

CBSE
Class VII Social Science
Sample Paper – 1
Term II

Time: 2½ hours

Total Marks: 75

General Instructions:

- i. There are 12 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
 - ii. Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
 - iii. Questions from serial number **1 to 5** are **multiple choice questions** (MCQs) of **1 mark each**. Every MCQ is provided with four alternatives. Write the correct alternative in your answer book.
 - iv. Questions from serial number **5 to 10** are **2 marks questions**.
 - v. Question numbers **11 and 12** are **5 marks questions**.
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Section A
History

Question 1 – Manigramam was a guild in which part of the country? [1]

- a) North India
- b) South India
- c) West India
- d) East India

Question 2 – Which Sultan used Banjaras to transport grain to the city markets? [1]

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) Alauddin Khalji
- d) Raja Man Singh

Question 3 – What said that it was possible for devotees to receive the grace of God regardless of their caste status? [1]

- a) The Puranas
- b) The Epics
- c) Gods
- d) The Vedas

Question 4 – The inscription in the image is composed in which language? [1]



- a) Sanskrit
- b) Bengali
- c) Tamil
- d) Malayalam

Question 5 – Akbar followed the administrative model of which of the following kings? [1]

- a) Alauddin Khilji
- b) Muhammad Tughlaq
- c) Humayun
- d) Sher Shah Suri

Question 6 – Where is Hampi located? When was it founded and to which empire did it belong? [2]

Question 7 – Who were Banjaras? [2]

Question 8 – Why was the period after the thirteenth century considered a new wave of the bhakti movement in north India? [2]

Question 9 – When did the Mughals face the worst possible humiliation? [2]

Question 10 – Name other dance forms which are recognised as classical at present? [2]

Question 11 – Name the five sacred symbols which all Sikh men have to wear. [5]

OR

Why were people attracted towards Kabir's teachings?

Question 12 – Mention the changes which took place in the sub-continent during the mediaeval period. [5]

OR

How was the bronze statues made using the 'lost wax' technique during the Chola period?

Section B
Civics

Question 1 – The main source of income for media is [1]

- a) Advertisements
- b) Shows
- c) News
- d) None of the above

Question 2 – Universal adult franchise means [1]

- a) Everyone above the age of 18 have the right to vote
- b) Everyone is equal before law
- c) Children up to the age of 14 have the right to education
- d) Citizens have the right to life

Question 3 – People visit the weekly markets to buy [1]

- a) Special items
- b) Everyday items
- c) Specific items
- d) Expensive items

Question 4 – The largest cloth market in the world is [1]

- a) Fifth Avenue Mall
- b) Andrew's Market
- c) Pushpa Mills
- d) Erode's bi-weekly market

Question 5 – 'Tawa Matsya Sangh' refers to which of the following cooperatives? [1]

- a) A federation of fishermen cooperatives
- b) A federation of miners cooperatives
- c) A federation of traders cooperatives
- d) A federation of weavers cooperatives

Question 6 – Give two examples each of print media and electronic media. [2]

Question 7 – Why are advertisements an important part of our social and cultural life today? [2]

Question 8 – What are weekly markets? Why are they so called? [2]

Question 9 – Discuss any two drawbacks of the private health care services. [2]

Question 10 – Discuss any two strategies which have been used to make people aware of the women's rights. [2]

Question 11 – How does the garment factory in Delhi conduct its business?

OR

What did the Government do in response to the fight put up by Tawa Matsya Sangh? [5]

Question 12 – How do merchants have a lot of power in the market?

OR

How do shop owners procure their goods? [5]

Section C Geography

Question 1 – Which of the following landforms is formed as a result of the depositional activities of the sea waves? [1]

- a) Sea arches
- b) Sea caves
- c) Sea beaches
- d) Stacks

Question 2 – Merino is a type of [1]

- a) Sheep
- b) Elephant
- c) Fish
- d) Camel

Question 3 – Which of the following is the chief food crop of the Amazon basin? [1]

- a) Oat
- b) Beans
- c) Cassava
- d) wheat

Question 4 – The Panama Canal connects the Pacific Ocean and the [1]

- a) Atlantic Ocean
- b) Red Sea
- c) Mediterranean Sea
- d) None of the above

Question 5 – The vegetation which grows on its own without any interference from human beings is called [1]

- a) Human vegetation
- b) All vegetation
- c) Natural vegetation
- d) None of the above

Question 6 – Why are the tropical evergreen forests also called evergreen forests? [2]

Question 7 – Identify the figure and define it. [2]



Question 8 – How do the people of the Amazon basin survive? [2]

Question 9 – What is Chinook? What are its effects? [2]

Question 10 – Why is the climate of Ladakh extremely cold and dry? [2]

Question 11 – What are Velds? Give an account of flora and fauna in Velds?

OR

Where is the Sahara desert located? Name the nomadic tribes found in the Sahara desert. How do they survive? [5]

Question 12 – How are tides caused? Discuss any three importance of tides.

