

INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT II-2014
SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE

No. of pages - 04

CLASS: VII
DATE: 02-03-14

TIME: 2Hrs.
MM: 30

General instructions:

- (a) All questions are compulsory.
- (b) This question paper consists of two sections i.e. section A and B.
- (c) Each section carries 30 marks.

SECTION A
HISTORY & CIVICS

- I. Choose the correct option:** (½ x10=5)
1. Who established the Khalsa, a militant sect of the Sikhs?
 - (a) Maharaja Ranjit Singh
 - (b) Guru Gobind Singh
 - (c) Guru Nanak Dev
 - (d) Banda Bahadur
 2. Which Peshwa made Pune his capital in AD1750?
 - (a) Balaji Baji Rao
 - (b) Balaji Vishvanath
 - (c) Baji Rao I
 - (d) Rajaram
 3. Who was the guru of Amir Khusro?
 - (a) Nizamuddin Auliya
 - (b) Salim Chishti
 - (c) Muinuddin Chishti
 - (d) Ramadas
 4. In what way did Guru Nanak's teachings differ from that of the other Bhakti saints?
 - (a) He taught that all human beings were equal.
 - (b) He did not advocate the renunciation of worldly ties.
 - (c) He taught that there was only one god.
 - (d) He believed in the dignity of labour.
 5. Who built the famous Grand Trunk road?
 - (a) Jahangir
 - (b) Akbar
 - (c) Aurangzeb
 - (d) Sher Shah Suri

6. Where did British establish their first factory in India?
 - (a) Masulipatnam
 - (b) Calcutta
 - (c) Surat
 - (d) Madras
7. Who is the constitutional head of the state?
 - (a) Chief Minister
 - (b) Governor
 - (c) Speaker
 - (d) Deputy Speaker
8. Who appoints the Council of Ministers in a state?
 - (a) President
 - (b) Prime Minister
 - (c) Governor
 - (d) Speaker
9. The Landmark Act RTI, passed in which year?
 - (a) 2001
 - (b) 2003
 - (c) 2005
 - (d) 2007
10. Who led Narmada Bachao Andolan?
 - (a) Narendra Modi
 - (b) Mallika Sarabhai
 - (c) Medha Patkar
 - (d) Lal Krishna Advani

II. Answer the following in brief: (in two points) (2x5=10)

1. Who were the two sides in the Third Battle of Panipat? What was the outcome?
2. What do you understand by the term Bhakti?
3. What is kalamkari work? Why it is called so?
4. What are the main functions of legislature?
5. What is an informed opinion?

III. Answer the following in detail: (in four points) (any three) (4x3=12)

1. Give a brief account of the greatness of Hampi in the Vijaynagara kingdom.
2. What were the reasons for the decline of the Mughals?
3. What are the powers of Governor of the state?
4. What is the Right to Information Act? Explain its benefits.

IV. Mark the following places on the map of India. (1/2 x6=3)

1. Satara
2. Bombay
3. Thanjavur
4. Ratnagiri
5. Allahabad
6. Ajmer

SECTION-B
GEOGRAPHY

I. Choose the correct option:

($\frac{1}{2}$ x10=5)

1. Which instrument is used to measure wind speed?
 - (a) Wind vane
 - (b) Anemometer
 - (c) Barometer
 - (d) Lactometer
2. Which one of the following is not an example of local winds?
 - (a) Monsoon winds
 - (b) Loo
 - (c) Harmattan
 - (d) Chinook
3. Which of the following is an example of religious town?
 - (a) Dhanbad
 - (b) Mumbai
 - (c) Madurai
 - (d) Chandigarh
4. Which country's railway network is the largest in Asia?
 - (a) China
 - (b) India
 - (c) Srilanka
 - (d) Pakistan
5. What do we call a point where a mass of warm air meets a mass of cold air?
 - (a) Front
 - (b) Cyclone
 - (c) Depression
 - (d) Hurricane
6. What does Ferrell's law explain?
 - (a) The deflection of winds on the surface of the Earth
 - (b) Rotation of the Earth
 - (c) Gravity
 - (d) The pressure belts of the Earth
7. Which rainfall is also known as relief rainfall?
 - (a) Cyclonic rainfall
 - (b) Frontal rainfall
 - (c) Orographic rainfall
 - (d) Convectional rainfall

8. Which clouds are made up of mainly ice crystals?
- (a) Cumulus
 - (b) Stratus
 - (c) Cirrus
 - (d) All of the above
9. Which of the following is not primary activity?
- (a) Banking
 - (b) Lumbering
 - (c) Fishing
 - (d) Hunting
10. Which of the following is not an example of industrial town?
- (a) Jamshedpur
 - (b) Mumbai
 - (c) Mhow
 - (d) Bhilai

II. Answer the following in brief: (in two points) (2x5=10)

1. Highlight the importance of rural-urban interdependence.
2. Distinguish between national and state highways.
3. Which are the main factors that influence atmospheric pressure? Write any two factors.
4. Transport and communication can be considered the lifelines of a country. Give reason.
5. Distinguish between absolute and relative humidity.

III. Answer the following in detail: (in four points) (4x3=12)

1. What kind of patterns do settlements form? Discuss in detail.
2. With the help of diagram, explain how sea breeze and land breeze blow in coastal areas.
3. Where and how does convectional rainfall take place?

IV. Draw and label the pressure belts of the world and the resulting planetary wind systems.

(3 marks)
