



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

Class: VII
Date: 12/03/2023

Maximum Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hours

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises six sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are objective type questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are very short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- v. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section E - Questions no. 34 to 36 are source-based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. Section F – Question no. 37 is map-based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A
OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (1X20=20)

1. Which of the following was the founder of Awadh state? **1**
 - A. Nadir Shah
 - B. Ahmed Shah Abdali
 - C. Burhan-ul-Mulk Sa'adat Khan
 - D. Murshid Quli Khan

2. Which highway network of India connects Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata? **1**
 - A. National express highway
 - B. Golden quadrilateral
 - C. National highway
 - D. Golden Corridor

3. Rashsundari Devi wrote a book titled: **1**
 - A. Ladyland
 - B. Amar Jiban
 - C. Chaitanya
 - D. Bhagabat

4. Aurangzeb annexed the following pairs of kingdoms between 1685 to 1687. **1**
 - A. Uzbegs and Afghans
 - B. Golconda and Hyderabad
 - C. Golconda and Bijapur
 - D. Agra and Delhi

5. Pick the odd statement from the following options: 1
- A. An earthquake of 2.0 or less can be felt only a little
 - B. An earthquake over 5.0 can cause damage
 - C. An earthquake of 6.0 or higher magnitude is considered very strong
 - D. An earthquake of 7.0 is classified as a less minor earthquake

6. Match the following:

1

Column-I	Column-II
a. Public protest	I. Programmes widely transmitted
b. Publish	II. Local language
c. Local media	III. Printed material for a wide audience to read.
d. Broadcast	IV. Opposition to some issue

- A. a-III, b-IV, c-II, d-I
 - B. a-II, b-IV, c-I, d-III
 - C. a-I, b-II, c-IV, d-III
 - D. a-IV, b-III, c-II, d-I
7. Hampi was the capital of _____ empire. 1
8. The warm ocean currents originate from the _____ and move towards the _____. 1
- A. Equator; poles
 - B. Equator; ocean currents
 - C. Tropical; equator
 - D. Equator; seismic waves
9. Identify the force with respect to Endogenic force. 1
- A. Glaciers
 - B. Sea waves
 - C. Wind
 - D. Earthquake
10. The Gond Kingdom of Garha Katanga had 70,000 villages. This fact is mentioned in _____. 1
- A. Aina-e-Akbari
 - B. Babur Nama
 - C. Akbar Nama
 - D. Sulh-i-Kul
11. Sam went to swim, and found himself floating on water instead of getting into it. Due to: 1
- A. fresh river water
 - B. spring water
 - C. salty, hard and dense water
 - D. glacier
12. In the lower course, river creates a number of streams called _____, when it merges with the sea. 1

13. Arrange the following in chronological order: 1
- I. Humayun recaptured Delhi
 - II. The Afghan noble Khan Jahan Lodi was defeated by Shah Jahan
 - III. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi
 - IV. The Sisodiya capital of Chittor was seized by Akbar.
- A. III, II, I & IV
 - B. III, I, IV & II
 - C. III, IV, I & II
 - D. III, I, II & IV
14. In India, mostly (83.60 %) of women are engaged in _____ work. 1
15. The 'televisor' an early television was invented by _____. 1
- A. Gutenberg
 - B. John L. Baird
 - C. Florida
 - D. Lahriya
16. Which river flows in Thanjavur? 1
- A. Krishna
 - B. Kaveri
 - C. Tungabhadra
 - D. Godavari
17. Choose a relevant **term** for the given statement: 1
- Dwellings that are spaced over an extensive area.
- A. Urban settlements
 - B. Compact settlements
 - C. Slum settlements
 - D. Scattered settlements
18. _____ is the head of the state. 1
19. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1
- Assertion (A):** Media refers to all means of communication.
- Reason (R):** Television channels are part of big business houses.
- 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
20. Which is not an erosional feature of sea waves? 1
- A. Cliff
 - B. Beaches
 - C. Sea cave
 - D. Arches

SECTION B
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21. Write any two features of the Architecture of Hampi. 2
22. Name the two great lineages from whom the Mughals descended. 2
23. "The Internet made our lives more comfortable". Justify with two statements. 2
- OR**
- Mention two reasons why airways are better than other modes of transport.
24. Define the terms: (a) Censorship (b) Factual information 2

SECTION C
SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. State three methods of struggle that the women's movement used to raise their issues. 3
- OR**
- 'Children drop out of school as they are not interested in getting education'. Give three reasons.
26. Some rocks have the shape of a mushroom. Give three reasons. 3
27. Mention three occupations followed by the pastoral tribes. 3
28. Write three significant roles of media. 3
29. Why did the Marathas want to expand beyond the Deccan? 3

