

**CBSE**  
**Class VII**  
**Social Science**  
**Sample Paper 4**

**Time: 2 hrs**

**Total Marks: 80**

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**General Instructions:**

1. There are 38 questions in all.
  2. Marks for each question is indicated against the question.
  3. Questions from serial number 1 to 8, 14 to 20, 26 to 33 are multiple choice questions of 1 mark each.
  4. Questions from serial number 9 to 11, 21 to 23, 34 to 36 and are 3 marks questions.
  5. Question numbers 12 to 13, 24 to 25, 37 to 38 are 5 marks questions.
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**Section A**  
**History**

- Q1. Babur succeeded to the throne of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1494 when he was only 12 years old. (1)
- a. Persia
  - b. Kabul
  - c. Mongolia
  - d. Ferghana
- Q2. Which Mughal emperor failed to control the 'jagirdars' in last years of his reign? (1)
- a. Akbar
  - b. Jahangir
  - c. Shah Jahan
  - d. Aurangzeb
- Q3. Who built the town of Thanjavur? (1)
- a. Vijayalaya
  - b. Muttaraiyar
  - c. Rajaraja I
  - d. Prithviraja III
- Q4. Which ruler constructed a new garrison town named Siri for his soldiers? (1)
- a. Illtutmish
  - b. Alauddin Khilji
  - c. Muhammad Tughlaq
  - d. Sikandar Lodi
- Q5. Which group of people became important during the period between 700 and 1750?
- a. Cholas
  - b. Guptas
  - c. Mauryans
  - d. Rajputs

- Q6. Who among these was a contemporary of Rajendra I? (1)  
a. Muhammad Ghori  
b. Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni  
c. Muhammad bin Tughlaq  
d. Humayun
- Q7. A Sanskrit 'prashasti' praised which of the following Delhi Sultans? (1)  
a. Aibak  
b. Razia  
c. Balban  
d. Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- Q8. Which delta became the centre of large kingdoms? (1)  
a. Ganga  
b. Kaveri  
c. Jhelum  
d. Sutlej
- Q9. How was agriculture practised in the Chola kingdom? (3)
- Q10. Discuss the Mughal lineage. (3)
- OR**
- What was the tradition of succession among the Mughals? (3)
- Q11. Discuss the architectural style of the Qutb Minar. (3)
- Q12. Discuss five main features of the Chola administration. (5)
- Q13. Give an estimate of the policies of Alauddin Khalji. (5)
- OR**
- Give an estimate of the policies of Mohammad Tughlaq.

### **Section B** **Civics**

- Q.14 Name the first state to introduce mid-day meal scheme? (1)  
a. Maharashtra  
b. Kerala  
c. Rajasthan  
d. Tamil Nadu
- Q15. Name an Afro-American woman who changed the course of American History (Civil Rights Movement)? (1)  
a. Nancy Regalia  
b. Rosa Parks  
c. Shelly Johnson  
d. Celina Charles

Q16. The public health care system is run by the (1)  
a. Private industrialists  
b. Government  
c. Military  
d. NGOs

Q17. The Legislative Assembly of the state of Himachal Pradesh has how many MLA constituencies? (1)  
a. 65  
b. 66  
c. 67  
d. 68

Q18. In most societies, the roles of men and women are (1)  
a. Valued equally  
b. Not valued equally  
c. Not valued  
d. None of the above

Q19. Rashsundari Devi wrote her biography in which language? (1)  
a. Hindi  
b. Sanskrit  
c. Bangla  
d. Marathi

Q20. Scheduled Caste is an official term used for? (1)  
a. Adivasi  
b. Poor  
c. Dalit  
d. All of the above

Q21. Article 15 of our constitution guarantees equality. Discuss (3)

Q22. Societies influence the upbringing of boys and girls. Discuss (3)

**OR**

What steps have been taken by the government to eradicate gender inequalities in India?

Q23. Discuss any three limitations of the public health care system in India. (3)

Q24. How were the blacks discriminated in South Africa? (5)

Q25. What are the reasons for low literacy rates among the Dalit, Muslim and Adivasi Children? (5)

**OR**

Discuss the contributions of Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain. (5)