OR

Describe the structure of the atmosphere with the help of a well labelled diagram. [5]

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Section A
History

Answers

1. **(b)** – South India
2. **(c)** – Alauddin Khalji
3. **(a)** – The Puranas
4. **(d)** – Malayalam
5. **(d)** – Sher Shah Suri

Answer 6

Hampi is located in the Krishna–Tungabhadra basin in Karnataka. It was founded in 1336 CE and formed a nucleus of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Answer 7

Banjaras were nomadic or travelling traders who travelled with their families in large groups. These people transported grains from villages to towns on bullock carts.

Answer 8

The period after the thirteenth century was considered a new wave of the bhakti movement in north India because it was an age when Islam, Brahmanical Hinduism, Sufism, various strands of bhakti and the Nathpanths, Siddhas and Yogis influenced one another.

Answer 9

The Mughals faced the worst possible humiliation when two Mughal emperors, Farrukh Siyar (1713–1719) and Alamgir II (1754–1759) were assassinated, and two others Ahmad Shah (1748–1754) and Shah Alam II (1759–1816) were blinded by their nobles.

Answer 10

Other dance forms which are recognised as classical at present are

- Kathakali (Kerala)
- Manipuri (Manipur)
- Odissi (Odisha)
- Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh)
- Bharatanatyam (Tamil Nadu)

Answer 11

The five sacred symbols which all Sikh men were asked to wear by Guru Gobind Singh were

- 'Kesha' or hair – Cutting or removal of hair from any part of the body was not allowed.
- 'Kangha' or comb – It was a symbol of cleanliness.
- 'Kara' or bracelet – It acts as a reminder to stop a person when he raises his hand to do anything wrong.
- 'Kaccha' or underwear – It is a symbol of high moral character.
- 'Kirpan' or dagger – It is to be used to defend the helpless and uphold the truth.

OR

There were various reasons as to why people were attracted towards Kabir's teachings.

These are

- Kabir believed that through humility, love, contentment and devotion, any person could reach God.
- He was firmly opposed to caste, superstitions and meaningless rituals.
- He was also against idol worship.
- He preached the message of universal brotherhood and oneness of God.
- He aimed to bring about unity between Hindus and Muslims by understanding the tenets of both religions.

Answer 12

The changes were as follows:

- Varna-based society and tribal people constantly interacted with each other.
- This resulted in both kinds of societies to adapt and change.
- As there were many different tribes, they took up diverse livelihoods.
- Thus, over a period of time, many of them merged with caste-based society.
- However, others rejected both the caste system and orthodox Hinduism.

OR

During the Chola period, bronze statues were made in the following way:

- An image was made of wax and then it was covered with clay and allowed to dry.
- It was then heated, and a tiny hole was made in the clay cover through which the molten wax was drained out.
- Then molten metal was poured into the clay mould through the hole.
- When the metal cooled and solidified, the clay cover was carefully removed, and the image was cleaned and polished.



Section B

Civics

Answers

1. **(a)** – Advertisements
2. **(a)** – Everyone above the age of 18 have the right to vote
3. **(b)** – Everyday items
4. **(d)** – Erode's bi-weekly market
5. **(a)** – A federation of fishermen cooperatives

Answer 6

Two examples of print media are

- Newspaper
- Magazine

Two examples of electronic media are

- Television
- Radio

Answer 7

Advertisements are an important part of our social and cultural life today because

- When we watch advertisements, we discuss them.
- We often judge people according to the branded products they use.
- Thus, advertisements are such a powerful source of influence in our lives.

Answer 8

Weekly markets are markets held on a specific day of the week. They are called so because they do not consist of permanent shops. Also, traders of weekly markets set up shops for the day and then close them up in the evening.

Answer 9

Two drawbacks of the private health care services are:

- The cost of treatment in privately owned clinics and hospitals is so high that common people cannot afford them.
- In order to earn profits, many private hospitals encourage incorrect practices. The doctors recommend unnecessary tests and prescribe expensive medicines.

Answer 10

Two strategies which have been used to make people aware of the women's rights are:

- **Campaigns** help the women to protest and fight against discriminations which are made against them. In 2006, as a result of several campaigns, a law was passed which gave legal protection to women against domestic violence.
- One way to fight against the discrimination of women is to make people aware by staging **street plays, composing songs** and **holding public meetings**.

Answer 11

The garment factory conducts its business in the following manner:

- It buys cotton cloths from Erode merchants.
- It then makes shirts out of these cloths.
- The shirts are then exported to foreign buyers.
- Among the foreign buyers are businesspersons from US and Europe who run a chain of stores.
- These large stores then do business strictly on their terms; they demand the lowest prices from the supplier.
- Also, they set high standards for quality of production and timely delivery.
- Any defects or delay in delivery is dealt with strictly.
- Hence, the exporter puts in all his hard work in meeting the deadlines.

OR

The Government did the following:

- Created a committee to assess the issue.
- The committee recommended that fishing rights should be granted to the villagers for their livelihood.
- In 1996, the Madhya Pradesh Government decided to give the people the fishing rights for the reservoir.
- After a period of two months, a five-year lease agreement was formed.
- On 2 January 1997, people from 33 villages of Tawa started the New Year with the first catch.

Answer 12

Merchants have a lot of power.