SECTION D
LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30. How did the new states emerge during the eighteenth century with the downfall of Mughal Empire? 5
- OR**
- Give five features of the tribal societies.
31. Give an account of the learning scenario in the nineteenth century. 5
- OR**
- Discuss five aspects of the relationship between media and technology.
32. List five important measures that were taken by King Akbar to consolidate his empire? 5
- OR**
- Identify five features which characterized the network of small towns from eighth century onwards.
33. Write five steps leading to the formation of the floodplains. 5
- OR**
- Give a brief account of the Tsunami that struck India in 2004

SECTION-E
SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)

34. Read the given extract and answer following questions:

Surat in Gujarat was the emporium of western trade during the Mughal period along with Ahmedabad. In the seventeenth century the Portuguese, Dutch and English had their factories and warehouses at Surat. The city was cosmopolitan. According to the English chronicler Ovington who wrote an account of the port in 1689, on average a hundred ships of different countries could be found anchored at the port at any given time. There were also several retail and wholesale shops selling cotton textiles. The textiles of Surat were famous for their gold lace borders (zari) and had a market in West Asia, Africa and Europe. The state built numerous rest-houses to take care of the needs of people from all over the world who came to the city. There were magnificent buildings and innumerable pleasure parks. The *Kathiawad seths or mahajans* (moneychangers) had huge banking houses at Surat. It is noteworthy that the Surat hundis were honoured in the far-off markets of Cairo in Egypt, Basra in Iraq and Antwerp in Belgium. However, Surat began to decline towards the end of the seventeenth century. This was because of many factors. The decline of the Mughal Empire, control of the sea routes by the Portuguese and competition from Bombay (present-day Mumbai) where the English East India Company shifted its headquarters in 1668. Today, Surat is a bustling commercial centre.

- 34.1** Write one feature which highlights the credibility of Surat's banking houses in the worldwide market? **1**
- 34.2** What were some of the ways in which the city of Surat catered to the needs of visitors? **1**
- 34.3** What was the prominent feature of fabrics from the emporium of western trade? Where were the markets for these fabrics located? **2**

35. Read the given extract and answer following questions:

March 22 is celebrated as World Water Day when the need to conserve water is reinforced in different ways. We all know that three-fourth of the earth surface is covered by water. The sun's heat causes evaporation of water vapour. When the water vapour cools down, it condenses and forms clouds. From there it may fall on the land or sea in the form of rain, snow or sleet. The process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere and land is known as the water cycle. Our earth is like a terrarium. The same water that existed centuries ago still exists today. The water used to irrigate a field in Haryana may have flowed down the Amazon River a hundred years ago. The ocean bodies and the seas contain salty water. The water of the oceans is salty or saline as it contains large amount of dissolved salts. Most of the salt that you eat is sodium chloride. Water is absolutely essential for survival. Water alone can quench our thirst when we are thirsty. Now don't you think we are wasting a precious resource when we use water carelessly?

- 35.1** Name the minerals which form common salt. **1**
- 35.2** The same water that existed centuries ago still exists today, so our Earth resembles a _____ **1**
- 35.3** Write at least two ways, by which you can save water. **2**

36. Read the given extract and answer following questions:

Every state in India has a Legislative Assembly. Each state is divided into different areas or constituencies. From each constituency, the people elect one representative who then becomes a Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA). You would have noticed that people stand for elections in the name of different parties. These MLAs, therefore, belong to different political parties. After the elections, the MLAs belonging to the ruling party will elect their leader who will become the chief minister. The chief minister then selects other people as ministers. After the elections, it is the Governor of the state who appoints the chief minister and other ministers. The chief minister and other ministers have the responsibility of running various government departments or ministries. They have separate offices. A Legislative Assembly is a place where all the MLAs, whether from the ruling party or from the opposition meet to discuss various things. Hence, some MLAs have dual responsibilities: one as an MLA and the other as a minister.

36.1 Who is eligible to become the chief minister? **1**

36.2 Who appoints the chief minister and other ministers after the election? **1**

36.3 In a state with 122 constituencies, the following result came after the election. After **2**
studying the data, name the party which will form the government and who will form
the opposition.

Name of the Political party	Number of MLAs elected
Party A	32
Party B	68
Party C	19
Independents	3
Total	122

SECTION-F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

37a. Two places **A** and **B** have been marked on the given outline map of India. **2**

Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

A. Tribe/Nomadic group found in Madhya Pradesh

B. Tribe/Nomadic group found in Andhra Pradesh

37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following **3**
international airports.

a. Thiruvananthapuram

b. Mumbai

c. Amritsar

d. Kolkata