**Section C**  
**Geography**

- Q26. Which of the following is NOT an abiotic component? (1)
- a. Water
  - b. Rocks
  - c. Mountains
  - d. Forests
- Q27. Plants and animals together makes \_\_\_\_\_? (1)
- a. Lithosphere
  - b. Hydrosphere
  - c. Biosphere
  - d. None of the above
- Q28. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a vent in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts suddenly? (1)
- a. Earthquake
  - b. Volcano
  - c. Mountain
  - d. All the above
- Q29. Which gas is abundantly found in air? (1)
- a. Nitrogen
  - b. Oxygen
  - c. Carbon dioxide
  - d. Argon
- Q30. The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice in a day is called a \_\_\_\_\_? (1)
- a. Waves
  - b. Tides
  - c. Ocean currents
  - d. All of the above
- Q31. The World Water Day is celebrated on (1)
- a. 20 April
  - b. 21 April
  - c. 22 April
  - d. 22 March
- Q32. Clay changes into \_\_\_\_\_ under extreme heat and pressure. (1)
- a. Marble
  - b. Granite
  - c. Slate
  - d. Limestone

Q33. The Dead Sea is located in\_\_\_\_\_. (1)

- a. Egypt
- b. London
- c. New York
- d. Isreal

Q34. Explain three features of lithosphere. (3)

Q35. Discuss three features of the earth's crust. (3)

**OR**

Differentiate between extrusive and intrusive igneous rocks.

Q36. Differentiate between endogenic and exogenic forces. (3)

Q37. Explain the composition of atmosphere with the help of a well labelled diagram. (5)

Q38. Explain the water cycle with the help of a neat well-labelled diagram. (5)

**OR**

List any five importance of tides.

**Class VII**  
**Social Science**  
**Sample Paper-4**  
**Solutions**

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**Section A**  
**History**

**Answer 1**

d. Ferghana

**Answer 2**

d. Aurangzeb

**Answer 3**

a. Vijayalaya

**Answer 4**

b. Alauddin Khilji

**Answer 5**

d. Rajputs

**Answer 6**

b. Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni

**Answer 7**

c. Balban

**Answer 8**

b. Kaveri

**Answer 9**

Agriculture was practised near the river banks as it was believed that channels of the river deposited fertile soil on the banks. Water from these channels also provided the necessary moisture for agriculture. They also developed irrigation systems to water crops artificially.

**Answer 10**

**The Mughal lineage**

- The Mughals were the descendants of two great lineages of rulers. Babur was the descendant of Genghis Khan (ruler of the Mongol tribe of China and Central Asia) from his mother's side and Timur from his father's side.
- Mughals did not like to be associated with Genghis Khan as he had killed several innocent people during his lifetime. Further, he was also linked to the Uzbeks who were their Mongol competitors.

- On the other hand, the Mughals were proud of their Timurid ancestry as he had captured Delhi in 1398.

**OR**

The tradition of succession among the Mughals

- The Mughals followed the custom of coparcenary inheritance. This meant that after the death of the king, the property was to be equally inherited by all his sons.
- They did not believe in the rule of primogeniture according to which the eldest son inherits the father's property.
- This was the reason why each Mughal prince vied with his brother to capture power

### **Answer 11**

The architectural style of the Qutb Minar:

- The construction of the Qutb Minar was started by Qutbuddin Aibak but completed by Iltutmish in about 1229 C.E.
- The minar has balconies under which small arches and geometric designs were laid out. The surface of the minar is curved and angular.
- This was an engineering wonder which was extremely difficult to achieve in the twelfth century. It created a sense of awe and respect among the people for the rulers of the Delhi Sultanate.

### **Answer 12**

Five main features of the Chola administration:

- Communities and settlements of cultivators known as 'ur' became prosperous due to the expansion of cultivation and irrigational facilities.
- Groups of villages were called 'nadu'. The 'nadu' and the council in villages performed various functions such as providing justice and collection of taxes.
- Each land grant was efficiently managed by an assembly or the sabha of the Brahmins landowners.
- The association of traders also known as nagaram sometimes performed the administrative functions in the towns.
- Various committees were formed which looked after the irrigational works, maintenance of gardens etc.

### **Answer 13**

An estimate of the policies of Alauddin Khalji:

- Alauddin Khalji was an efficient ruler who successfully administered the Sultanate. He raised a large army to tackle the Mongol invasions. He also built a heavy garrison town known as Siri for his soldiers.
- To maintain his army, he collected taxes from the fertile lands between the River Ganga and the River Yamuna.
- Alauddin Khalji paid his soldiers in cash. In order to enable his soldiers to buy products at cheap rates, he fixed the prices of commodities in and around Delhi.
- The markets were closely supervised and shopkeepers and traders charging above the fixed price were severely punished.

- Alauddin Khalji's reign is remembered for various economic measures such as cheap prices and efficient supplies of goods. He also saved his empire from the persistent Mongol threats.

