

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL BURAI DAH

Social Science Sample Paper (2025-26).

Class -7

Duration:3 hour

MM: 80

A. Choose the correct answer: (1x20=20)

1. Which new dynasty developed in Eastern part of the country?
a. Palas b. Cholas C. Chahamanas
2. Health mini is responsible for all the _____.
a. Trade b. Transport C. Medical services
3. Which is a threat to the environment?
a. Growing plant. b. Growing population. c. Growing economy
4. When persons are treated unequally what is violated ?
a. Dignity b. Religion C. Caste
5. _____ has the largest number of medical colleges in the world.
a. USA b. India c. UK
6. The rock, which is made up of molten magma, is _____.
a. Igneous. b. Sedimentary. c. Metamorphic
7. Raziya Sultan ruled from _____ to 1240 AD
a. 1220 b. 1225 c. 1236
8. Oxbow lakes are found in _____.
a. Deserts. b. River valleys. C. Glaciers
9. PHC stands for _____.
a. Primary health care b. Prime human care c. Prime human centres
10. _____ married the Emperor Jahangir in 1611 and received title of Nur Jahan.
a. Mehrunnisa. b. Mumtaz Begum. c. Raziyya Sultaan
11. _____ island is in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean.
a. Cuba. b. Greenland. Samoan
12. Which is caused by the sudden movement of the earth?
a. Folding b. Flood plains c. Volcano
13. _____ is the head of a Legislative Assembly.
a. Chief Minister. b. President. c. Prime Minister
14. Rain, snow, sleet or hail are the different forms of _____.
a. Flood plain. b. Beaches c. Moraine
15. What is the literal meaning of Hiranya-garbha?
a. Rashtrakutas. b. Dantidurga. C. Golden womb
16. Cartographer is person who makes _____.

a. Films. b. Maps. c. Cartoons

17. which element of weather is measured in degree Celsius?

a. Pressure b. Wind c. Temperature

18. Who were expected to bring gifts for their kings in 17th century?

a. Samantas. b. Overlords. c. Maha-samantas.

19. The term Double-burden literally means_____.

a) No load. b) Less load c) double load

20. _____ involves stories, poems and case studies ?

a. Wall paper project. b. Archives C. Library

B. Very Short Question Answer: (2x4=8)

21. What is a rock?

22. who were the parties involved in tripartite struggle ?

23. In which year the Kerala government made some major changes in the state?

24. What was the language of administration under the Delhi Sultans?

C. Short Question Answers: (any five). (3x5=15)

25. How did Rashtrakutas become powerful?.

26. Which are the major components of environment?

27. What is meant by the terms 'invisible', 'physically demanding' and 'time consuming'?

28. What are sand dunes?

29. Mention any three positive aspects of healthcare in India.

Or

What were the role of Zamindars in Mughal administration?

D. Long Answers: (5x4=20)

30. What were the steps taken to ensure that muqtis performed their duties?

31. use the term “constituency” and represent to explain the term who an MLA is and how is the person elected.

32. wet clothes take longer time to dry on a humid day. Give reasons.

33. what were the qualifications necessary to become the member of a committee of the Sabha in Chola empire.?

E. Case Based Questions**(4x3=12)**

34. Atmosphere is a mixture of various gases. It mainly consists of nitrogen (78%), oxygen (21.9%) and other gases like argon (0.93%), carbon dioxide (0.03%) helium, ozone and hydrogen (0.04%). Apart from these gases, tiny dust particles are also present in the air. Nitrogen is very important for survival of plants. 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 to breathe. Green plants produce oxygen during photosynthesis. Carbon dioxide is another important gas. Carbon dioxide released by humans or animals seems to be used by the plants, which make a perfect balance. However, this balance is getting upset now a days. The fuels such as coal and oil are adding billions of tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere each year, atmosphere, to consequently, the Earth's climate and weather are badly affected by this increasing amount of carbon dioxide.

Q. 1. What is mixture of gases?

Q. 2. What percentage of oxygen gas is in the atmosphere?

Q. 3. Which gas is important for survival of plants?

Q. 4. Carbon dioxide released by

35. Take the term “Hindustan”, for example. Today we understand it as “India”, the modern nation state. When the term was used in the thirteenth century by Minhaj-i-Siraj, a chronicler who wrote in Persian, he meant the areas of Punjab, Haryana and the lands between Ganga and Yamuna. He used the term in a political sense for lands that were a part of the dominions of the Delhi Sultan. The areas included in this term shifted with the extent of the Sultanate but the term never included South India. By contrast, in the early sixteenth century Babur used Hindustan to describe the geography, the fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinent. As we will see later in the chapter, this was somewhat similar to the way the fourteenth-century poet Amir Khusrau used the word “Hind”. While the idea of a geographical and cultural identity like “India” did exist, the term “Hindustan” did not carry the political and national meanings which we associate with it today.

Q.1. In _____ century, Minhaj-i-Siraj used the term Hindustan.

Q 2. Minhaj-i-Siraj used to write chronicles in language

Q.3. _____ area was not included in the definition of Hindustan given by Minhaj-i-Siraj.

Q.4. The famous poet, Amir Khusrau, belongs to _____ century.

36. Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people. The countries which are in control of the army are called military dictatorship.

Countries ruled by one person, who is wholly set apart from all other members of the state are called monarchies. In monarchy, the people are not considered in the selection of the ruler. The two main types of democracies are representative democracy and direct democracy. In representative democracy, the people elect individuals to represent them. These representatives are given the authority to rule the country.

In a direct democracy, the citizens participate in the decision-making personally, rather than relying on intermediaries or representatives. A referendum involves direct voting. The entire electorate is asked to either accept or reject a particular proposal. However, it cannot be assumed that all governments that hold elections are democratic.

1. What are the two main types of Democracy?

2. What is referendum?

3. What is 'monarchy'?

F. Map work for 5 marks