



**INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR**  
**TERM I EXAMINATION (2023-24)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CLASS: VII**  
**DATE: 24/09/2023**

**MAX. MARKS: 80**  
**TIME: 3 HOURS**

**General Instructions:**

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A** – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **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.
4. **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.
5. **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.
6. **Section E** - Questions no. from 34 to 36 are source based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
7. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map skill based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. 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.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**SECTION A**  
**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1X20=20)**

1. The parties involved in the 'tripartite struggle' were: 1
  - a. Gurjara-Pratihara, Chola and Pala dynasties
  - b. Gurjara-Pratihara, Chera and Pala dynasties
  - c. Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties
  - d. Gurjara-Pratihara, Chera and Chola dynasties
  
2. Identify the correct option that describes the movement given below. 1

- i. A movement that began in USA in 1950s.
  - ii. In which African–American people demanded equal rights.

Options:

a. Civil Rights Movement	b. Economic Rights Movement
c. Socialist Movement	d. Freedom Movement
  
3. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: 1

**Assertion(A):** When molten magma cools, it becomes solid and hence igneous rocks are formed.  
**Reason(R):** There are two types of igneous rocks: intrusive rocks and extrusive rocks.

  - 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.



10. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer. 1

**Statement i:** The political party that has the majority is called the ruling party.

**Statement ii:** After the elections, the MLAs belonging to the ruling party will elect their leader who will become the Governor.

- a. Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect.
- b. Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct.
- c. Both (i) & (ii) are correct.
- d. Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect.

11. Fill in the blank: 1

Abbreviation	Stands for
PHC	?

- a. Primary Hospitality Centre
- b. Primary High Care
- c. Primary Heart Care
- d. Primary Health Centre

12. The person who makes maps is called. 1

- a. Choreographer
- b. Calligrapher
- c. Cartographer
- d. Chronicler

13. Primary reason why medical tourists choose India for medical treatment. 1

- a. To explore opportunities for business ventures.
- b. To experience India's rich culture heritage.
- c. To enjoy exotic vacations.
- d. To seek medical treatment at hospitals that offer world-class facilities at a lower cost.

14. The innermost layer of the earth is: 1

- a. Crust
- b. Core
- c. Minerals
- d. Mantle

15. In the year 1996, the Kerala state government allocated \_\_\_\_\_ percentage of its entire state budget to panchayats. 1

- a. 40%
- b. 50%
- c. 55%
- d. 60%

16. Which of the following is a significant threat to the environment? 1

- a. Growing plant
- b. Growing crops
- c. Growing population
- d. Growing vegetables

17. In a democratic system, the primary role of the opposition party or parties in the Legislature is: 1

- a. to always support the ruling party.
- b. to make all legislative decisions on behalf of the Chief Minister.
- c. to ensure that the government always has a majority in the legislature.
- d. to provide checks and balances by questioning government decisions and actions.

18. Loo is an example of: 1  
 a. Permanent winds b. Seasonal winds  
 c. Local winds d. Sea winds
19. In a hospital, where people are initially brought in and treated when they are not admitted to any special ward, especially for minor illnesses or routine checkups. 1  
 a. Inpatient Department (IPD) b. Out Patient Department (OPD)  
 c. Operating Room (OR) d. Intensive Care Unit (ICU)
20. Ziyauddin Barani was a chronicler of which century? 1  
 a. Fourteenth-century b. Fifteenth-century  
 c. Sixteenth-century d. Seventeenth-century

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

21. Mention any two sources of information about the Delhi Sultanate. 2
22. Define biotic and abiotic components of environment. 2
23. What is health? Mention any two factors that affect our health. 2
24. List any two technological changes associated with the period between 700 and 1750. 2

**OR**

What does the term pan-regional empire mean? Give one example.