**OR**

An estimate of the policies of Mohammad Tughlaq:

- To maintain his large army, Mohammad Tughlaq increased the taxes. As famine occurred at the same time, many peasants when forced to pay taxes fled to forests or to other parts of the country.
- Instead of fixing prices, he introduced token currency made up of copper (not gold and silver).
- People did not believe in this currency and further they minted fake coins in their houses. This led to a huge loss of revenues. His administrative measures were thus not successful.
- His military campaign to Kashmir turned out to be disastrous. The people who were forced to shift to Daulatabad resented the actions of the sultan. The increase in taxes in the Ganga and Yamuna areas resulted in several rebellions. He also had to finally abandon the token currency.

## **Section B Civics**

**Answer 14**

d. Tamil Nadu

**Answer 15**

b. Rosa Parks

**Answer 16**

b. Government

**Answer 17**

d. 68

**Answer 18**

b. Not valued equally

**Answer 19**

c. Bangla

**Answer 20**

c. Dalit

**Answer 21**

Article 15 of our constitution guarantees equality to the people of India.

- The state shall not discriminate among people on the basis of religion, race, gender or place of birth.
- No citizen on the grounds of religion, caste, gender, or race can be barred from using-
  - Shops, restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment.



- Wells, tanks, bathing ghats or public resorts maintained fully or partly out of the state fund and which are for the use of the general public.

### **Answer 22**

Societies influence the bringing up of boys and girls and this influence begins at a very early age. For example while boys are given guns and video games to play with, girls are given dolls and kitchen sets. This is one way of defining the future roles of boys and girls. Society also decides the dress code for girls and boys. Boys and girls are supposed to behave differently. It is these things in their initial life which affect the careers that they choose later.

**OR**

Steps that have been taken by the government to eradicate gender inequalities in India are:

- The government has set up many 'aanganwadi's or child care -centers in many villages of the country. This allows the women to work outside their home while leaving their children in the day care.
- Many laws have been passed by the Government of India which makes it mandatory for organisations which have more than 30 women employees to provide day care facilities to the children of the women.s
- Many state governments have either reduced or completely waived off the school tuition fees for girl students.

### **Answer 23**

Three limitations of the public health care system in India:

- Private health services are mostly concentrated in the urban areas.
- 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 24**

The struggle of women for attaining voting rights in the early modern period is known as the suffrage movement. It was accomplished in the following ways:

- At the beginning of the modern period, women and the poor did not have the voting rights. They had to fight for the participation in the government.
- During wars, when men were fighting at the borders, women came forward to work in several fields. Gradually, they realised that it was wrong on the part of the government to deny voting rights to them.
- The women began to organise themselves and the suffragettes demanded the right to vote for all women. To get their demand heard, they chained themselves to railings in public places.
- It was after a lot of struggle that women all over the world began to get the voting rights. In America, women got the right to vote in 1920 while the women in UK got the voting rights in 1928.
- In India, all citizens including women were given the voting rights in 1947 after the country's independence.

Reasons for low literacy rates among the Dalit, Muslim and Adivasi Children are:

- Lack of proper schools in the rural and the poor areas.
- Many schools are located many kilometres away from the villages. Lack of proper transport facilities forces the children to drop out from the schools.
- Many families are so poor that they are unable to afford the cost of educating their children.
- Many Dalit children leave their schools as they are discriminated against by the upper caste children and teachers.

**OR**

Contributions of Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain:

- Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain was born in a rich family. Though she was taught to read and write Urdu, she was not encouraged to learn English and Bangla languages.
- It was felt that the learning of these two languages would expose girls to new ideas.
- She however secretly learned the Bangla and English languages and became a writer.
- Her famous work is the story titled 'Sultana Dreams'. In this story, a woman named Sultana reaches a place called lady land where women had the freedom to study, learn and create innovations. Thus women in her story were controlling rains and flying planes in the nineteenth century.
- Later in 1910, she opened a school for girls at Kolkata, which is still functioning till date and is known as the Sakahwat Memorial Girls School.

### **Section C Geography**

**Answer 26**

d. Forests

**Answer 27**

c. Biosphere

**Answer 28**

b. Volcano

**Answer 29**

a. Nitrogen

**Answer 30**

b. Tides

**Answer 31**

d. 22 March

**Answer 32**

c. Slate

**Answer 33**

d. Israel

**Answer 34**

Three features of lithosphere:

- It is the top hard crust of the Earth which is covered by a thin layer of soil. It is made up of rocks and minerals.
- The lithosphere of the Earth is uneven as it comprises of many landforms such as mountains, plateaus, valleys and plains.
- This domain of the Earth largely bears forests, grasslands and land. Forests provide us with wood, food, fuel and fodder. Grasslands are used for grazing while land is used for cultivation and building human settlements.

