



INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR
TERM I EXAMINATION (2022-23)
SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class: VII
Date: 29/09/2022

Maximum Marks: 40
Time Allowed: 2 Hours

General Instructions:

- I. Question paper comprises of four Sections - A, B, C and D. There are 19 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- II. Section A - Question no. 1 to 11 are objective type questions of 1 mark each.
- III. Section B Question no. 12 to 16 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- IV. Section C - Question no. 17 is source based question, carrying 4 marks.
- V. Section D - Question no. 18 & 19 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
- VI. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- VII. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A

(1 X11=11)

- Q1.** Which one of the following was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans? **1**
- A. Hindi
 - B. English
 - C. Persian
 - D. Urdu
- Q2.** Name the document that laid out the rules by which the nation would function. **1**
- A. Regulation
 - B. Constitution
 - C. Declaration book
 - D. Democratic book
- Q3. Fill in the blank:**
- _____ is an example of a hot and dry local wind in northern plains of India. **1**
- Q4.** A movement that began in USA in 1950s in which African–American people demanded equal rights: **1**
- A. Right Movement
 - B. Common Movement
 - C. Regular Rights Movement
 - D. Civil Rights Movement
- OR**
- Right to vote given to all the adult citizens of a country is:
- A. Universal adult franchise
 - B. Universal adulthood franchisezes
 - C. Universal franchiseb
 - D. Universal franchisezes

- Q5.** The innermost layer of the Earth is: **1**
A. mantle
B. core
C. crust
D. magma

- Q6.** In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: **1**

Assertion (A): Controlling garrison towns in distant Bengal and Sind from Delhi was very easy task.

Reason (R): Garrison towns were fortified settlement with soldiers.

Options:

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

- Q7.** Name the first state in India to introduce the Mid-Day Meal scheme. **1**

- Q8.** In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: **1**

Assertion (A): India gets a large number of medical tourists from many countries.

Reason (R): Medical tourists come for treatment in some of the hospitals in India that are compared with the best in the world.

Options:

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

- Q9. Fill in the blank:** **1**

The city associated with the "tripartite struggle" was _____.

OR

Prashastis were composed by _____.

- Q10.** What does health mean? **1**

- Q11.** In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: **1**

Assertion (A): Igneous rocks and sedimentary rocks can change into metamorphic rocks under great heat and pressure.

Reason (R): Metamorphic rocks are also called primary rocks.

Options:

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

SECTION B**(3X5=15)**

- Q12.** Who was considered a foreigner in the past? **3**
- Q13.** List any three benefits of Mid-Day Meal programme. **3**
- Q14.** What are biotic and abiotic components of the environment? Explain with examples. **3**
- Q15.** Write any three uses of rocks. **3**
- Q16.** Distinguish between public and private health services. (Any three points) **3**

OR

Why do we pay taxes to the government?

SECTION C**(1x4=4)****Q17. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:**

Many of the achievements of the Cholas were made possible through new developments in agriculture. The river Kaveri branches off into several small channels before emptying into the Bay of Bengal. These channels overflow frequently, depositing fertile soil on their banks. Water from the channels also provides the necessary moisture for agriculture, particularly the cultivation of rice. Although agriculture had developed earlier in other parts of Tamil Nadu, it was only from the fifth or sixth century that this area was opened up for large-scale cultivation. Forests had to be cleared in some regions; land had to be levelled in other areas. In the delta region embankments had to be built to prevent flooding and canals had to be constructed to carry water to the fields. In many areas two crops were grown in a year. In many cases it was necessary to water crops artificially. A variety of methods were used for irrigation. In some areas wells were dug. In other places huge tanks were constructed to collect rainwater. Remember that irrigation work require planning – organising labour and resources, maintaining these works and deciding on how water is to be shared. Most of the new rulers, as well as people living in villages, took an active interest in these activities.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option

- 17.1.** The Chola rulers took an active interest in the development of: **(1)**
- A. animal rearing
 - B. agriculture
 - C. forestry
 - D. cave paintings
- 17.2.** Why were the embankments built in the delta region? **(1)**
- A. To prevent flooding
 - B. To prevent moisture
 - C. To prevent overgrazing
 - D. To prevent humidity
- 17.3.** What were constructed by the Cholas to carry water to the fields? **(1)**
- A. Roads
 - B. Bridges
 - C. Cables
 - D. Canals

- 17.4.** A _____ is traditionally a wood or metal barrier which is commonly used to control water levels and flow rates in rivers and canals. **(1)**
- A. sluice gate
 - B. solid gate
 - C. entrance gate
 - D. farm gate

SECTION D

(5x2=10)

- Q18.** What are the different layers of the atmosphere? Explain in detail. **5**

OR

State any five features of the crust.

- Q19.** Write any five administrative measures of Alauddin Khalji. **5**

OR

Mention any five functions of Muqtis.

*****The End*****