**SECTION C**  
**SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3X5=15)**

25. Mention any three positive aspects of healthcare in India. 3  
**OR**  
 Compare public and private health services in three points.
26. Enumerate any three distinct features of the Stratosphere. 3
27. How do Prashastis contribute to our understanding of ancient Indian history and culture? Analyze the significance of Prashastis in three points. 3
28. In a state with 250 constituencies, Party A gets 110 seats, Party B gets 85 seats and Party C gets 55 seats. 3  
 i. What are the options for forming the government?  
 ii. What is such a government called?  
 iii. How many seats should any party get in order to have a simple majority in this Legislative Assembly?
29. Name the three types of taxes collected in the Sultanate period. 3

**SECTION D**  
**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5X4=20)**

30. Briefly explain any five common land features formed by a river in a plain. 5  
**OR**  
How do sea waves give rise to coastal landforms? Explain any four such landforms created by the action of sea waves.
31. Explain five ways in which some MLAs become ministers or Chief Ministers. 5  
**OR**  
Why should decisions taken by the Chief Minister and other ministers be debated in the Legislative Assembly?
32. Give an account of the course of the rock cycle. 5  
**OR**  
Enumerate any five significant uses of rocks.
33. How was the administration in the Chola kingdom organised? 5  
**OR**  
Write any five qualifications necessary to become a member of a committee of the sabha in the Chola kingdom.

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

**34. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:**

The air we take in while breathing is actually a mixture of many gases. Nitrogen is the most plentiful gas in the air. Plants need nitrogen for their survival. They cannot take nitrogen directly from the air. Bacteria, that live in the soil and roots of some plants, take nitrogen from the air and change its form so that plants can use it. Oxygen is the second most plentiful gas in the air. Humans and animals take oxygen from the air as they breathe. Green plants produce oxygen during photosynthesis. In this way oxygen content in the air remains constant. If we cut trees then this balance gets disturbed. Carbon dioxide is another important gas. Green plants use carbon dioxide to make their food and release oxygen. Humans or animals release carbon dioxide. The amount of carbon dioxide released by humans or animals seems to be equal to the amount used by the plants which make a perfect balance. However, the balance is upset by burning of fuels, such as coal and oil. They add billions of tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere each year.

- 34.1 Identify the activity which upsets the balance of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. 1  
34.2 How do plants obtain the nitrogen they need for growth if they can't directly extract it from the air? 1  
34.3 Name two gases that make the bulk of the atmosphere? 2

**35. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:**

Like the earlier Sultans, the Khalji and Tughluq monarchs appointed military commanders as governors of territories of varying sizes. These lands were called iqta and their holder was called iqtdar or muqti. In exchange for their military services, the muqtis collected the revenues of their assignments as salary. They also paid their soldiers from these revenues. Control over muqtis was most effective if their office was not inheritable and if they were assigned iqtas for a short period of

time before being shifted. These harsh conditions of service were rigorously imposed during the reigns of Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq. As the Delhi Sultans brought the hinterland of the cities under their control, they forced the landed chieftains – the samanta aristocrats – and rich landlords to accept their authority. Under Alauddin Khalji the state brought the assessment and collection of land revenue under its own control.

- 35.1 Who were iqtadars/muqtis? 1  
35.2 What were the primary duties of the muqtis in the Delhi Sultanate? 1  
35.3 What were the steps taken to ensure that muqtis performed their duties? 2

**36. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:**

The two ways in which the government has tried to implement the equality that is guaranteed in the constitution is first through laws and second through government programmes or schemes. One of the steps taken by the government includes the midday meal scheme. This refers to the programme introduced in all government elementary schools to provide children with cooked lunch. In 2001, the Supreme Court asked all state governments to begin this programme in their schools within six months. This programme has had many positive effects. These include the fact that more poor children have begun enrolling and regularly attending school. Teachers reported that earlier children would often go home for lunch and then not return to school but now with the midday meal being provided in school, their attendance has improved. Their mothers, who earlier had to interrupt their work to feed their children at home during the day, now no longer need to do so.

- 36.1 What is the midday meal programme? 1  
36.2 Which was the first state in India to introduce the midday meal scheme? 1  
36.3 State any two benefits of the midday meal scheme introduced by the government. 2

**SECTION-F**  
**MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)**

37. 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. The prized city which became the site for Tripartite struggle.  
B. The town built by the Chola King Vijayalaya.

- 37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any **THREE** earthquake hit and prone cities in India. 3  
a. Bhuj  
b. Latur  
c. Srinagar  
d. Delhi

\*\*\*\*\*THE END\*\*\*\*\*