**Answer 35**

Three features of the earth's crust

- The crust is the uppermost layer found on the surface of the Earth.
- It is the thinnest of all the layers and is about 35km on the continental masses and only about 5km on the ocean floor.
- Two main mineral constituents of the continental mass are silica and alumina. Therefore, continental crust is also called sial
- The oceanic crust consists mainly of silica and alumina. Therefore, it is known as sima.

**OR**

**Differentiate between intrusive and extrusive igneous rocks:**

<b>Intrusive igneous rocks</b>	<b>Extrusive igneous rocks</b>
Intrusive igneous rocks are formed when the magma cools and solidify below the surface of the Earth	Extrusive igneous rocks are formed by cooling the molten magma on the surface of the Earth. The molten magma comes on to the Earth's surface through cracks, fissures and volcanic eruption
Since these rocks cool down slowly, they have coarse texture with large crystals	Since these rocks solidify at a faster pace, they are smooth, crystalline and fine grained.
Example: Dolomite	Example: Basalt

**Answer 36**

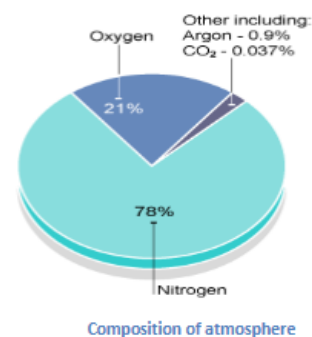
**Differentiate between endogenic and exogenic forces:**

<b>Endogenic Forces</b>	<b>Exogenic forces</b>
These are internal forces that exist deep inside the Earth.	These are external forces that operate and act on the surface of the Earth
These forces are also known as 'constructive forces' as they create relief features on the surface of the Earth.	These forces are also known as 'destructive forces' as they at times result in destruction of the existing landforms through weathering and erosional activities.
Examples: Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.	Examples: Winds, rivers, glaciers etc.

### Answer 37

#### Composition of atmosphere:

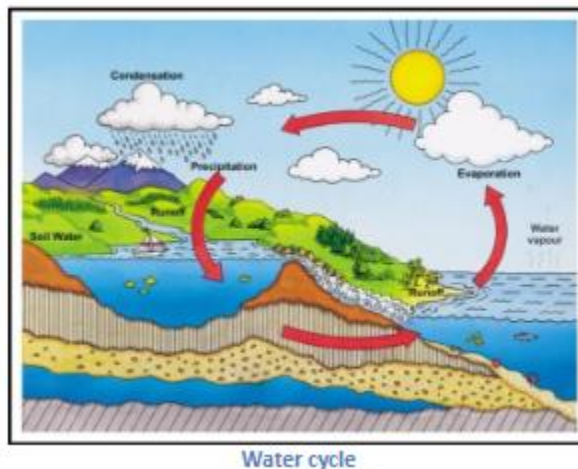
- Nitrogen and oxygen are the two major gases present in atmosphere. Carbon dioxide, argon, helium, hydrogen and ozone are present in atmosphere in small quantities.
- 78% of the atmosphere is made up of nitrogen. Nitrogen is important for the survival of plants.
- Oxygen is the second most available gas in the air and is inhaled by human beings and animals. Plants produce oxygen during the process of photosynthesis. Therefore, the level of oxygen is always maintained in atmosphere. However, this level gets disturbed due to deforestation.
- Carbon dioxide is present in atmosphere in small quantities and is used by plants for making food.
- The quantity of carbon dioxide remains constant in the atmosphere. However, its amount may increase due to the burning of fuels such as coal and oil. The increase in level of carbon dioxide adversely affects the weather and climate of the Earth.



### Answer 38

#### Water Cycle

- The water cycle includes the process of evaporation, condensation and precipitation.
- The heat of the Sun evaporates the water resulting in the formation of water vapour.
- When water vapour cools down, it condenses to form clouds. Water from the clouds precipitates in the form of rain, hail, snow etc.
- This process through which water keeps on changing its form and circulates between the oceans, atmosphere and land is known as the water cycle.
- Though water may change its form, its quantity remains constant. Rivers, springs, ponds and glaciers are sources of fresh water.



OR

#### Five importance of tides:

- 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.
- The rise and fall of water due to tides is used to produce electricity.
- In cold countries, tides bring in salt water to the shore and their continuous movement prevents the harbour from becoming ice bound.