policies and even invaded the Ganga valley, Sri Lanka and countries of Southeast Asia, developing a navy for these expeditions. The big temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram, built by Rajaraja and Rajendra, are architectural and sculptural marvels.

1. Name the person who captured the delta from the muttaraiyar in the middle of ninth century.

2. According to the given source what are the architectural and sculptural marvels?
3. Which one of the following statement is wrong?
  - a) Muttaraiyar family held power in kaveri delta.
  - b) Cholas belong to Uraiyur.
  - c) Rajaraja invaded the Ganga Valley.
  - d) All of the above.
4. Why do Rajaraja I, considered the most powerful Chola ruler?

**Q.37 : Read the given source and answer the questions based on it.**

Our atmosphere is divided into five layers starting from the earth's surface. These are Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere. Troposphere is the most important layer of the atmosphere. Its average height is 13 km. The air we breathe exists here. Almost all the weather phenomena like rainfall, fog and hailstorm occur in this layer. Above the troposphere lies the stratosphere. It extends up to a height of 50 km. This layer is almost free from clouds and associated weather phenomenon, making conditions most ideal for flying aeroplanes. One important feature of the stratosphere is that it contains a layer of ozone gas.

1. In which layer do the air we breathe exists?
2. In which layer almost all weather phenomena occur?
3. What are the important features of the stratosphere?
4. Which layer of atmosphere is ideal for flying aeroplanes and why?

**Q.38 : Read the given source and answer the questions based on it.**

From Class VI onwards, boys and girls went to separate schools. The girls' school was designed very differently from the boys' school. They had a central courtyard where they played in total seclusion and safety from the outside world. The boys' school had no such courtyard and our playground was just a big space attached to the school. Every evening, once school was over, the boys watched as hundreds of school girls crowded the narrow streets. As these girls walked on the streets, they looked so purposeful. This was unlike the boys who used the streets as a place to stand around idling, to play, to try out tricks with their bicycles. For the girls, the street was simply a place to get straight home. The girls always went in groups, perhaps because they also carried fears of being teased or attacked.

1. Do you think boys and girls should have separate school? Why do you think so?
2. What steps government can take to strengthen the girls education?
3. Why do the girls' schools have a central courtyard? Do you think it is good?
4. Enlist any two differences you find in the above passage in the ways boys and girls were treated.

**Section F (Map skill based question for 2 Marks)**

Q.39: Locate the places of Mughals military campaigns. **(Any Two)**

- 1) Chittor   2) Punjab   3) Bengal   4) Gujarat

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