- They give orders to the weavers for what is supposed to be made according to the order.
- They pay a very low price to the weavers for making the cloths.
- The weavers do not have any idea for whom are they making the cloth or at what price it will be sold.
- At the cloth market, the merchants sell the cloth to the garment factories at better prices.
- Thus, the markets make them very powerful.

OR

They procure goods in the following manner:

- Goods are produced at various places such as factories, farms and houses.
- The producers do not show any interest in selling smaller quantities and neither do we buy from them.
- The goods are bought by wholesale traders in large quantities.
- Wholesale traders sell products in smaller quantities to smaller traders.
- The smaller traders sell these smaller quantities individually in the markets.
- Traders are the people in between the producer and the final consumer.
- Through the links of traders, the goods reach faraway places.

Section C **Geography**

Answers

1. **(a)** – Sea beaches
2. **(d)** – Camel
3. **(c)** – Cassava
4. **(a)** – Atlantic Ocean
5. **(c)** – Natural vegetation

Answer 6

These regions are hot and receive heavy rainfall throughout the year. As there is no particular dry season, the trees do not shed their leaves altogether. This is the reason they are called evergreen.

Answer 7

The given figure shows a compact settlement. A compact settlement is a closely built area of dwellings, wherever flat land is available.

Answer 8

People grow most of their food in small areas after clearing some trees in the forest. While men hunt and fish along the rivers, women take care of the crops. They mainly grow tapioca, pineapple and sweet potato. As hunting and fishing are uncertain, it is the women who keep their families alive by feeding them the vegetables they grow. They practise 'slash and burn agriculture'.

Answer 9

Chinook is a hot wind which blows in winter and therefore raises the temperature in a short time. This increase in temperature results in the melting of snow, making pasture land available for grazing of animals.

Answer 10

The altitude in Ladakh varies from about 3000 m in Kargil to more than 8,000 m in the Karakoram. Due to its high altitude, the climate is extremely cold and dry. The air at this altitude is so thin that the heat of the Sun can be felt intensely.

Answer 11

The temperate grasslands of South Africa are called the Velds. These are rolling plateaus with varying heights ranging from 600 m to 1100 m. It is bound by the Drakensburg Mountains on the east.

The vegetation cover is sparse. Grasses dominate the landscape. Red grass grows in bush velds. In the high velds, acacia and maroola are seen. The animals of the velds are primarily lion, leopard, cheetah and kudu.

OR

The Sahara Desert is located in the northern portion of Africa and covers over 3,500,000 square miles (9,000,000 sq km) or roughly 10% of the continent.

The Bedouins and Tuaregs are nomadic tribes. They survive by rearing livestock such as goat, sheep, camel and horse. These animals provide them with milk, hides from which they make leather for belts, slippers, water bottles; hair is used for mats, carpets, clothes and blankets. They wear heavy robes as protection against dust storms and hot winds.

Answer 12

The rise and fall of the ocean water twice in a day is called a tide. During high tide water rises to its highest level while during low tide, it falls to its lowest level.

Tides are caused due to the strong gravitational pull exerted by the Sun and the Moon on the surface of the Earth.

Two importance of tides are:

- High tides help in navigation. Since high tides raise the water level close to the shore, the ships can arrive into the harbour easily.
- High tides also help in fishing. This is because many fishes come to the shore during high tide.

OR

The atmosphere is divided into five layers beginning from the surface of the Earth as follows:

Troposphere

This is the most important layer of the atmosphere. It extends up to 13 km from the surface of the Earth. All the weather phenomena such as rainfall, hail and fog occur in this layer.

Stratosphere

This layer of the atmosphere lies above the troposphere and extends up to a height of 50 km.

Airplanes fly in this layer, as this layer is free from clouds and other weather phenomena.

The stratosphere contains the ozone layer which protects us from the harmful ultra violet rays of the Sun.

Mesosphere

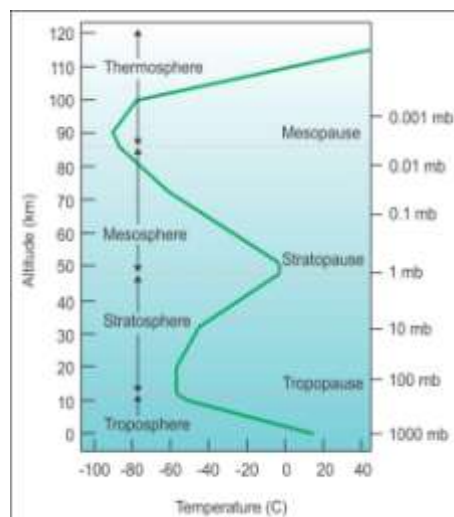
It extends up to a height of 80 km. It is in this layer of the atmosphere that meteorites burn when they enter in from space.

Thermosphere

This layer extends between 80 km – 400 km above the surface of the Earth. The thermosphere helps in the transmission of radio waves which are reflected back to the Earth by this layer.

Exosphere

It is the uppermost layer of the Earth's atmosphere. Light gases such as helium and hydrogen float into the space from this layer.



Structure of atmosphere