

**BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA**  
**First Term Examination (12 September 2023)**

Class VII  
Subject - Social Science  
(Set - A)

Time: 3hrs

M.M. 80

**HISTORY (26 MARKS)**

**I) Answer the following:**

(5×1=5)

Q1. Who wrote Rajatarangini?

Q2. What do you mean by Prototype?

Q3. Which was the capital of the Pallavas?

Q4. Name the most famous Solanki Ruler.

a) Mihir Boja b) Nagabhata c) Siddharaja d) Gopala

Q5. When did the Battle of Plassey held?

a) 1857 b) 1757 c) 1782 d) 1900

**II) Answer the following questions in brief:**

(3×3=9)

Q1. Write any two literary sources which were not as reliable as travelogues.

Q2. Who was Prithviraj Chauhan? For which battle is he remembered?

Q3. Why was Raziya Sultan unable to rule effectively?

**III) Answer the following in detail :**

(5×1=5)

What were the necessary qualifications to be a committee member of a sabha in the Chola Period?

**OR**

Describe any two failed policies of Muhammad – bin- Tughluq

**IV) Mark the following regional kingdoms during medieval period on Map of India** (1×3=3)

a) Chandellas b) Cholas c) Kalinga

(4)

**V) Case Study**

Local self-government was the most special feature of the Chola administration. Each village had three assemblies-the ur, the sabha and the nagaram. The ur is the village assembly where landowners from all classes of people participated. The sabha, however, was the assembly of only brahmin landowners. The nagaram was the assembly of villages inhabited by traders and merchants. These assemblies were divided into several smaller committees that performed administrative functions, such as:

- measurement of land under cultivation
- calculation of tax and its collection

Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

A - 1



- Q1. Which was the most special feature of the Chola administration? (1)
- Q2. Name any two assemblies of Chola administration. (1)
- Q3. What was the name of village assembly of Chola's? (1)
- Q4. Who used to perform administrative functions in Chola administration? (1)

### GEOGRAPHY (26 MARKS)

I) Answer the following:

(6×1=6)

- Q1. Which gas is used by plants to manufacture food by the process of photosynthesis?
- Q2. What do you mean by Tides?
- Q3. Give an example of Sedimentary Rocks.
- Q4. This layer protects the earth from meteorites  
a) Stratosphere b) Troposphere c) Mesosphere d) None of these
- Q5. The average depth of the world's oceans is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 15,000 feet b) 12,200 feet c) 6000 feet d) 10,000 feet
- Q6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a part of writing pencils.

II) Answer the following questions in brief :

(3×4=12)

- Q1. What is natural environment?
- Q2. Write any three uses of Rocks.
- Q3. On what basis is the atmosphere divided into five layers.
- Q4. Discuss the effects of Ocean Currents (any three).

III) Answer the following questions in detail :

(5×1=5)

Write a short note on Thermosphere.

OR

Differentiate between spring tides and neap tides.

IV) Mark the following Ocean Currents on the physical Map of the World:

(1×3=3)

- a) California Current b) Brazil Current c) Benguela Current

### SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE (28 MARKS)

I) Answer the following :

(5×1=5)

- Q1. What do you mean by Civil Rights?
- Q2. Who presides over the meetings of the Legislative Council?
- Q3. What is the full form of MLCs?

A-2

Q4. Election manifestoes are issued by the

- a) Constitution    b) President    c) Political Parties    d) Election Commission

Q5. Where did the Civil Rights Movement take place?

- a) USA    b) India    c) Canada    d) Africa

**II) Answer the following questions in brief :**

(3×3=9)

Q1. What are the key elements of democracy?

Q2. Describe in brief the Secret Ballot.

Q3. What is a bill?

**III) Answer the following questions in detail (Do any two) :**

(5×2=10)

Q1. What do you understand by the Rule of law?

Q2. Explain the role of the Election Commission.

Q3. Who is an MLA? What is his role?

**IV) Case Study**

(4)

Although our Constitution guarantees equality, liberty and dignity, they are not followed many times. We find inequality in almost all spheres like economic, social and gender. Even though people are aware that discrimination is against the law, they continue to treat people unequally on the basis of their caste, religion, disability, economic status and gender. Some examples are servants being ill-treated by masters and rich ill-treating poor (economic inequality) discrimination on the basis of a person's religion (religious inequality), women deprived of certain privileges (gender inequality), and people of subordinate class being humiliated and ill-treated (social inequality).

When people are treated unequally, their dignity is violated. When there is discrimination in the society on the basis of caste, creed, gender, religion or the like, it leads to violation of equality.

**Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:**

Q1. Who guarantees equality, liberty and dignity for people in India? (1)

Q2. Give any two examples of discrimination prevailing in our society. (2)

Q3. On what basis are people discriminated in the Indian Society? (1)



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**HISTORY (26 MARKS)**

**I) Answer the following:**

(5×1=5)

Q1. Who wrote Prithvirajraso?

Q2. What do you mean by Hierarchy?

Q3. Which was the capital of Pandyas?

Q4. Name the first king in the history to be elected by people.

a) Mihir Bhoja b) Gopala c) Nagabhata d) Timur

Q5. When did the First Battle of Panipat held?

a) 1526 b) 1497 c) 1757 d) 1850

**II) Answer the following questions in brief:**

(3×3=9)

Q1. Name any two important travellers of the medieval period and the work associated with them.

Q2. Who benefitted from the death of Mahmud of Ghazni and how?

Q3. What were Sikander Lodi's contribution for the development of the Lodi dynasty?

**III) Answer the following in detail :**

(5×1=5)

Write a short note on the changing names of India, highlighting the importance and meaning of the name 'Hindustan'.

OR

Describe the importance of the Chola Inscriptions.

**IV) Mark the following regional kingdoms during medieval period on Map of India** (1×3=3)

a) Tomars b) Rashtra Kutas c) Pandyas

(4)

**V) Case Study**

Irrigation system developed-Forests were cleared in some regions and land was levelled in other areas for rice production. In the delta region, embankments were constructed to prevent flooding and canals to carry water to the fields.

In many areas, two crops were grown in a year. It became necessary to water crops artificially, giving rise to a variety of new methods for irrigation. In some areas wells were dug. In other places, huge tanks were constructed to collect rainwater. Most of the new rulers, as well as people living in villages, took an active interest in the progress of their empire and organised labour and other resources efficiently.

B-1



Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

- Q1. What measures were taken by the Cholas for Rice Production? (1)  
Q2. Write any two methods of Cholas to water their crops artificially. (2)  
Q3. How did people help Chola rulers in the development of agriculture? (1)

### GEOGRAPHY (26 MARKS)

I) Answer the following:

(6×1=6)

- Q1. Which gas is important for the manufacture of proteins by plants?  
Q2. What do you mean by Ocean Currents?  
Q3. Give an example of Metamorphic Rocks.  
Q4. The jet streams are found in this layer  
a) Troposphere b) Tropopause c) Ionosphere d) None of these  
Q5. The deepest drill into the earth has penetrated just \_\_\_\_\_ kms into the crust.  
a) 15 b) 10 c) 12 d) 14  
Q6. Slow moving masses of water in oceans are called \_\_\_\_\_.

II) Answer the following questions in brief :

(3×4=12)

- Q1. What is human environment?  
Q2. How do geologists learn about the Earth's interior?  
Q3. Write any three importance of atmosphere.  
Q4. Why does the moon have more influence on tides than the sun?

III) Answer the following questions in detail :

(5×1=5)

Explain the significance of Troposphere.

OR

How is a tsunami caused?

IV) Mark the following Ocean Currents on the physical Map of the World:

(1×3=3)

- a) Falkland Current b) Gulf Stream c) Agulhas Current

### SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE (28 MARKS)

(5×1=5)

I) Answer the following :

- Q1. What do you mean by Constitution?  
Q2. Who presides over the meetings of the Legislative Assembly?  
Q3. What is the full form of EVM?

B-2

Q4. Franchise means

- a) Election    b) Vote    c) Democracy    d) Public

Q5. Which state was the first to introduce the mid day meal scheme?

(3×3=9)

II) Answer the following questions in brief :

Q1. What do you understand by the term Right to Equality?

Q2. Who comprise the Election Commission?

Q3. Distinguish between the bicameral and unicameral Legislature.

(5×2=10)

III) Answer the following questions in detail (Do any two) :

Q1. How is right to equality granted to the citizens by the Indian Constitution?

Q2. Explain the role of opposition parties.

Q3. What is a Press conference? Explain its significance in Governance.

(4)

IV) Case Study

Considering the prevalence of inequality in our society our government has tried to implement equality, guaranteed in Constitution through laws and government programmes or schemes. These are focused exclusively on the disadvantaged communities. One such scheme is the mid-day meal scheme to provide all elementary children with lunch irrespective of any discrimination. This not only ensures full pupils' attendance in schools, but also promotes the idea of equality among children. The groups that are socially and economically backward are given special concession by the Indian government.

Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

Q1. How does the government try to implement equality? (1)

Q2. What is Mid Day Meal Scheme? (2)

Q3. Which groups are given special concession by the Indian Government? (1)